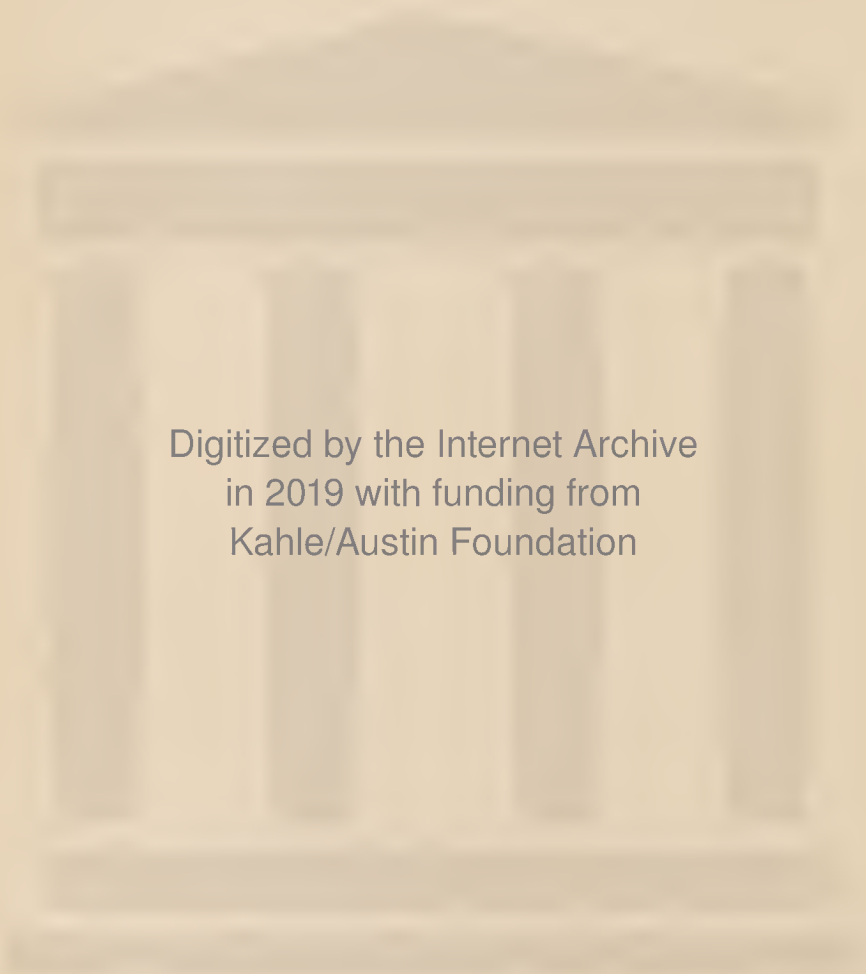

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THE

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THE CANADIAN ANNUAL REVIEW OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS 1910

BY

J. CASTELL HOPKINS, F.S.S.

Editor of "Canada: An Encyclopaedia of the Country," in Six Volumes; Author of "The Story of the Dominion"; "Queen Victoria: Her Life and Reign"; "The Progress of Canada," Etc., Etc.

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COLONEL SIR HENRY MILL PELLATT, A.D.C.

Commanding the Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto

Who took his Regiment to train in England with the King's Regular Forces, 1910.

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CANADIAN BOOKS OF THE YEAR.

Poetry and Drama.

Name of Book.	Author.	Publisher.
Derby Day in the Yukon	"Yukon Bill"	Toronto: Musson Co.
Poems	Frederick George Scott	Toronto: Musson Co.
The Old Timer and Other Poems.	Robert T. Anderson	Edmonton Publishing Co.
Dust and Ashes	A. T. Stewart	Toronto: Hunter, Rose.
A Wreath of Canadian Song (Edited)	Mrs. C. M. Whyte-Edgar	Toronto: Wm Briggs.
The Birds of the Cross	Arthur J. Lockhart	Winterport, Me.: Longee.
The Rough-Rider and Other Poems	Bliss Carman	New York: Mitchell Kennerley.
In Amber Lands	T. R. E. McInnes	New York: Broadway Co.
Sonnets and Other Verse	Rev. Alex. L. Fraser	St. John: Globe Ptg. Co.
An Ode to Canada and Other Poems	A. C. Nash, M.D.	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
Century of Canadian Sonnets	L. J. Burpee	Toronto: Musson Co.
Poems	Rev. Father Dollard	Toronto: Catholic Extension Society.
Heart Forget-Me-Nots	Amy E. Campbell	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
Sea Room	A. N. St. John Mildmay	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
Poetry for Pulpit and Platform	Rev. Hamilton Wigle	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
Day Dreams of a Pioneer	John Mortimer	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
The Veteran and Other Poems	Rev. Hamilton Wigle, B.A.	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
Recall of Love	Rev. Dr. C. W. Gordon	Toronto: Westminster Co.
The King, Canada and Empire	Fane Sewell	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
The Amber Army, and Other Poems	Prof. W. T. Allison, Ph.D.	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.

Novels and Romances.

Name of Book.	Author.	Publisher.
Lisbeth of the Dale	Marian Keith	Toronto: Westminster Co.
Cunner's Son	Sir Gilbert Parker	Toronto: Copp, Clark.
The Trail of the Axe	Ridgewell Cullum	Toronto: Copp, Clark.
The Second Chance	Nellie L. McClung	Toronto: William Briggs.
The Handicap	Robert E. Knowles	Toronto: F. H. Revell.
Love of the Wild	Archie P. McKishnie	Toronto: McLeod & Allen.
Down by the Sea	Wilfrid T. Grenfell, C.M.G.	Toronto: F. H. Revell.
The Story of Yuku	Dorothy Dean Tate	Toronto: Wm Briggs.
Comrades of the Trails	Theodore Roberts	Boston: L. C. Page & Co.
The Rose-Coloured World	Ethel May Brodie	Toronto: McLeod & Allen.
The Stampeder	S. A. White	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
The Trail of '98	Robert W. Service	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
Kilmeny of the Orchard	L. M. Montgomery	Boston: L. C. Page & Co.
A Cavalier of Virginia	Theodore Roberts	Boston: L. C. Page & Co.
Freebooters of the Wilderness	Agnes C. Laut	Toronto: Musson's.
Kings in Exile	C. G. D. Roberts	Toronto: Macmillan.
The Burnt Offering	Mrs. Evarard Cotes	London: John Lane.
The Sword Maker	Robert Barr	Toronto: Macleod & Allen.
The Frozen Fortune	Frank Lillie Pollock	Toronto: Macleod & Allen.
The Arch-Satirist	Frances de W. Fenwick	Toronto: Macleod & Allen.
Tag: or the Chien Boulé Dog	Valance J. Patriarche	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
The Frontiersman: A Tale of the Yukon	Rev. H. A. Cody, M.A.	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
Billy Topsail and Company	Norman Duncan	Toronto: Henry Frowde.
The Lady of the Big Shanty	F. Berkeley Smith	Toronto: Musson's.
Wa-pee-Moostoocb, or White Buffalo	John McDougall	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.

History, Politics and Biography.

Name of Book.	Author.	Publisher.
The Canadian Annual Review of Public Affairs (1909)	J. Castell Hopkins	Toronto: Annual Review Co.
Canada's Growth and Some Problems Affecting It	C. A. Magrath, M.P.	Ottawa: The Mortimer Press.
Inventory of the Military Documents in Canadian Archives (Edited)	Lieut.-Col. E. A. Cruikshank.	Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau.
Papers and Records	Ontario Historical Society	Toronto: The Society.
Establishment of Schools and Colleges of Ontario	J. George Hodgins, LL.S.O.	Toronto: King's Printer.
History of King's County, Nova Scotia	Arthur Wentworth Eaton	Salem, Mass.: Salem Press.
Reminiscences by Goldwin Smith (Edited)	Arnold Haultain	Toronto: Macmillan.
Psychology of Politics and History	Rev. J. A. Dewe	London: Longmans, Green.
Canada and Canadian Defence	Major-General C. W. Robinson, C.B.	London: Hugh Rees, Ltd.
John Sanderson the First	Camilla Sanderson	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
Martyrs of New France	W. S. Herrington	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
First Century of Methodism in Canada	Rev. J. E. Sanderson, M.A.	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
Essays in Fallacy	Dr. Andrew Macphail	London: Longmans.
Manitoba as I Saw It	J. H. O'Donnell	Toronto: Musson's.
Proceedings of the Canadian Club, Toronto (Edited)	E. J. Hathaway	Toronto: Warwick, Rutter.
Addresses before Canadian Club, Ottawa (Edited)	Gerald H. Brown	Ottawa: Mortimer Press.
Empire Club Speeches (Edited)	J. Castell Hopkins	Toronto: Warwick, Rutter.
Daniel McNeill Parker, M.D.	W. F. Parker	Toronto: William Briggs.
The Battle of the Plains	J. M. Harper, LL.D.	Quebec.
British Columbia Place Names	Capt. J. T. Walbran	Ottawa: Dept. of Marine.
Three Premiers of Nova Scotia	Rev. Dr. E. M. Saunders	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
A History of Simcoe County	A. F. Hunter	Barrie: County Council.
The Coal and Iron Industries of Nova Scotia	C. Ochiltree Macdonald	Halifax: Privately printed.
The Discovery of the Five Great Lakes	Sara Stafford	Toronto: Hunter, Rose.
Canada: The Empire of the North	Agnes C. Laut	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
History of the Catholic Church in Western Canada	Rev. A. G. Morice	Toronto: Musson's.
The Evolution of the Prairie Provinces	W. S. Herrington, K.C.	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
The Canadian Naval Question	Capt. Clive Phillipps-Wolley	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
Reminiscences and Incidents of Rev. John Anderson	Rev. J. D. Anderson	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
The Canadian Banking System	J. F. Johnson	Washington: National Commission.
History of Banking in Canada	R. M. Breckridge	Washington: National Commission.
Canadian Military Institute	Selected Papers	Welland: *The Tribune*.
New Relation of Gaspesia by Father Le Clerc (Edited)	W. F. Ganong	Toronto: Champlain Society.
Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society		Halifax: Wm. McNab.
Bicentenary Sketches and Early Days of the Church in Nova Scotia	Rev. C. W. Vernon	Halifax: Chronicle Co.
Sainte Anne de La Pocatiere	Dr. N. E. Dionne	Quebec: Laflamme & Proulx.
The Talbot Papers, Part II. (Edited)	J. H. Coyne	Ottawa: The Royal Society.
Mississquoi County Historical Society	Annual Report	St. Johns: The Society.
Journal of the Yukon, 1847-8, by A. H. Murray. (Edited)	L. J. Burpee	Ottawa: Archives Branch.
Troublous Times in Canada	J. A. Macdonald	Toronto: Johnston & Co.
Discours a l'Etranger et au Canada, par Sir Wilfrid Laurier	Addresses	Montreal: Librarie Beauchemin.
Le Dernier Eveque du Canada Francois	Vicomte des Breil de Pontbriand	Paris: H. Champion.
Feuilles Volantes et Pages d' Histoire	Ernest Gagnon	Quebec: Laflamme & Proulx.

Works of Reference.

Name of Book.	Author.	Publisher.
Wholesale Prices in Canada	Special Report by R. H. Coats, B.A.	Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau.
The Canadian Annual Review of Public Affairs (1909)	J. Castell Hopkins	Toronto: Annual Review Co.
The Canadian Year-Book (Edited)	Archibald Blue	Ottawa: King's Printer.
Commercial Hand-book of Canada (Edited)	Ernest Heaton	Toronto: Heaton's Agency.
The Canadian Almanac (Edited)	Arnold W. Thomas	Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.
Desbarats Newspaper Directory		Montreal: Desbarats Advertising Agency.
Canadian Who's Who (Edited)	Fred Cook	Ottawa: The Times.
Discipline of the Methodist Church of Canada		Toronto: Wm. Briggs.

Travel and Description.

Name of Book.	Author.	Publisher.
Through Five Republics on Horseback	G. W. Ray, F.R.G.S.	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
The New North: An Account of a Woman's Journey through Canada to the Arctic	Agnes Deans Cameron	New York and London: D. Appleton & Co.
The New North-West	R. E. Young, D.L.S.	Ottawa: Dept. of Interior.
Handbook of the Cobalt Silver District	H. P. Davis	Toronto: Canada Mining Journal.
Janey Canuck in the West	Emily Ferguson	Toronto: Cassell & Co.
Through the Heart of Canada	Frank Yeigh	London: Fisher, Unwin.
The Canadian Lake Region	Wilfrid Campbell	Toronto: Musson.
Seeing Canada and the South	H. P. Scott, M.A.	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.

Monographs and Pamphlets.

Name of Book.	Author.	Publisher.
Our Western Heritage and Thirty Years After	Silas Alward, K.C.	St. John: *The Globe*.
Who are the Higher Critics?	Rev. Dyson Hague, M.A.	Privately Published.
Origin of Empire Day	J. Castell Hopkins	Privately Published.
Attacks of Professor Matthews on the Bible	Rev. Dr. Elmore Harris	Privately Published.
Place Names in the Thousand Islands	James White, F.R.G.S.	Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau.
A Tennyson Pilgrimage	C. C. James, C.M.G., F.R.S.C.	Privately Published.
Journal of Laroque (Edited)	L. J. Burpee, F.R.G.S.	Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau.
Toronto Board of Trade	Annual Report	Toronto: R. G. McLean.
Women's Canadian Historical Society	Annual Report	Ottawa: Esdale Press.
The Kulturkampf	G. Boyce Thompson	Toronto: Macmillan Co.
A Little Book of Canadian Essays	Lawrence J. Burpee	Toronto: Musson's.
Criticism and Faith	Rev. J. F. Knight	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
Shakespeare: An Inquiry	Samuel M. Baylis	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
Irish Ned, the Winnipeg Newsy	Rev. Samuel Fea, M.A., Ph.D.	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
The First Half Century of Ottawa	McLeod Stewart	Ottawa: Esdale Press.
The Work of the Royal Engineers in British Columbia	F. W. Howay	Victoria: Privately published.
Papers in the Canadian Archives relating to Red River Settlement	Selected by Chester Martin.	Ottawa: Archives Branch.
Report of MSS. Lists in the Archives	Wilfrid Campbell	Ottawa: Archives Branch.
Admiral Bayfield	Captain J. G. Boulton	Quebec: L. & H. Society.
The Governance of Empire	W. D. Lighthall, K.C.	Montreal: Privately published.

Religion and Theology.

Name of Book.	Author.	Publisher.
Origin of Life and Defence of the Bible	Rev. Canon W. Reiner	Toronto: Hunter, Rose.
The Gospel of the Hereafter	Rev. Dr. J. Patterson-Smyth	Toronto: Henry Frowde.
The Faith of a Layman	Prof. W. F. Osborne	London and Toronto: Cassell & Co.
The Harmonious Life	A. M. McDonald	Baptist Book Room.

Miscellaneous.

Name of Book.	Author.	Publisher.
The Small-Mouthed Bass	Prof. W. J. Loudon	Toronto: Hunter, Rose.
Your Mother's Apron Strings	Rev. Byron H. Stauffer	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
Pictures of Life in Canada	Chiefly illustrations	Toronto: Musson's.
The Beast: A Story of Denver	Harvey J. O'Higgins	Boston: Doubleday, Page & Company.
The First Principles of Investment	Dr. John Beattie Crozier	London: Financial Review of Reviews.
The Chinese	John Stuart Thomson	Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.
The Railway Law of Canada	S. W. Jacob, K.C.	Montreal:
In the County of Mgr. de Laval	L'Abbé A. H. Gosselin	St. Charles de Bellechasse.
The Canadian Apple Growers' Guide	L. Woolverton, M.A.	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
Michael Servetus	Prof. William Osler	London: Oxford Press.
History of Forestry	Prof. B. E. Fernow	Toronto: University Press.
Literary Lapses	Prof. Stephen Leacock	London: John Lane.
The Maoris of New Zealand	Rev. D. V. Lucas, D.D.	Toronto: William Briggs.
A Catalogue of Canadian Birds	Prof. John Macoun Dr. J. M. Macoun	Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau.
The Intensive Culture of Small Farms	J. Enoch Thompson	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
The Pocket Testament League Around the World	Geo. T. B. Davis	Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
Woman's Divine Rights	Francis C. Wright	Published privately.
McKenny's Tested Formulas		Toronto: Wm. Briggs.

Books About Canada—not Written by Canadians.

Name of Book.	Author.	Publisher.
Lady Merton: Colonist	Mrs Humphrey Ward	Toronto: Musson's.
The First Great Canadian—D'Iberville	Charles B. Reed	Chicago: McClurg Co.
Our Lady of the Sunshine	The International Council of Women	Toronto: Copp, Clark.
An English Student's Wanderyear in America	Miss A. G. Bowden-Smith	London: Edward Arnold.
A Summer on the Canadian Prairie	Miss Georgina Binnie-Clark	London: Edward Arnold.
Yesterday and To-Day in Canada	The Duke of Argyll, K.G.	London: G. Allen & Son.
Reminiscences of the King's Canadian Visit, 1861	Lieut. T. Bunbury Gough	Toronto: Musson's.
A Woman in Canada	Mrs. George Cran	Toronto: Mussons.
Canada: The Land of Hope	E. Way Elkington	London: A. & C. Black.

Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., D.C.L., LL.D.

Appointed President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, 1910.

THE CANADIAN ANNUAL REVIEW

I.—RELATIONS WITH THE EMPIRE

The King and the People of the Dominion

During 1910 the people of Canada were once more brought into intimate touch with the principles of Monarchy through the personality of their Sovereign. The death of King Edward and the accession of King George V. evoked vivid manifestations of a personal loyalty which had been steadily, though quietly, growing during the King's brief reign. The conditions of this year proved, indeed, that one of the great developments of a political nature in the British Empire during the nineteenth century had been the harmony which gradually evolved between the Monarchy and a world-wide democracy. The process was all important because it eliminated an element of internal discord whch had destroyed more than one nation in the past; because it permitted the peaceful progress of scattered British countries to continue through the passing years without any question of allegiance arising to seriously hamper their growth; because it trained political thought along lines of stability and continuity and made loyalty and liberty consistent and almost synonymous terms; because it made the Crown the central symbol of the Empire's unity, the visible object of a world-wide allegiance; because it enabled the Sovereign to become more and more the embodiment of a common aspiration and a common unity amongst many millions of English-speaking people whilst remaining the object of untutored reverence amongst hundreds of millions of other races.

In the relations of King Edward with Canada there had been since 1901 many touches of a personal kind and varied indications of interest which the Dominion shared with other parts of the Empire. Early in 1910 the Canadian Government were advised that His Majesty had extended the scope of the Edward Medal for Life-saving so that it would apply to those who "in course of industrial employment endangered their own lives in saving or endeavouring to save the lives of others from perils incurred in

connection with such employment." About the same time Dr. W. A. R. Michell of Toronto, who had accompanied the Shackleton Expedition to the Southern Polar region, received the special Medal presented by the King to those who shared in that historic effort. Through the Governor-General on Feb. 11 there came a personal tribute to Dr. Goldwin Smith—who was then suffering from what was destined to be his last illness—in the form of a despatch as follows: " Grieved to hear of my old friend Goldwin Smith's serious accident. Pray give me news and offer him my sympathy. Edward R." On Feb. 25th Lord Crewe cabled that the King had conferred the Albert Medal upon Thomas Reynolds who, in the Webbwood Railway disaster of Jan. 21, had saved 16 lives from being lost in the icy river.

Early in this year, also, His Majesty established " The King's Police Medal " which was to be awarded to policemen, firemen, or constabulary throughout the Empire, for conspicuous gallantry or special services. To the Ontario Government, through Lord Crewe, Colonial Secretary. and the Governor-General, there came in April an expression of satisfaction regarding the new text-books for that Province and especially of the motto accompanying a picture of the Union Jack which formed the frontispiece of one of the Readers—One Flag, One Fleet, One Throne. " I have it in command from His Majesty," said Lord Crewe, " to express his thanks and his approval of the motto printed on the front page of each book as tending to remind the children of the Province of the fundamental principles of Empire." The constitutional position of the King came in for occasional Canadian discussion at this time. Speaking at Toronto, on Jan. 6th, Sir Wilfrid Laurier had used these words: " The great poet Whittier, in the time of the Civil War wrote,—We bow the heart, if not the knee, to the Queen of England: God bless her. We say we bow the heart and the knee to the King of England; God bless him. We are under the suzerainty of the King of England, we are his loyal subjects, we bow the knee to him, but the King of England has no more rights over us than are allowed by our own Canadian Parliament." Opposition papers promptly charged the Premier with disloyalty, and played upon the use of the somewhat peculiar word "Suzerain" with varied references to Kruger and the Transvaal. In the Commons on Jan. 24, in reply to certain direct criticisms Sir Wilfrid repeated his words and declared that they embodied the view of Canadian relations to the Throne which should be held by all " true and loyal subjects."

A little later came the political complications in Britain; the appeal to the King by the Liberal press there for the creation of Peers and forcible passage of the Veto legislation; the protest by Conservatives against any such intervention by the Crown or the bringing of the King into the whirlpool of party strife; the declaration by Mr. Keir Hardie in South Wales, on May 2nd, that

he, with some others of the Socialist party, was a Republican and believed loyalty to be merely superstition. To this sort of thing the Victoria *Colonist* of Apr. 7th had an interesting reference: "The King is not a personal sovereign; that is, he does not rule in order that he may carry out his personal wishes. Sovereignty is not a right inherent in him personally, but is a trust held by him to be exercised for the benefit of the State and he is as much bound to administer this trust to the best of his ability as any of his subjects is bound to exercise any trust reposed in him. He is under no obligation to accept advice tendered him, if by doing so he believes he will imperil the welfare of the State. In ordinary matters of routine he accepts the advice of his Ministry as a matter of course; but in emergencies he is bound by tradition, precedent, and his kingly duty to employ his own judgment and act on his own discretion." With it W. T. Stead, a Radical of the Radicals, dealt in an eloquent comparison of United States and British institutions:—

> I realized as I had never done before the enormous advantage of having the national unity and our Imperial greatness embodied in a person who is carefully trained for that position from the cradle, and who in attaining it is not compelled to make intense political enemies of one-half of the nation. To have created a centre of equilibrium in the midst of all the forces which surge and sway hither and thither in the turmoil and strain of modern life, to have made this central point the source of all honour and the symbol of all dominion and to have secured it at once from the strife of tongues and the conflict of parties without at the same time endangering the liberties of the subject or the supremacy of law—this, indeed, I have learned to regard as one of the most signal achievements of our race.

Death and Funeral of King Edward.

Rumours were flying around London early in 1910 as to the King's health but only a limited circle understood that, while there was no serious disease involved, there was a general weakness of the system which rendered great care necessary and made it easy to foresee danger in an otherwise trifling illness. Alarmist cablegrams to this Continent were largely disregarded in Canada and were looked upon as more or less sensational, while little was thought of the attack of bronchitis at Biarritz in March. There seems no reason to doubt that the stormy political situation in Britain unavoidably hastened the end though it did not actually cause the sad event. The conditions of weakness were there; the worry of a great and urgent responsibility was added to the King's normal work and subjects of thought. Though the constitutional crisis was probably not as serious as the press and politicians proclaimed it must undoubtedly have had some effect upon a ruler conscientiously devoted to his duty. On May 5 it was announced that the King was again ill with bronchitis and that his condition caused "some anxiety"; a few hours afterwards it was officially stated that "grave anxiety" was felt; on May 6, near midnight, there

came the announcement of the Royal physicians that His Majesty had passed away in the presence of Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princess Royal (Duchess of Fife), the Princess Victoria and Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll.

So unexpected was any serious or immediate issue of the King's condition that the Queen was still on the Continent when he was taken ill and he, himself, was transacting State business in an armchair the day before he died. A pathetic incident of the latter date was the bearing of the well-known purple and gold Colours to victory at Kempton Park Races by "Witch of the Air." When the news came it was hard to believe. People throughout the Empire were entirely unprepared. In Britain, Canada, Australia, etc., public functions and social arrangements were at once cancelled; black and purple drapings rapidly covered all the important public buildings—and many that were even more important as representing individual and spontaneous feeling—of the British world; mourning was seen everywhere in the United Kingdom and to a leseser extent in the other countries of the Empire; papers appeared everywhere bordered in black. In Canada, H.E., the Governor-General cabled to Lord Crewe an official expression of regret—one which was real as well as official. "The announcement of the death of King Edward VII., which has just reached Canada, has created universal sorrow. His Majesty's Canadian Ministers desire that you will convey to His Majesty King George and the members of the Royal family, an assurance that the people of Canada share in the great grief that has visited them. In discharge of the duties of his exalted station His late Majesty not only won the respect and devotion of all British subjects but by his efforts on behalf of international harmony and good-will he became universally esteemed as a great Peacemaker. Nowhere was this gracious attribute of Royal character more deeply appreciated than in His Majesty's Dominion of Canada."

Every kind of loyal tribute was paid to the late King by the press and pulpit and public bodies of all British countries. In Canada the Premiers of the Provinces were amongst the first to express their feelings. At Quebec Sir Lomer Gouin, supported by the Opposition Leader, moved the adjournment of the Legislature on May 6th; "Those who love in a Chief of State the greatest qualities, peace, goodness, nobility and *entente cordiale,* all feel his loss. It is for that reason that we cannot do otherwise than suspend our sittings, and I am convinced that all the Members of this House will endorse this proposal for adjournment." At Toronto Sir James Whitney, the Provincial Premier, said: "It would be difficult to express the feeling of love, respect and admiration entertained by British peoples for their late Sovereign who, in his comparatively short reign, has so borne himself and has so done his part, that the whole human race has participated in the benefit resulting from the wisdom shown by him. Probably

no wiser monarch ever reigned over a nation." To the New Brunswick press the local Premier, Hon. J. Douglas Hazen, said: "King Edward's reign was a comparatively short one, but the verdict of history will undoubtedly be that he was one of the wisest and greatest rulers that ever sat upon a Throne. He took a most keen and active interest in all his country's institutions, endeavouring at all times to promote the well-being of his subjects and to show his appreciation of the British Dominions beyond the Seas." The Hon. A. K. Maclean, Acting-Premier of Nova Scotia, stated that "to his pacific tendencies and his powerful mediation is due the existence of friendly relations between Great Britain and other nations and the removal of many long-standing differences and historic prejudices." The Conservative leader at Ottawa, Mr. R. L. Borden, gave an eloquent expression to his feelings:—

> The tidings of sorrow which have just been flashed across the ocean came to the people of Canada with startling suddenness. Words of foreboding had hardly reached us before the last message came. 'God's finger touched him and he slept.' To the people of the Overseas Dominions the Crown personifies the dignity and majesty of the whole Empire; and through the Crown each Dominion is linked to the others and to the Motherland. Thus the Sovereign's death must thrill the Empire. But to-day's untimely tidings bring to the people of Canada the sense of a still deeper and more personal bereavement. They gloried in their King's title of Peacemaker, and they believed him to be the greatest living force for the right within the Empire. In him died the greatest statesman and diplomat of Europe.

The Hon. R. Lemieux, Postmaster-General, added this succinct description: "As a peacemaker and as a constitutional King he had no equal in the history of modern times." He expressed the hope that "in the common sorrow of his subjects at the death of an exemplary Sovereign the ties making for unity of common interest throughout the Empire may be strengthened and his influence for good find continued fruition." The Hon. G. P. Graham, Minister of Railways, also touched on the Empire thought: "His part in the growth and increasing solidarity of the Empire in matters of defence, of trade, of common effort, for the common interest, must bulk large in history. Since his assumption of the Throne there has been a steady growth in Canada's loyalty to the Sovereign based on esteem for his personal character, confidence in his judgment and statesmanship, and pride in his commanding position among the world's Sovereigns." From Mr. Richard McBride, Premier of far-away British Columbia, came the declaration that King Edward was infinitely tactful, and always patient, the first gentleman and best-beloved monarch of his time; that he was "an unusually gifted ruler who performed unostentatiously and with inspired ability his part in the making of British history." To Archbishop Bruchèsi of Montreal he was "a great and good King"; to the Rev. Dr. Carman, Canada's Methodist leader, he

was "royally born and ruled royally over a free, loyal and loving people"; to Archbishop McEvay (Roman Catholic) of Toronto he was a ruler "trusted and loved by all his subjects"; to President R. A. Falconer of Toronto University there was a special appeal in his "experience, sympathy and broad humanity."

There is no space here, nor is there occasion, to quote the tributes of Britain, Australia or South Africa. The people there thought and felt and acted as Canada did. Great Britain felt the loss, of course, in a more strictly personal sense than the Dominions beyond the Seas. The reverent crowds with bared heads, and every sign of severe personal grief, standing outside Buckingham Palace grounds could hardly be exactly duplicated abroad though the scenes in countless Canadian churches as memorial sermons were delivered and memorial services held, amidst tokens of obvious and sincere sorrow, came very near it. Perhaps, in England, the tribute of Mr. Premier Asquith at the special meeting of Parliament on May 11th was the most significant of the innumerable tributes of earnest loyalty and appreciation expressed at the passing of one who was not only a great King but a much-loved personality. After pointing out the nature of events in recent years, the growth of international friendships and new understandings and stronger safeguards for peace, together with the ever-tightening bonds of corporate unity within the British realms, Mr. Asquith went on to say: "In all these multiform manifestations of national and Imperial life, the history of the world will assign a part of singular dignity to the great ruler we have lost. In external affairs King Edward's powerful influence was directed not only to the avoidance of war, but to the causes of and pretexts of war, and he well earned the title by which he will always be remembered, the Peacemaker of the World."

Continuing, the Premier said that within the boundaries of the Empire His late Majesty, by his broad and elastic sympathies, had won a degree of loyalty and affectionate confidence which few Sovereigns have ever enjoyed. Here at home, he added, "all recognized that above the din and dust of their hard fought controversies, detached from party and attached only to the common interest, they had in the late King an arbiter ripe in experience, judicial in temper and at once a reverent worshipper of their traditions and a watchful guardian of their constitutional liberties." King Edward's life was that of a devotee of duty, a sportsman in the best sense of the word, an ardent and discriminating patron of arts, a good business man at the head of a great business community; that of one who possessed intuitive shrewdness in the management of men and difficult situations, who was a social reformer with "no self apart from his people." In Canada a notable incident of the first week of mourning was the unanimous Resolution of the Legislature of Quebec. Coming from the French-

Canadian people, amongst whom special interest had been aroused by King Edward's creation of the *entente cordiale* with France, something earnest and sympathetic as well as loyal in expression, was expected and was certainly realized. The Legislature in its Address to King George (May 10) put the feelings of the people in the following expressive words:—

> We mourn the loss in him of a monarch whose chief aim was to draw all the nations closer together and to promote universal peace. Ever mindful of the great principles of the British constitution, through his broad-mindedness, his tolerance and the exquisite charm of his personality, he succeeded in creating a potent bond of union between the various parts of our common country, and in closely consolidating the different branches of the greatest Empire that ever existed. Representing as we do the Province of Quebec it gives us pleasure to recall that the development of the idea of a powerful Canadian nation, devoted to the interests of the Mother-country, was favoured by that great King. Imbued with the grandeur and nobility of his mission he won our admiration and our love through his solicitude in respecting our laws and our dearest traditions, aspirations and liberties.

The individual utterances of the Quebec Ministers were equally patriotic in terms. Sir Lomer Gouin declared that King Edward's reign had been "a glory to his people and a blessing to humanity." Mr. J. M. Tellier, the Opposition Leader, joined the Premier in expressing the "confidence and sincere affection" of their people for this, "the most powerful King of the most powerful of Empires," and in presenting to the new Sovereign "the allegiance, the faith and the heartfelt wishes of Canadians." Mr. H. Bourassa, the Nationalist representative, Hon. P. S. G. Mackenzie, the English-speaking member of the Cabinet, and Hon. J. C. Kaine and Hon. C. R. Devlin, the Irish Ministers, joined in similar tributes.

During the ensuing days, before the Funeral, every form of eulogistic editorial, personal reference, pulpit address and Parliamentary, official, or political utterance was used in Canada to voice public regret at the King's death and popular appreciation of his career and character. Through it all ran the dominating note of belief in his influence for international peace. Two memorable phrases attributed to King Edward in his last days were also much discussed. One was said to have been uttered just before he was finally compelled to leave his arm-chair for his bed: "I will work to the last." The other was said to have occurred in a final moment of consciousness: "Well, it is all over; I think I have done my duty." Widely were these words quoted and from Halifax to Vancouver appropriate lessons were drawn and morals pointed. Mourning emblems were everywhere visible, in small villages as in large centres of population; by the humblest individual as well as upon every Government building in the Dominion under official orders. Particularly marked was the feeling in the West; unexpected by some because of the great influx of foreign

or United States citizens. To the Winnipeg correspondent of the Toronto *Globe* (May 12) this feeling was impressive:—

> The attitude of the Winnipeg people, loyal and respectful, is the same as that shown by the public generally in this portion of the Dominion. Despatches from all sections of the four Western Provinces tell one story of undisguised grief at the loss of a great ruler. The whole population was apparently seized with consternation at the first publication of the report and it has not yet fathomed the depth of meaning contained in that information. But it knows that a great and good man, a worthy son of worthy parents, has been taken away and it mourns his passing. Citizenship in the great Empire over which he held sway is a source of joy and pride to Western people and the fact that his place in their affections will be so difficult to fill adds to their disappointment. From the farthest corners of the vast plains, from the mighty mountains and from the newer principality which is being built up on the shores of the Pacific, comes a wave of regret and lamentation because King Edward has gone to a bourne beyond the mortal sphere.

As time passed several striking personal tributes were added to those already quoted. Bishop Farthing of Montreal dwelt upon the "intensely human heart" of the late King; Mr. C. M. Hays described him as "a good King, a just statesman and a wise diplomat"; Chief Justice Howell of Winnipeg declared that he had been "one of the chief assets of the Empire"; the Rev. Dr. S. P. Rose in Toronto described his uniform and unwearying devotion to duty, his marvellous skill in diplomacy, his persistent and continuous efforts for peace. The press dealt with the subject in myriad phrases—personally and constitutionally and in studies of Monarchy as an institution. The Toronto *Star* of May 7th pointed out that "one of the advantages of the monarchical system as it now exists in Greater Britain is that the Crown's power for good is practically unlimited, while any tendency towards indiscretion may be promptly suppressed by the Crown's adviser." *La Presse* of Montreal described the French-Canadian attitude as follows: "They salute the King of England as their King with as much respect as do their Anglo-Saxon brothers. But they have learned to esteem more particularly the glorious Sovereign who has just passed away. They loved him for his breadth of mind, and for that toleration of which he gave so fine a proof when he, a Protestant King, sent a kindly telegram to the fathers of the first Plenary Council of Canada. They loved him again for his love of France, recognizing in him the principal artizan of that *entente cordiale* which brought together, after so many centuries, England and France." The Toronto *Globe* of May 26th had this important reference to the subject:—

> For the preservation of the Empire in its integrity, the continued existence of the Kingship is not only desirable but indispensable. A British republic could supply no substitute for the Crown in the constitutions of Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. It might, of course, retain such control over India and the multitude of dependencies as the Roman Republic held control over a number of

cities and countries around the Mediterranean; as the French Republic holds control over vast regions in Africa. But its relation with the Dominions which would then become so many republics would be no closer than those of the United States with the republics of Central and South America. The Britains would become foreign countries to each other even as the United States and Peru, Chili and the Argentine. The British Crown is the magic circle within which the integrity of the Empire must be maintained.

The Funeral of King Edward surpassed in splendour, and equalled in the depth of feeling displayed, the hitherto unique conditions of Queen Victoria's solemn and stately burial. On May 16th, after two weeks of mourning throughout the Empire, the body of the King was taken from Buckingham Palace to St. George's Chapel at Windsor, where rested the remains of seven of his Royal predecessors. Much might be written of the splendours of that solemn pageant. There were nine Sovereigns in the procession—King George V., the German Emperor, King Haakon of Norway, King George of the Hellenes, King Alfonso of Spain, King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, King Frederick of Denmark, King Manuel of Portugal and King Albert of the Belgians; there were five Heirs-apparent to Thrones and many royal Princes with Mr. Roosevelt of the United States; not least in personal power were the statesmen and generals of the British realm and the representatives of its outer Empire—Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner of Canada; Sir George H. Reid, High Commissioner for Australia; Sir William Hall-Jones, High Commissioner for New Zealand. These latter officials rode in the ninth Royal carriage and their place in the *cortège* was a new and interesting precedent resulting from what was announced to be "the thought and desire of King George." In St. George's Chapel His Majesty also had places reserved for Agents-General of all the Colonies and various special representatives.

Amidst the tolling of bells, through streets lined with 40,000 troops and 20,000 Police, with massed crowds of two million bare-headed people, and amid surroundings everywhere of draped purple and black the body of the late King was taken to its last resting-place at Royal Windsor. What can be said of the day elsewhere? A full record would fill many volumes. In Canada, in Australia, in South Africa, in New Zealand, in Newfoundland, in all British countries and territories, there was a great similarity of solemn and popular demonstration. Everywhere factories and financial institutions and commercial establishments closed their doors. Wherever that was impossible, in Canadian factories, work was stopped at a certain stage in the funeral ceremonies and every man stood in silence with bared head for the time arranged; on all the great Railways of Canada at the moment when the King's body was lowered into his grave, and for three minutes, everything stopped, every kind of work ceased, every one of at least 40,000 men stood in reverent silence. Military parades took

place, with muffled drums and passage through long lanes of silent people, in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Chatham, London, St. Catharines, Kingston, Woodstock, Ottawa, St. Thomas, Winnipeg, Victoria and other places. Memorial services were everywhere held; in Ottawa Vice-Royalty and the Ministers took part in a great open-air ceremony in front of the Parliament Buildings, with troops and massed bands and superb drapings, which still further emphasized the solemnity of the occasion. In Toronto 100,000 people attended a similar service under the auspices of the Government, in front of its Parliament Buildings; in Montreal business was suspended for the day; in Winnipeg 12,000 people attended a public service; in Vancouver an open-air Memorial service was held and 20,000 people listened to an address from Judge W. W. B. McInnes; in Edmonton a State service was held and a Memorial address given by President H. M. Tory of Alberta University; in Victoria a similar gathering listened to an oration from Captain Clive Phillipps-Wolley; in the wilds of Northern Ontario, at a construction camp on the National Transcontinental, the Canadian Press Association held service and paid loyal tribute to the departed Monarch.

At the memorable ceremonies in London a number of Canadians took part or were present as spectators. Colonel Jeffrey H. Burland and Major Campbell Stewart of Montreal, Major B. J. Saunders of Edmonton and Captain W. B. Anderson of the Royal Canadian Engineers had places in the procession with the Colonial troops; Lord Strathcona, Hon. A. B. Aylesworth and Hon. S. A. Fisher represented the Dominion Government officially at St. George's Chapel; Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada, Sir D. H. McMillan, Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba, Dr. J. J. E. Guerin, Mayor of Montreal, G. R. Geary, Mayor of Toronto, W. Sanford Evans, Mayor of Winnipeg, and Bishop Richardson of Fredericton, were present as guests in the final scenes at Windsor. Upwards of 200 other Canadians were in the special Government enclosure at Westminster, at the Colonial Office, or in the Nova Scotia Government Offices in Pall Mall—including Henry Miles representing the Montreal Board of Trade, W. F. Cockshutt, of Brantford, Sir Hugh Graham, James Ross, C. R. Hosmer, Professor C. W. Colby of Montreal, William Mackenzie, of Toronto, Joseph Pope of Ottawa and others.

Following the Funeral there were various suggestions as to Canadian monuments or memorials. Hamilton held a meeting to consider the matter and Montreal, on June 1st, had a large gathering with Ald. J. B. Lamoureaux in the chair, supported by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, George E. Drummond, Bishop Farthing and Senator F. L. Beique. A Resolution was passed in favour of the erection of a suitable statue and a representative Committee appointed with Sir Thomas Shaughnessy as President, Robert Meighen and Sir Alexr. Lacoste as Vice-Presidents, George

Hadrill, Hon. Secretary and Sir Edward Clouston, Hon. Treasurer. Later in the year the Montreal City Council unanimously undertook to contribute to this object. In Toronto there was much talk of a Memorial but nothing was actually done. At the heart of the Empire a greatly representative Committee was appointed to prepare a suitable Imperial Memorial and similar action was taken in various other British centres. And so King Edward VII. passed to a silence which may be left to memory with the beautiful words of Kipling:—

For on him each new day laid command, every tyrannous hour
To confront, or confirm, or make smooth some dread issue of power;
To deliver true judgment, aright at the instant unaided
In the strict level, ultimate phrase that allowed or dissuaded;
To foresee, to allay, to avert from us perils unnumbered
To stand guard on our gates when he guessed that our watchman had slumbered;
To win time, to turn hate, to woo folly to service and mightily schooling
His strength to the use of his nations, to rule as not ruling.
These were the works of our King; earth's peace is the proof of them;
God gave him great works to fulfil and to us the behoof of them.

Canadian Discussion of the Coronation Oath

As in 1901 there was a good deal of debate in Canada, in Britain and elsewhere regarding the terms of the Declaration repudiating Roman Catholicism which the new Sovereign was constitutionally compelled to make. Extreme Protestants again vigorously demanded throughout the countries of the Empire that every safeguard should be preserved against the remotest possibility of the King changing his religion; the Orange Order in Canada and Australia and the Protestant Federation in Britain sent in petitions signed by many thousands asking that no change be made; the Roman Catholics pleaded that the moderation and toleration of which Britain had so long been an exponent should find expression in the removal of this offensive Declaration as in the removal of past disabilities; last, but not least King George did not conceal his aversion to the existing form and undoubtedly influenced his Government to take the action which followed. The terms of this historic and soon to be abolished Declaration may be given here:—

I, ———, do solemnly and sincerely and in the presence of God profess, testify and declare that I do believe that in the Sacrament of our Lord's Supper there is not any trans-substantiation of the elements of bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ, at or after the consecration thereof, by any person whatsoever, and that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary or any other Saint, or the sacrifice of the Masses as they are now used in the Church of Rome, are superstitious and idolatrous and I do solemnly in the presence of God profess, testify and declare that I do make this declaration and every part thereof in plain and ordinary sense of the words read unto me as they are commonly understood by English Protestants; without any evasion, equivocation or mental reservation whatsoever, and without any dispensation already granted me for this

purpose by the Pope or any other authority or person whatsoever; and without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before God or man of any part thereof, although the Pope or any other person or persons, or power whatsoever, should dispense with or annul the same or declare that it was null and void from the beginning.

The antiquated phraseology and vehement assertion of this utterance still had many friends in Canada, however. Mr. S. H. Blake, K.C., the enthusiastic Toronto opponent of Higher Criticism and ritualism in any form, wrote vigorously against a change. He quoted alleged oaths denouncing Protestants and Protestantism and claiming for the Pope supremacy over Kings and Peoples which were said to be taken by the Jesuit Order and by Roman Catholic Bishops in Quebec and asked that, if the King's Oath were altered, these others should also be changed. This contention the Orange *Sentinel* strongly urged. Denials of the accuracy of the alleged Oaths were prompt and authoritative but they found a permanent place, none-the-less, in the controversy of the time. Dr. T. S. Sproule, M.P., Grand Master of the Orange Order in British America claimed, officially, (*Sentinel,* May 19) that "as this Declaration or Oath was the product of the wisdom and best judgment of the ablest statesmen of the age in which it was devised and intended for a definite and well understood purpose, which the experience of history proved was necessary, I see no justifiable reason why it should be amended in any particular and I think the Imperial Parliament would be well advised to leave it alone. By this Confession of Faith which every King must take, it was not, I assume, and is not intended as an insult to any religion, or religious denomination, but a declaration of the religious belief of the individual taking it, and, therefore, only concerned himself, and the evidence which he was bound to give to the nation that his religious faith complied with the obligations of the constitution he was bound to maintain as its head." He also made the singular statement that "the British Empire is a Protestant nation"—an Empire of 12,000,000 Roman Catholics, 50,000,000 Mohammedans, 200,000,000 of mixed Eastern faiths and many millions of varied religions!

This general position was endorsed by petitions, initiated by Mr. H. C. Hocken, Editor of the Orange *Sentinel,* and addressed to the King, which totalled 28,000 in number. They asked for the retention of the present form of Declaration as safe-guarding the Protestant Succession and preserving the religious independence of the Empire. The Toronto *Globe* replied to these and other contentions (May 13) as follows: "The fear of the prosecution of Protestants by a Roman Catholic King, or of the prosecution of Roman Catholics by a Protestant King, is a thing of the past. No Protestant possessed of a gentlemanly respect for fellow-citizens of another faith thinks it necessary to require a Coronation Oath in terms offensive to Roman Catholics as a means of pre-

venting concealed leanings toward Roman Catholicism on the part of the Sovereign."

To the London *Tablet* on May 19 Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada, said: "No man who has the cause of Imperial Federation really at heart, no man who ever dreams of drawing closer the ties binding the scattered units of the Empire, can possibly wish to hear King George at the beginning of his reign repeat the words of the Royal Declaration." In Montreal the Catholic teachers of the City asked by Resolution for the removal of all offensive words from the Declaration; at Sydney, N.S., on Aug. 15, the Ancient Order of Hibernians of the Maritime Provinces passed a Resolution declaring that "this Convention highly approves and commends the action of His most Gracious Majesty King George V. in his effective endeavours for the modification of the obnoxious Coronation Oath."

The settlement of the issue came when Mr. Premier Asquith in the House of Commons, on June 28, presented a new Declaration to be substituted for the old one which, by the way, both Peers and Commoners had to take for many years as well as the Sovereign. It was in the following terms and passed the first stage by 383 to 42 votes; the second reading by 400 to 84; the third reading by 245 to 52: "I do solemnly and sincerely, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare that I am a faithful member of the Protestant Reformed Church by law established in England, and I will, according to the true intent of the enactments to secure the Protestant succession to the Throne of this realm, uphold and maintain the said enactments to the best of my powers according to law." The measure passed the Lords without opposition and the Archbishop of Canterbury admitted that he had shared in drafting the new Declaration, while the Earl of Crewe spoke of Lord Grey's interest in the change on behalf of 2,250,000 Catholics in Canada and referred to another million in Australia as welcoming the alteration.

Accession, Characteristics and Early Policy of King George

In assuming the burden of his high position and manifold duties King George V. had the disadvantage of succeeding to a great monarch; he had the advantage of having been trained in statecraft, diplomacy, and the science and practice of government, by a master in the art. He was young in years—only 45—strong, so far as was known, in body and health, equipped with a vigorous intelligence and wide experience of home and European politics and, what was of special importance at the time of his accession, instinct with Imperial sentiment and acquainted, practically and personally, with the politics and leaders of every country in the British Empire—notably India, Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. He was not known to the public as a man of genial temperament but rather as a strong, reserved, quiet thinker and student of men and conditions.

Great patience and considerable tact, common-sense and natural ability, eloquence in speech and fondness for home life and outdoor sports, he had shown as Prince of Wales or Duke of Cornwall. He had seen much service in the Royal Navy and was understood to be devotedly attached to the wide spaces of the boundless seas while his Consort, Queen Mary, was beautiful, kindly, and graceful in bearing, with a profound sense of the importance of her place and duties and a sincere belief in the beneficence and splendid mission of British power.

The Prince of Wales became, of course, King at the moment of his Father's death; on May 7, His Majesty's first speech to his Privy Council, when he signed the proclamation relating to the Accession and accepted an oath of fealty from the Lords and Gentlemen assembled, was sympathetic in spirit and indicative of a genuine sense of his new and onerous responsibilities: "In this irreparable loss, which has so suddenly fallen upon me and the whole Empire, I am comforted by the feeling that I have the sympathy of my future subjects, who will mourn with me for their beloved Sovereign, whose own happiness was found in sharing and promoting theirs. I have lost not only a Father's love, but the affectionate and intimate relations of a dear friend and adviser. . . . . Standing here, a little more than nine years ago, our beloved King declared that so long as there was breath in his body he would work for the good and amelioration of his subjects. I am sure that the opinion of the whole nation will be that this declaration has been fully carried out. To endeavour to follow in his footsteps, and at the same time uphold the constitutional government of these realms, will be the earnest object of my life." To the British Army and the Royal Navy, to Parliament and the Princes and Peoples of India, other addresses were issued permeated with a sense of high responsibility and instinct with determination to carry on the work of his Father. "To my People beyond the Seas," King George on May 24, issued a characteristic Message:

> The innumerable messages of kindness from my loyal subjects beyond the Seas have deeply touched my heart, and have assured me that I have in full measure their sympathy in the great trial which has befallen me and them, that my sorrow is their sorrow, that we share a common loss. The happiness of all his peoples throughout his Dominions was dear to the heart of my beloved Father. For them he lived and worked, in their service he died, and I cannot doubt that they will hold his name in grateful remembrance. I am now called to follow in his footsteps and carry on the work which has prospered in his hands. As a sailor I have been brought into constant touch with the Overseas Dominions of the Crown and I have personally realized the affectionate loyalty which holds together many lands and diverse peoples in one glorious fellowship. Nine years ago I travelled through the Empire, accompanied by my dear wife, and had the late King lived we should together, at his expressed wish, have visited South Africa in the coming Autumn to open the first Parliament of the South African Union, the latest and greatest evidence of that peace and harmony which my Father ever loved to promote. It will be

my earnest endeavour to uphold constitutional government and to safeguard in their fulness the liberties which are enjoyed throughout my dominions, and under the good guidance of the Ruler of all men, I will maintain upon the foundation of freedom, justice and peace the great heritage of the United British Empire.

Meanwhile, and everywhere in Canada, the career and characteristics of the new King were discussed with a freedom typical of the country. Here and there in the press were quoted malicious rumours and gossip coming overseas *via* the United States newspapers but, with practically no exception, the editorial opinion of Canada was not only loyal in a general sense but kindly and sympathetic in a personal one. To those who, in all countries, delight in gossip and insinuations, the published eulogies of a Radical such as W. T. Stead were significant; to most Canadians the words used by the Rev. Father Vaughan in addressing the Empire Club, Toronto, on Sept. 15, were conclusive: "In King George and Queen Mary we have good rulers of the people, fine leaders of society. They are devoted to their home, true to one another, interested in every part of the Empire over which they rule. The King knows his Empire better than any Sovereign before him. He comes to us as fresh as a sea breeze." In the House of Lords on May 11, Lord Crewe, as Government Leader, moved the Address of condolence and loyalty and in doing so said: "His Majesty is well known to many of us. We know that he was brought up plainly and simply in an ideal English home. He has enjoyed, what by common consent I think we all regard as, the best early education and training that a man can have in the British nation. He has enjoyed the incalculable benefit of continued close association with his illustrious Father and I do not think that the paternal and filial relation has ever been more happily exemplified than in the case of His late Majesty and the present King. By his side he has in his gracious Consort one whom we know will help him to bear the glorious burden of the British Monarchy."

Meantime, on the 9th, King George had been proclaimed King, for the first time in British history, of not only the United Kingdom but of British Dominions beyond the Seas. The Imperial idea was widely discussed in this connection. Lord Curzon anticipated a time when the new Emperor of India would visit his Dominions in the East; *The Times* expressed the hope that King George would be able to visit his greater Dominions overseas. This wish found wide expression in Canada and many editorials were published urging one prospective event or another as worthy of a State visit from the Sovereign—including the final ceremonies of the National Transcontinental Railway, the celebration of Winnipeg's Centennial, the marking of 100 years of peace between the United States Republic and the British Empire. More varied in tone, though not more numerous, were

the articles written upon the King's possible intervention in, and his assumed opinions of, the political crisis in Great Britain. Very largely these comments were along the party lines of the Old Country, though, in the main, expressing confidence in the King's personal and constitutional sense; occasionally, they were influenced by the extraordinary or sensational rumours cabled to certain United States newspapers.

Incidents developed rapidly after King Edward's Funeral. The Queen Mother's pathetic letter of thanks to the Nation for its sympathy; the retention of Lord Knollys, with Sir Arthur Bigge, as one of the new King's Private Secretaries; the Parliamentary arrangement of a Civil List under similar conditions and reaching almost identical figures to that granted King Edward in 1901—$3,170,000 per annum as compared with $3,105,000; the introduction and approval of a Regency Bill in Parliament making Queen Mary Regent should the demise of the Crown occur while the Prince of Wales was a minor; were incidents of the time. In Canada King George early showed a pronounced interest. Shortly before his Accession he had contributed $2,500 to the Archbishop of Canterbury's Fund for Western Missions; on July 14 he sent a kindly message of sympathy in connection with the Campbellton fire sufferers; on Sept. 5, His Majesty expressed much pleasure and satisfaction in reply to the cablegram of loyalty from the Eucharistic Congress at Montreal; a week later he was receiving Sir Henry Pellatt and a detachment of the Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto at Balmoral and sending a cable to the Governor-General which described the British visit of these troops as "a good augury of the future of the Imperial Army." Similarly the King welcomed, by a special despatch, the arrival in England of the Winnipeg contestants for Henley honours.

The personal feelings and convictions of the King himself were well put at this time in reply to various public Addresses. To one of these from the Church of England His Majesty said: "The foundations of national glory are set in the homes of the people and will remain unshaken only while the family life of our race and nation is strong, simple and pure." To another he said: "I desire to promote the peace and unity of nations, to second all efforts for the alleviation of sickness and suffering and to support every wise and well-considered scheme for the public good. I am encouraged in all this by your good wishes and prayers for God's blessing on all my endeavours and am fortified by the belief that the ends we pursue in harmony with the teachings of the Church, will be achieved only while we seek in faith and humility that perfect standard of conduct and sacrifice revealed to Christian men."

In connection with the coming Coronation changes were early suggested in the King's titles with a view to still more closely

indicating the position of the Crown toward the Empire and its Dominions. On May 17th the Ottawa *Citizen* editorially suggested that the title of Emperor should be made to apply to other British countries as well as to India; in England the suggestion was, unofficially, made that "Emperor of the British" would be an appropriate designation and this was supported by the London *Globe* and *Standard* while, late in July, the London *Daily Express* amplified the proposal with many arguments. In speaking of Colonial loyalty to the Crown it said: "We urge the utility and, indeed, the necessity of expressing this great sentiment, this binding force of Empire, into a title at once comprehensive and democratic, to be assumed by King George. There is, indeed, much in a name, and the words Emperor of the British suggest two things forcibly and unmistakably; first, that Britons all over the world are determined to face the future with all its perils and possibilities as one great united people and, second, that being free men, they deliberately choose the principle of monarchy for the headship of the State."

Replying to inquiries addressed to some Canadian Mayors on this point Dr. Guerin of Montreal heartily agreed with the proposal as a most patriotic movement. He thought that each of the great Dominions should be specifically included in the King's Royal title, as King of Canada, Australia, etc. Mayor Chisholm of Halifax opposed any change; the Mayor of St. John was favourable; Mayor Geary of Toronto was sympathetic; the Victoria *Colonist* did not quite like the idea but proposed (July 30) that if any change was made the title should be British Emperor; the Toronto *Star* and Toronto *Globe* opposed any alteration and declared the good old title of King was more suited to the genius of the race and that of Emperor opposed alike to its traditions and policy; another paper protested against the loose usage in Canada of such designations as King George, or the King of England, and pointed out that the reigning Sovereign was to Canadians "the King"—their King as much as he was King of England; to the Montreal *Star* on Aug. 6th, Mr. H. E. Brittain, known as the Secretary of the Imperial Press Conference of 1909, said that if the proposal to change the King's title to that of Emperor came as a general wish from the Overseas Dominions "he had reason to believe it would be adopted."

During the year work and responsibilities crowded upon the new Sovereign and, on Sept. 24th, the Toronto *Globe* made this comment: "There can be no doubt at all that George V. by his knowledge of the affairs of his realm, his application to business, and his desire to be helpful, is making his example felt in every department of Britain's world-wide activities." On Nov. 21st His Majesty sent the following despatch to Sir Wilfrid Laurier: "Please accept my sincere congratulations on your seventieth birthday. May you be blessed with many more years of health

and prosperity. GEORGE R. & I." Rumours, meanwhile, had been many as to a future visit to Canada of the King and Queen or of the youthful Prince of Wales and, in November, it was definitely announced that a new precedent would be set by Their Majesties in a state visit to India and the holding of a Coronation Durbar at Delhi on Jan. 1, 1912. Toward the close of the year the King dissolved his Parliament after a long and careful Conference between the parties, which he had himself initiated. His share in shaping public affairs at this crisis was a great one but can only be known in detail at some time in the distant future. Then came the announced date of the Coronation, the preliminary preparations, the statement that troops from Canada would be present including, by the King's special wish, a French-Canadian regiment, and on the last day of the year the Dominion Government announced the appointment of Colonel H. H. McLean, M.P., of St. John as the Commandant of the Canadian Contingent. Honours conferred by the King during 1910 of some special interest to Canadians were as follows:

Name.	Position.	Honour.
Sir Charles Hardinge, G.C.B.	New Viceroy of India	Baron Hardinge of Penshurst.
Lieut.-Col. Charles M. Dobell	Royal Welsh Fusiliers	A.D.C. to H.M. the King.
Rt. Hon. Herbert J. Gladstone	New Governor-General of South Africa	Viscount Gladstone of Lanark.
Robert Kyffin-Thomas	South Australian *Register*	Knighthood.
Lieut.-Col. Hon. N. J. Moore	Premier of Western Australia	K.C.M.G.
Hon. William Hall-Jones	High Commissioner for New Zealand	K.C.M.G.
Hon. George William Ross	Senator of Canada	Knighthood.
Major Thomas Bilbe Robinson	Agent-General for Queensland	Knighthood.
Byron Edmund Walker, C.V.O.	President Canadian Bank of Commerce	Knighthood.
Henry Newell Bate	Chairman Ottawa Improvement Commission	Knighthood.
John Gunion Rutherford	Canadian Veterinary Director-General	C.M.G.
Achille Frèchétte	Clerk of the Commons Translation Board	I.S.O.
John Henry McIllree	Assistant Commissioner R. N. W. Mounted Police	I.S.O.
William John Ptolemy	Deputy Provincial Treasurer of Manitoba	I.S.O.
Major-General Frederick William Benson, C.B.	Colonel, 21st Lancers	K.C.B.
Colonel Eric J. E. Swayne, C.B.	Governor of British Honduras	K.C.M.G.
Sir Christopher Furness	Financier and Shipowner	Baron Furness of Grantley.
The Lord Knollys, G.C.B.	Private Secretary to the late King	Privy Councillor.
Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur Bigge	Private Secretary to King George V.	Privy Councillor.

The Governor-General in Speech, Policy and Travel

Earl Grey continued his active and forceful career in Canadian public affairs during 1910. He received more criticism, owing to certain political developments, than in all the preceding years of his Administration put together; but it represented opposition to a line of thought and policy which he was justified, as the Crown's representative, in placing before the people. His Excellency's interest in the anti-Tuberculosis campaign, as well as that of Lady Grey, was indicated on Feb. 15 by his opening of the new Lady Grey Consumption Hospital at Ottawa—founded as a result of the enthusiastic labours of the local Anti-Tuberculosis League, the Daughters of the Empire, and the May Court Club. Some of the donations included $16,000 raised by the Daughters of the Empire, $3,000 each given by J. R. Booth and John Manuel, $2,000 each contributed by G. H. Perley, M.P., John B. Fraser, H. K. Egan and the W. C. Edwards Co. Ltd. The total sum raised was $40,000. In March the Governor-General and Lady Grey, their family and suite, were in Montreal on their annual Spring visit and occupied the residence of Lord Strathcona.

Here, on March 16th, Lord Grey presented the Albert Medal awarded by the King to Conductor Thomas Reynolds for his gallantry in saving life on the occasion of a Railway disaster on Jan. 21st. The Medal was publicly presented to Mr. Reynolds by the Hon. C. Murphy, Secretary of State, in Toronto on the following night. A Reception was given by their Excellencies on the 31st and support given by Lord Grey during the month to an effort of the local Victorian Order of Nurses to secure an annual income of $15,000. On April 5th the Governor-General opened the new Tubercular Sanitarium erected in London, at a cost of $50,000, by the local Health Association, and also inaugurated a "Made in London Exhibition," arranged by the women of the city in aid of the Sanitarium. At Toronto on the 8th a new Nurses' Home was opened by His Excellency and the Ontario Bar Association meeting addressed.

Meanwhile, Lord Grey's well-known interest in Music had brought him to Toronto earlier in the year to attend the concert on Feb. 1 of Dr. A. S. Vogt's splendid Mendelssohn Choir and during the second visit he devoted time and thought to the Earl Grey Musical Competition in which contests were held between Choral societies, orchestras, mixed-voice choruses and amateur Opera companies—with certain individual musical numbers. The Judge selected in this connection was Howard Brockway of Baltimore. The Chairman of the Toronto Executive which had the matter in hand was Mr. D. R. Wilkie. On Apr. 4-9 six dramatic performances were given under Their Excellencies' patronage with Hector Charlesworth of Toronto, Ernest Beaufort of Winnipeg and Bernard K. Sandwell of Montreal as the judges. The Dramatic Trophy was eventually awarded to the Dickens

Fellowship Players of Toronto, the Orchestral Trophy to the Ottawa Symphony Orchestra, the Choral Trophy to the Choir of St. Paul's Methodist Church, Toronto, the Margaret Anglin Bracelet for the best actress to Miss P. Maclaren of London, the Signet Ring for the best actor to Basil D. Morgan of Toronto, and a prize for the best original two-act play to G. W. Pacaud of Montreal.

His Excellency attended the local Horse Show on Apl. 29 and presented the Governor-General's Cup to Mr. George Pepper; he made a surprise visit to the Y. M. C. A. Fund workers at their Luncheon on May 1st and expressed certainty as to their successful raising of $600,000. At Hamilton on Apl. 22nd, he was the guest of honour at a St. George's Society banquet and helped to start a movement—joined in by Mr. Forbes-Robertson who was present—to establish a Shakespeare Memorial Theatre. Ottawa's first Horse Show was opened on May 4th and proved a great social success. On June 8th His Excellency distinguished himself by stopping a runaway horse on Sussex Street near the entrance of Rideau Hall grounds. Some road repairs were being made near that point and a horse which was being used became frightened and started off at a mad pace toward the city, in a way dangerous to the lives of pedestrians. Lord Grey happened to be leaving the residence of Senator Edwards at the time and, noticing the galloping horse, dashed out, waved his cane at the animal and, as it came up, grasped the bridle and brought it to a stop.

Meanwhile, the Governor-General had been making speeches as well as performing functions. Addressing the Woman's Canadian Club at Quebec on Jan. 26th he defined his opinion as to certain Empire matters in the following explicit terms: "It may be well just here to make things clear. If, by Imperialism, we are to understand the greatness of the Empire, fortified by all legitimate means, then I am an Imperialist. If, on the other hand, you are asked to see in this idea a menace to the autonomy of the Oversea Dominions, I repel this insinuation, this evil-disposed interpretation of my sentiments. Placing myself at the strictly Canadian point of view, I say that for you the Empire is peace. I will add that the true Imperialism is that which maintains the autonomy of the different possessions composing the Empire. Is not variety one of the essential elements of beauty, splendour and strength? Now the Empire is a monument of beauty, precisely because the different parts of which it is composed have each their distinguishing characteristics." At the annual banquet of the Montreal Bar Association, on Feb. 3rd, he paid high tribute to the legal profession: "In these democratic times it appears that the democracy has turned to the Bar for its leaders. As instances of this I might mention the cases of M. Briand, President Taft, Mr. Asquith, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir John Macdonald, Sir Lomer Gouin, Sir James Whitney. The Bar is the cradle of the leaders

of the people, and they realize the great services which its members have rendered to the people." His defence of the Privy Council Appeal was notable:

> I have not forgotten that when a few years ago an attempt was made to restrict the right of appeal to the Throne which is the political birthright of every Briton the French Bar of this Province was foremost in opposition to the change. As every soldier under Napoleon's command was said to carry a Marshal's baton in his knapsack, so every member of the Montreal Bar carries to-day in his brief-bag an *entree* to the Olympian Bench of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. On the Bench you will find Sir Elzear Taschereau of Quebec, sitting with Sir Henry De Villiers of South Africa, Chief Justice Way of Australia, Sir Richard Couch representing India, the Lord Chancellor of England, and other distinguished jurists.
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> If you visit this Court of unswerving fairness you will find it in shabby and modest surroundings in Downing Street, settling an appeal, perhaps from Canada; perhaps from Fiji, adjudicating upon a case involving a disputed interpretation, possibly, of English Common Law of the Province of Quebec, or of the Roman British law of Cape Colony or, perhaps, of an obscure passage in the Hindu Manu or the Mahommedan Koran. I recognize the services rendered by your Bar in using your influence to preserve, in all its unimpaired sanctity, this Imperial Tribunal, and if ever I should personally be involved in any case which may carry me in my search for justice to the foot of the Throne I shall, as an Englishman, recognize with feelings of glowing and patriotic emotion, that the dispensers of justice there would include not only the most distinguished Judges of England, but the most eminent jurists of Australia, South Africa and Canada.

On Mch. 19th the Governor-General of Canada met President Taft of the United States and Governor Hughes of New York at a banquet of the University Club of Albany, N.Y. This was an important moment in the fiscal relations of the two countries and Lord Grey made an earnest appeal for the harmony which afterwards evolved: " I never visit the United States without entertaining a feeling that Canadians and Americans are related by the closest ties of a common ancestry, and that we are, so far as the real big things of the world are concerned, practically one people. Conversely, the great kindness which I have invariably received during my several visits to the United States never fails to convey to me the impression that you are also willing to regard me as almost one of yourselves. I always feel, wherever I may be, that no consideration can efface from our minds the strength and variety of the interests that unite us, or make us forget how important it is that nothing should ever be attempted that might tend to weaken that strong force of reciprocal sympathy which is at once the natural outcome of our common heritage and the abiding guarantee of our common prosperity." He accompanied Mr. President Taft to Washington, after the Dinner, as his personal guest and had various conferences with him upon fiscal conditions—and sundry games of golf. Some time was also spent in New York. On May 3rd, in view of the conclusion of His Excellency's term of office, and before the extension of the term which was announced later,

Parliament unanimously passed in both Houses the following Address:

We, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects in Parliament assembled, beg leave to convey to Your Excellency an expression of the general feeling of regret with which all classes in this country have learned that your official connection with Canada is soon to cease. It must be a source of gratification to Your Excellency, on your retirement from the high office of Governor-General to realize that the period of your Administration has been characterized by general and increasing prosperity in every portion of the Dominion. The zeal with which Your Excellency has sought, by personal observation, to gain an intimate knowledge of the character, possibilities and requirements of every section of the country has been highly appreciated by the people of Canada. The special interest which Your Excellency has taken in everything calculated to foster a high sense of public duty and responsibility, to stimulate intellectual development and to advance science and art, will long be gratefully remembered; while the success of your endeavours in cultivating the growth of a Canadian spirit has strengthened us in the belief that the full development of our national life is compatible with the closest and most loyal connection with the Empire. The National Park established at Quebec, on the Plains of Abraham, will remain as an enduring monument to Your Excellency's wise and enlightened efforts to this end.

In moving this Address Sir Wilfrid Laurier took occasion to deprecate the occasional press contention that it would be fitting to now have a Canadian representing His Majesty. "In this we find the expression of a laudable but, to my mind, a misguided expression of national pride. The first effect of our system of having some high statesman of Great Britain to be the representative of His Majesty in this country has undoubtedly been to strengthen, if possible, the ties which bind us to the Motherland and to keep them constantly before the hearts of the people. The next effect is to place at the head of the Administration one who, by the very nature of things, is not connected with our party or political differences and who, by the same nature of things, is more apt than anybody else to keep even the balance between all contending parties. The other value of the system is to ensure the presence at the head of the political Administration of one who from early youth has been bound to public life and who has had the advantage of experience of constitutional government where it originated and is best understood." A fitting eulogy of Lord Grey and his family followed and Mr. R. L. Borden spoke also of his "initiative, imagination and clear Imperial vision."

In these tributes the press joined with very few exceptions.* The *Colonist* of Victoria (May 4) said: "He will be remembered as one whose influence was calculated to strengthen the true Imperial spirit. He never hesitated to remind Canadians of their duty as a British people but always did so with a tact that removed any cause for offence." The Toronto *Globe* said: "The great merit

* NOTE.—For a full study of Lord Grey's Administration, see preceding volumes of this work, or for a summarized record see an article by the present writer in the *Canadian Magazine* of July, 1910.

of Earl Grey has been that while as full of opinions and ideas as any man can well be, and constantly urged on to action by an energetic, enthusiastic, and impulsive nature he has, nevertheless, not lost sight of the traditions of his office. We have never had a Governor-General who fitted himself into our life so heartily and so naturally." The Manitoba *Free Press* described him as "one of the ablest men who have occupied the position of Governor-General" and added this comment: "The Governor-General represents the Crown in this country; but the King could not talk publicly of public matters as a Governor-General of tact and discernment can." The Montreal *Star* declared that "the tireless efforts His Excellency has made during his stay here to discharge worthily the high functions committed to him have borne fruit in more ways than can be popularly known or publicly recognized." The *Catholic Register* of Toronto, on July 28, contained this significant statement: "Although a narrow and restricted class of our people would make the Governor-General a mere figure-head in the affairs of the country and therefore do not altogether like the publicity which attaches to his movements and utterances, the great, sane, sensible portion of the community will, we feel sure, consider Earl Grey one of the most sincere, zealous, and useful Governors which the Dominion of Canada has ever had." Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia, had earlier in the year stated at an Artillery Association meeting in Ottawa (Feb. 24th) that Earl Grey was "to a great extent responsible for a better understanding in the Canadian people as to their duty in the matter of defence for both Canada and the Empire." In his reply to the Parliamentary Address, above quoted, Lord Grey was characteristically optimistic:

> Gentlemen, when I reflect on the vastness of your area, on the fertility of your soil, on the unlimited wealth of your natural resources which I rejoice you are determined scientifically to conserve, as well as vigorously develop; when I reflect upon the invigorating nature of your climate, and on the strenuous character of your people; when I reflect on all these great advantages which you possess in such abundant and exceptional degree; then, gentlemen, I feel as convinced, as I am that to-morrow's sun will rise, that if you keep true to the highest ideals of duty and distinguished service, nothing can prevent you from becoming, perhaps before the close of the present century, not only the granary, but the heart, soul and rudder of the Empire. It shall be my happy privilege on my return to England to submit to the King an expression of your devotion to his Throne and Person; also to impress upon His Majesty and on the people of the British Isles that you, the people of Canada, are united in your high resolve to accomplish your part in the maintenance and building of the Empire of which, if you are not afraid of the greatness of your destiny, you will one day become the controlling part.

Following this incident the Governor-General visited England, arriving there on June 16. His Excellency was received by King George in audience at Marlborough House on the 20th and attended the Rhodesian Dinner on the 22nd. In various press inter-

views and speeches he eulogized Canada's progress, future greatness and the national qualities of its people. Canadians were "invincibly industrious," sane, sober and yet strenuous; "building up the greatest nation that has ever been, within the greatest of all Empires." To the *Standard of Empire* he described Canada's great forward march as "the most wonderful process in this wonderful age." On July 14 Sir George Reid, High Commissioner for Australia, gave a Luncheon in honour of Lord Grey. The Premier (Mr. Asquith), Lord Crewe, the Earl of Onslow, Lord Northcote, Lord C. Beresford, Mr. R. McKenna, Lord Strathcona, and Sir R. Baden-Powell, were amongst those present.

His Excellency sailed for Canada on July 16th after a farewell Luncheon by Lord Strathcona attended by five members of the Government and many representative men. Just prior to this Lord Grey gave an interview, as founder of the Public House Trust movement in England, which illustrated his views on Temperance. Replying to the inquiry as to Canada's attitude he said: "Canada in this respect is as uncivilized as England. Temperance reformers on both sides of the Atlantic do not yet appear to have discovered that high licenses make it necessary for the publican to push the sale of alcoholic liquor. High licenses thus promote intemperance." It was during this visit that Lord Grey was supposed to have pressed the idea of a Federal system of Home Rule for the United Kingdom upon the attention of the British Government and advantage was, no doubt, taken of his presence to arrange for his continuance in Canada until the Duke of Connaught's expected appointment to the Governor-Generalship could be realized. At any rate the further extension of his additional year of office, which expired on Sept. 26th, was generally understood to be for that reason.

After his return Lord Grey, early in August, started upon his visit to the Hudson's Bay region. Lady Grey and party accompanied him as far as Norway House, at the foot of Lake Winnipeg, and thence proceeded to Banff in the Rocky Mountains. The Governor-General and his party, in 12 canoes, then (Aug. 8) plunged into the wilderness of the North and through the great water-stretches, the rivers and lakes and land-portages, between that point and the shores of the Bay. Major J. R. Moodie of the R.N.W. Mounted Police was in charge of arrangements and amongst those in the Vice-regal party were Major G. F. Trotter, A.D.C., L. S. Amery of the London *Times,* Mr. George Grey, a nephew of His Excellency's, R. W. Brock, Director of the Geological Survey, Ottawa, Dr. John McCrae of Montreal and Professor John MacNaughton of McGill University. Many Indians were met and the rough and ready life of a pioneer journey in the wilds was fully shared in by the Governor-General. York Factory was reached on the 19th, Nelson and Churchill Harbours visited and the Government steamer *Earl Grey* taken for the trip through

Hudson's Bay and Straits; down the wild Labrador Coast to Humbermouth, Newfoundland, where Lord Northcliffe was met and his famous pulp-mills at Grand Forks visited on Sept. 8th.

At a local gathering addressed by Lord Grey, Sir E. P. Morris the Premier, and Dr. J. W. Robertson, His Excellency emphasized the vital importance of Technical Education. On the 10th the Governor-General was at Sydney where he was welcomed by Messrs. J. H. Plummer and M. J. Butler and visited the Dominion Iron and Steel works and then the old fortress remains at Louisbourg. From Sydney, where he was joined by Lady Grey and party, brief visits were paid to Charlottetown, P.E.I., Pictou and Yarmouth, N.S. Lord Grey was delighted with this whole trip of 2,240 miles —about 600 of which was traversed by canoe and over portages through unexpectedly splendid scenery. The Hudson's Bay he described as Canada's Mediterranean. It may be added that on the way to Winnipeg and the north, Sault Ste. Marie and its great industries were visited, that in Winnipeg on Aug. 3rd some time was spent at the Manitoba Agricultural College with Principal W. J. Black, and that Selkirk was gaily decorated in honour of the Vice-regal visit although by special request—there and elsewhere on the trip—no formal reception was given. No newspaper men were in the party; even Mr. Amery was there in his private capacity.

Meanwhile, Lord Grey had been the victim of considerable criticism. It was inevitable that his attendance at certain Horse-races and meets should attract hostile comments in some religious quarters; so also with his well-known views in favour of Co-operative Societies and the Retail Merchants Association. The Secretary of the latter, Mr. E. M. Trowern, in speaking at Hamilton on Jan. 20 declared that for this cause the King should be asked to recall his representative. His Excellency's speech at Quebec on Imperialism —already quoted—also roused strong criticism in a portion of the French Canadian press. On Feb. 3rd *L'Evenement* (Cons.) anticipated the Nationalist attacks of later in the year by describing the Governor-General as the chief Imperialist agent in the country and the real influence at the back of the Naval policy of the Government: "Earl Grey is to leave Canada in a short time with the merit of having imposed upon Canada, without consulting the popular will, the completed national sacrifice, and that by men who, up to a short time ago, were most refractory to all ideas of Canada's participation in the Empire's wars; and when he returns home he will have the extreme satisfaction of laying on the Ministerial tables in Downing Street a promise of blood and money on the part of our rulers. Thanks to His Excellency's high qualities as a diplomat, he has obtained what Downing Street could not have obtained by force."

The same paper indulged in other remarks—something which a Toronto newspaper described as "a most offensive collection of

back-stair babblings" while *Le Devoir,* the organ of Mr. Bourassa, started the year by describing Lord Grey as "amongst those bold Pro-Consuls trained in the bandit school of Chamberlain and Rhodes." Elsewhere will be found the continuation of this onslaught and its apotheosis in the Drummond-Arthabaska Bye-election. In England Mr. Joseph Martin, K.C., in the Commons on Mch. 26th, attacked the Governor-General's speech at Regina as taking part in Canadian politics by its defence of the Government's naval policy. Colonel Seely, the Colonial Under-Secretary, told him in reply that he did not represent the people of Canada while J. M. Clark, K.C., of Toronto, who was in London at the time wrote to *The Times* describing Lord Grey as being exceedingly and justly popular in Canada.

Other incidents of the year in connection with His Excellency included the winning by Strathcona, Alta., of a Challenge Shield offered by the Governor-General to the town or city of 5,000 people and over in Canada which should have the largest number of military cadets within its bounds in proportion to its population; and a speech at Lennoxville University, in receiving the D. C. L. degree, when he declared that "Canada's population will be 8,000,000 at the next Census and in another decade it will be 12 millions." As soon as Canada had reached that population "the people of this country should insist on Imperial representation, so that the man in Sherbrooke would have the same rights as the man in Sussex or Middlesex in England." A rumour was first published in the Ottawa *Free Press* on Oct. 3rd that early in 1911 His Excellency would visit the Bahamas and British West Indies. At Ottawa on Oct. 13th he came out as a strong advocate of supervised playgrounds for children. On Oct. 21st he was in Toronto and visited St. Andrew's College where he told the boys that "there is nothing better than a good game of hockey played fair, and nothing more disgusting than a game of hockey where a player endeavours to cut his opponent's comb. The ladies are often to blame for rough tactics displayed. I have seen them cheer very hard when some player laid his opponent out. Let your ideals be first truth, then fair play, and then self-respect." In Montreal on Oct 28th he spoke at the City Improvement League and strongly urged investment of money in garden cities and model dwellings.

On Nov. 17th the Governor-General opened Parliament once more with the usual ceremony and mentioned the fact that His Majesty had been pleased to continue him in office. A Drawing-room was held on the 19th at which the Foreign Consuls-General again refused to be present until questions of precedence connected with their semi-diplomatic position in Canada were settled. At the opening of the 32nd annual Exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts in Montreal, Nov. 24th, His Excellency pointed out that Canada was engaged in laying the foundations of a new country, and that it was impossible to expect her to have made great

advances in matters artistic, when the necessary commercial interests had to be attended to. Another great barrier to rapid advance was the absence of the critical spirit. With the establishment of a critical spirit a greater meed of appreciation would be shown the work of native craftsmen, and their works would be secured by Canadian art lovers in preference to the often inferior productions from the Continent. Toward the close of the year the rumours as to the West Indian trip were succeeded by stories of a projected 3,000 mile trip from Edmonton via the Mackenzie River to the Arctic Ocean. On Dec. 21 Lord Grey was in Toronto and made some notable remarks in reviewing the Boy Scouts at the City Hall:—

> My interest in the Scout movement arises from my love for Canada and solicitude for her well-being. England has planted the seeds of a great destiny within the Dominion. My only doubt is whether the people will be able to reap it. That will depend on the education you give your children. I am not convinced that your schools are turning out boys fitted, when they become men, to be the reapers of a splendid destiny. Your children in some parts of Ontario are without manners. That is not their fault but their parents' and teachers'. And what is worse still some poor benighted souls, excellent but very ill-educated people, seem to have persuaded themselves that rough manners are a sign of manliness and gentle manners the sign of servility.

In connection with His Excellency's occasional absences from Canada or his Hudson's Bay trip, and in the absence of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Girouard had been appointed Deputy Governor or Administrator. He was gazetted to the former post on July 22nd. It was during August that he sent as Administrator—when he appears to have been only Deputy Governor—his much-discussed Marconigram to Cardinal Vannutelli welcoming him to Canada. It was at the request of Lord Grey that Sir George Doughty, a representative of many British fishermen, went to British Columbia in September to investigate the Fishery conditions of that Province; on July 9th as an act of clemency and to mark the new King's accession His Excellency granted various remissions of punishment to members of the Permanent Force; on Mch. 24th it was announced that Lord Grey, with others, had been made by the King a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Some changes took place in the Vice-regal Staff during the year. Major the Earl of Lanesborough, M.V.O., of the Coldstream Guards, who had been appointed Military Secretary to the Governor-General in December 1909, retired at the end of August when Captain, the Earl Percy, of the Grenadier Guards—heir to the Dukedom of Northumberland—was appointed an Aide-de-Camp (extra) to His Excellency. On Oct. 28 Mr. D. O. Malcolm, M.A., was appointed Governor-General's Secretary.

During the year there were many and varied rumours as to the probable succession to the Governor-Generalship. Earl Carrington, President of the Board of Agriculture, was at first the

favourite of the cable correspondents and after that H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught was declared to be the coming occupant of the position. English papers stated that his selection was desired by the late King Edward; that as soon as he could be spared from crowding official duties at home, and after the State visit to South Africa, he would succeed Earl Grey at Ottawa. In this statement the *Daily Express,* Reuter's Agency, the *Standard,* the American Associated Press, the Canadian Associated Press, all agreed. The greater part of the Canadian Press was eulogistic and congratulatory in this connection and the papers teemed with items reviewing His Royal Highness' career, praising his courage and skill as a soldier, commenting on his personal tact and general popularity wherever his duty had led him. The Victoria *Times* of May 10 (Senator Templeman's paper) declared that "a more popular appointment could not be made"; the Montreal *Star* (June 10) thought that "no happier or more flattering tribute could have been paid to the growing importance of the Dominion in the Councils of the Empire"; the Toronto *Globe* of June 13, while hoping that a Royal Court would not be established in Canada declared that the Duke would be received with "that sincerity and heartiness of welcome which Canadians of all classes are ever ready to give to a Royal Prince." The chances of the Duke's coming appeared to be greatly increased by the British Parliament's appointment of Queen Mary as Regent in the event of the young Prince of Wales coming to the Throne prematurely; but they seemed lessened at the close of the year by the announcement of the King and Queen's expected visit to India in 1911. In November the Duke accepted Honorary membership in the St. Patrick's Chapter, Toronto, of the Masonic Order.

In December despatches came to Canadian papers saying that the Duke could not possibly leave his duties in England; on Dec. 28 the C. A. P. cabled its belief that the appointment was still under consideration and that His Royal Highness had returned from South Africa with the expectation of coming to Canada. Meantime, the only actively expressed opposition to the appointment was in a few papers holding the anti-British views of the Toronto *Weekly Sun,* and in the columns of the Toronto *Star* (Liberal). This latter paper made the extraordinary editorial assertion on Dec. 13th that the Asquith Government had full authority in the matter and that: "There is no reason why it should not assert its Liberalism in the appointment of a Governor-General of Canada. He is one of the links between the people of Canada and the people of the United Kingdom, and for that reason it is well that he should represent the prevailing sentiment of the people of the United Kingdom." On Feb. 17th it had expressed the hope that Lord Carrington would be appointed in preference to the Duke and on Dec. 30 described the rumours of the latter's coming as due to "a sort of Royalist or Cavalier sentiment" in

certain quarters and as, in any case, a bad precedent which would seriously change the relations between the Canadian Governor-General and his Canadian Ministers.

Canada and the Two British Elections of 1910

The British General Elections which commenced in 1909 and to which some reference was made in the last issue of this work aroused intense interest in Canada. The Toronto *Globe* sent Stewart Lyon, a clever journalist of extreme Radical views, to represent it in England; the Toronto *Star* sent J. T. Clark, also a pronounced Radical, to be its special correspondent; the Toronto *Telegram* sent J. R. Robinson, a Radical of an Imperialist turn of mind, to describe the issues. The only Conservative correspondents were J. S. Willison of the Toronto *News,* whose contributions were but occasional, and a writer for the Montreal *Star* who only took sides occasionally. Messrs. Clark and Lyon did so with vehemence and enthusiasm and their daily letters were published concurrently in a number of Canadian Liberal papers. Consequently, the view-point most largely presented in Canada was the pro-Budget, anti-Lords conception of the issue—strengthened also in several journals of both parties and notably in Conservative papers such as the Ottawa *Citizen* and the Winnipeg *Telegram* by the publication of T. P. O'Connor's partisan and clever review of the situation written weekly for the Chicago *Tribune.* So with W. T. Stead's much-copied letters to the New York *American* and Dr. J. A. Macdonald's biting personal criticism of British Conservative leaders in the Toronto *Globe.*

There were many issues in the contest. Germany and the question of Naval supremacy was one, Tariff Reform and the Imperial Preference policy was another, Irish Home Rule was in places a factor. But the great issue had been created by the Liberals and it somewhat side-tracked the expected central and pivotal fiscal question. The Budget, its inevitable rejection and the composition, character and place of the House of Lords, were all part of the problem which Liberalism forced upon public attention and kept in the forefront of the fight. A few words may be said as to this body here. Composed of 623 members, of whom 28 Irish and 16 Scotch peers were elected by their fellow-Peers, respectively, and 26 were Archbishops and Bishops of the Established Church, the House on Mch. 31, 1910 had 360 Conservative members, 107 Liberal-Unionists, 93 Liberals, 1 Nationalist, and 62 who were either Minors or with politics not stated. Since 1830 there had been 259 Peerages created under Liberal Ministries and 181 under Conservative Administrations. In the way of public service 165 Peers had sat at one time or another in the Commons; 89 had been members of the Government in various Departments of State; 107 had seen active War service and of these 71 had fought in South Africa; 19 had served in the Royal Navy, 183 in the Regular Army, 155 in the Yeomanry and 133 in the Militia; 21

were Judges or eminent Lawyers, 40 had been Colonial Governors or Ministers, 138 had served as Mayors or County Councillors.

Various internal efforts had been made to change or reform the structure of the Upper House and amongst them were Earl Russell's Life Peerage Bill of 1869, the Rosebery Select Committee of 1874, Lord Rosebery's proposals of 1884 and 1888, Lord Dunraven's Reform Bill of 1888, Lord Salisbury's proposals of the same year and Lord Newton's 1907 Bill with the succeeding Select Committee of 1908. Nothing definite resulted, however, from any of these efforts. According to Radical statements 282 members of this House held 10,376,995 acres of land while one-fourth held shares, for themselves or as trustees, in breweries or other branches of the liquor trade. No doubt a similar proportion of wealthy Commoners would be found to be interested in land or liquor if anyone had been interested in developing the statistics.

During the Elections a fierce and aggressive warfare was waged upon what Mr. Lloyd-George described as "the House of Fears and Garrison of Privilege." Based upon the rejection of the Budget in the alleged interest of a class and for purely selfish reasons the Chancellor of the Exchequer (London Mch. 23) answered a shout of "Down with the Lords" with the remark: "I agree; but let's go at it scientifically." He responded to another demand to "tax the landlords out of existence" by saying: "Well, I have made a start." There was no lack of reply to these and similar utterances. No fewer than 257 Peers' meetings were held in four weeks in all parts of England and active tours of the country were made by the Duke of Norfolk and Lords Denbigh, Northcote, Midleton, Milner, Lansdowne, Curzon and Desborough. Conservative policy in this respect was illustrated by Mr. Balfour's speech in London on Feb. 22 when he said: "You must have a Second Chamber. I believe your institutions will work better if your Second Chamber is not too powerful, but I am not going to develop that theme. But be it powerful or be it weak, it must be strong enough to refer on great occasions and great questions to the arbitrament of the democracy in this country. Nothing else is true democracy. Anything else is the mere tyranny of chance majorities."

As to the Budget proposals it was claimed by the Unionists that they were (1) complicated in their nature, unworkable in practice and dangerous in tendency; (2) unfair in that taxes were imposed upon a particular class of property, and not upon all property equally; (3) economically bad, as being levied on capital instead of income; (4) productive of unemployment upon a huge scale by stifling important industries; (5) tending to increase the expenses of tenants instead of relieving them; (6) likely to discourage the granting of long leases and, accordingly, to lessen the tenant's opportunity of negotiating loans; (7) productive of a general feeling of insecurity, with disastrous effects upon the

investment market and upon trade generally; (9) driving abroad millions of capital which should be paid in wages to British and not foreign workmen.

On the other hand the Liberals claimed that during four years they had fought a continuous and patriotic campaign for social and general reform which had been killed in part by the House of Lords' rejection of the Education, Licensing, Plural Voting abolition, and London Election Bills; that despite the "malignant" policy of the Upper House they had carried through the Indian Councils Act, the Old-Age Pensions Act under which 686,000 people were in receipt of pensions totalling $35,000,000, the Territorial Army reform, the Small Holdings Workmen's Compensation, the Trade Disputes Act, Labour Exchanges, the Children's Protective measure, the Irish Universities Bill and the Housing Act; that they had pacified South Africa and united its people for a new national life. The Labour Party, as adjuncts of the Liberal and Radical and Home Rule organizations in this contest, had some special points of view. According to the proceedings of the Labour Conference at Newport on Feb. 10 the programme was largely socialistic and included the following items —upon some of which, however, there was marked divergency of opinion: (1) abolition of the House of Lords; (2) the "Right to Work" bill involving the establishment of a Ministry of Labour, a universal 48-hours week and vast schemes of "public utility" to be carried out by the State under trade union conditions; (3) a great extension of Old Age Pensions; (4) proposals for secular education; (5) payment of members of Parliament. Mr. Keir Hardie at this gathering denounced the Lords in terms of poetic frenzy:

> "Like beasts of burden would they load us;
> Like gods would bid their slaves adore—
> But man to man and who is more?
> They shall no longer lash and goad us."

Passing to Canadian opinion of the struggle and the issues thus briefly outlined, a few comments of the newspaper correspondents may be mentioned as illustrating their point of view and the explicit way in which sides were taken. In *The Globe* of Jan. 19th Mr. Lyon said: "To you, 3,000 miles away in a country of seven millions and only three or four Lords—mostly imported temporarily—discussion as to the value of heredity in government seems absurd and unreal, but here it goes on daily wherever men gather together." On Jan. 21 the same writer observed that the Peers had, on the whole, made a poor showing on the platform but were now "making good at the polls" and quoted the favourite phrase of the Radical press by describing the "wild Peers and the Church as, together, going strange lengths to show their detestation of reform." Following this the continued Conservative gains

in rural England brought Mr. Lyon to the conviction (Jan. 24) that the Redmond-Liberal alliance would still "make the Lords pay just as they would if the majority against them was 300." Writing from Newcastle (Jan. 26), however, he expressed admiration at the way Tariff Reformers had stood for their policy. "They face the issue fairly, and avow they are going to tax the wheat, bacon and other foodstuffs because it is only upon such articles that it will be possible to give the Colonies any return for the preference granted to British goods. They add, of course, that they propose to lessen or remove the duties on things like tea and sugar, so that the workman's breakfast table will not in the aggregate be more heavily taxed than it is now."

Mr. Clark in the Toronto *Star* was moderate but quite clear in his expression of Radical views. On his return he told the Ontario Reform Club, Toronto, (Feb. 10) that "the real question was whether the British Second Chamber should be remodelled, renovated, and entirely reconstructed by those who have long suffered at its hands, or merely painted on the outside and freshly upholstered on the inside for the greater comfort of those who occupy it." On the same occasion Mr. Lyon declared himself to have returned more of a Liberal or Radical than ever. As to the special articles contributed by Dr. J. A. Macdonald to his paper, *The Globe,* one quotation dealing with Lord Northcliffe is sufficient to indicate his position: "The humiliation of politics in Britain to-day is that a great party, which once believed itself to have been ordained of heaven to rule the English people, and once was led by statesmen and guided by patriots, is now in this the hour of national peril, at the mercy of a political opportunist like Joseph Chamberlain, a journalistic adventurer like Alfred Harmsworth, and a revolutionary penny-a-liner like Robert Blatchford." To these and other Liberal attacks in Canada Lord Northcliffe replied in a cablegram addressed to the Conservative press on Jan. 23rd: "We have got the small Navy, Free Trade, and anti-Canadian party fairly beaten. They are now at the mercy of the Irish vote, despite their bluff about the Peers and dear food. The people have emphatically endorsed the democratic action of the Peers in submitting the Budget and tariff for their approval."

These facts are given to indicate the forceful way in which British Liberalism was presented to the people of Canada during this important contest. The other side was not presented in a strongly partisan light; editorially the Conservative press was largely Tariff Reform but rather careful as to its attitude upon the House of Lords question; in the news columns the usual full reports of the American Associated Press were given but these did not err on the side of the Conservatives. J. S. Willison's letters in the Toronto *News* were too few in number to make a serious impression; what there were gave a vigorous Tariff Reform

view. The special correspondence of the Montreal *Star* was brief but effective so far as it went and the following quotation (Jan. 8) will indicate its character at times: "The Englishman admires pluck wherever it is shown. Nobody denies that the Peers have played the game and have played it in a fashion astonishing to those who labelled them off as either knaves or idiots. *The Times* says that for sheer ability and lucidity, power of expression, cogency of reasoning and temperateness of judgment, their speeches have an advantage over the leading opponents representing the Commons. Only in lack of invective are they inferior." In the final result of the Elections there was a great surprise for Canadians who had depended upon the expectations of special correspondents. Rural England stood by the Peers and the Tory party, Tariff Reform and the Church; Scotland and Wales went strongly Liberal as usual; Ireland had its Home Rule and Ulster contingents without change; London divided and Lancashire, the great industrial centre, went Liberal. The figures for 1906 and 1910 were as follows:—

Year.	Unionist Votes Cast.	Unionists Elected.	Liberal, Labour, and Nationalist Votes Cast.	Liberals, etc., Elected.
1906.....	2,528,597	157	4,026,704	513
1910.....	3,246,500	273	3,774,032	397

The Liberals had a net loss of 101 seats, the Labour party of 14 seats, the Nationalists of 1 seat. The Conservatives had a net gain of 95 seats, and the Liberal Unionists of 21 seats. All the latter were Tariff Reformers and the Conservative Free-Traders were entirely wiped out of the 1910 Parliament. There were 45 sons and brothers of Peers in the new House and a list published in England stated that the total membership comprised also 155 lawyers, 53 storekeepers, 56 landowners, 44 military officers, 38 newspaper owners and journalists, 13 brewers and distillers and the same number of financiers. Of Canadian-born candidates there were 13. Six of these were Liberals and 7 Unionists. The Liberals elected were Dr. T. J. Macnamara in North Cumberland, Joseph Martin in St. Pancras, and J. Allen Baker in Finsbury. The Unionists elected were Sir Gilbert Parker in Gravesend, I. Hamilton Benn in a seemingly certain Liberal seat at Greenwich by 1,200 majority, A. Bonar Law in Dulwich and Donald Macmaster, K.C., the eminent Canadian lawyer, who, in Chertsey, changed the Liberal majority of 1906 into a Conservative one of 5,000. The defeated Canadians were Hamar Greenwood in York, Sir Charles Rose in Newmarket, A. Forster-Boulton in Huntingdonshire, A. Shirley Benn in Battersea and Capt. Duncan Campbell, D.S.O., in Paisley. Amongst other Canadians who took an active part in the contest were George Tait Blackstock, K.C., of Toronto who received the formal thanks of the National Conservative Union for his services; and W. F. Cockshutt, ex-M.P.

of Brantford who spoke at Louth, Modingham, Goole, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Whitby, South End, Stamford, Romford, etc., to an aggregate of 35,000 people. Later in the year Mr. Cockshutt was again in England and addressed a number of other meetings on the Imperial aspect of Tariff Reform.

The ensuing political situation can only be glanced at here. Parliament was opened on Feb. 21 with a Speech in which King Edward made an unique reference, in a modern constitutional sense, to the political crisis of the moment: "Recent experience has disclosed serious difficulties, due to recurring differences of strong opinion between the two branches of the Legislature, and proposals will be laid before you to define the relations between the Houses of Parliament, so as to secure the undivided authority of the House of Commons over finance and its predominance in legislation. These measures, *in the opinion of my advisors,* should provide that this House should be so constituted and empowered as to exercise impartially, in regard to proposed legislation, the functions of initiation and revision and be subjected to the proper safeguards of delay." The disassociation of the King from his own advisers was the first of a series of incidents which proved the place of the Crown in public affairs. Early in the ensuing struggle Sir Edward Grey admitted (London, Mch. 14) that "the result of the last election has not been conclusive"; the House of Lords discussed at great length and with much ability Lord Rosebery's Resolution in favour of reform in the constitution of the House by an elimination of the Hereditary principle—carried by 175 to 77; the Commons discussed and passed (351 to 246) the Government's Resolutions abolishing the Lords' veto in financial legislation and restricting its powers in all legislation; the Commons also voted down by 357 to 251 Sir R. Findlay's Opposition amendment expressing willingness to consider reform but declaring the present proposals destructive of the usefulness of the Second Chamber.

Owing to the King's death the Veto Bill was not pressed; Lord Rosebery made an appeal to the country (May 25) for a political truce; in June, Parliament re-assembled for purely formal functions and for the succeeding month or more a Conference of political leaders met in consultation to discuss the position and powers of the Lords. This Veto Conference was composed of Mr. Asquith, Lord Crewe, Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Birrell; Mr. Balfour, Lord Cawdor, Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Austen Chamberlain. It finally broke up without reaching any agreement or decision. The much disputed and long held-up Budget proposals of 1909 were finally passed in this Parliament and not opposed by the Lords. By a small majority the people had decided the issue and this part of the controversy was settled.

During the months intervening between the Elections of January and those of December there was much discussion of British

affairs in Canada. The papers of all political opinions continued very largely to publish cabled or contributed or copied articles by T. P. O'Connor and W. T. Stead; the former politician made an interesting and picturesque tour of the Dominion; Sir Alfred Mond, Sir Joseph Lawrence and a couple of dozen members of the House of Lords or Commons visited Canada and discussed British public questions; there was an increasing tendency visible in Canada to criticize or denounce the House of Lords and Bishop Mills, at Kingston, on June 14, declared that God made the land for the people and not for the Peers and that the House should certainly be reformed; while *The Pioneer,* the organ of Prohibition interests, on July 22nd, published a vigorous attack on the "Liquor Lords," the assumptions of landlords, and the claims of hereditary position; the Toronto *Globe* (Lib.) published a series of articles from its special correspondent in London giving the extreme Radical view of the Lords, the Fiscal issue, and the political situation.

Early in November it was announced that the Veto Conference had failed and that the issue must go to the people. The contest was very soon under way. Messrs. Churchill and Lloyd-George declared the question to be once more that of Lords against the people; the Chamberlains and Mr. Bonar Law described Tariff Reform and Unemployment as the great issues; Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Balfour and Lord Rosebery admitted the desirability of Upper House reform and the Unionists promised to carry it out; the Osborne Judgment, under which the Court of Appeal and the House of Lords' final Court, decided that Union funds could not legally be applied to the payment of members of Parliament put the Labour Party in a serious position and gave the Liberal leaders a problem which they met by promising legislation according a salary to all members of Parliament; the Socialist party published a pamphlet in which it was declared that no Socialist could be a Christian. The announced platform of the Unionist Party was as follows:—

1. A Supreme Navy; Poor Law Reform; Insurance against Broken Health and Unemployment; Housing Reform.
2. Tariff Reform—more employment and better wages; taxing the foreigner as he taxes us; protection of British workers against sweated foreign labour and unfair competition; preference to the Colonies.
3. Land Reform—state aid to purchase homes or holdings.
4. Licensing Reform—fair and equitable treatment of the Licensing trade.
5. Constitutional Reform—abolition of hereditary principle in House of Lords; construction of a strong Second Chamber; the people to arbitrate in case of deadlock.

The Liberal policy included the abolition of the Lords' Veto and opposition to any reform which would strengthen the Upper House; the abolition of plural voting and establishment of the one man, one vote principle; the maintenance of Free Trade; the hold-

ing of all elections on one day; disestablishment of the Church in Wales; State insurance against unemployment, and self-government for Ireland. As the short contest developed Messrs. Lloyd-George and Winston Churchill were biting in their denunciation of the Peers, the classes, the wealthy persons of the State; the Suffragettes took part in the fight but rather feebly and in the main fruitlessly; the Free-trade Unionists—Lords Cromer, George Hamilton, Goschen, Robert Cecil, Hugh Cecil, Balfour of Burleigh and Avebury—announced their support of Mr. Balfour in his fight against what was practically a Single Chamber; much was said about an alleged guarantee given or refused by the King to Mr. Asquith for the creation of enough Peers to swamp the existing majority in the Upper House; on Nov. 29th Mr. Balfour came out unexpectedly in favour of submitting Tariff Reform to a popular vote or Referendum should the Unionists win and, in doing so, was expected to hold the Free-trade Unionists of Lancashire while he did, in fact, offend the Protectionists of other sections. The Elections were over by Dec. 23rd.

Canadians were very prominent in the contest. Mr. W. M. Aitken, a well-known and wealthy young financier of Montreal, was nominated as the Unionist candidate for Ashton-Under-Lyne and, after a stiff contest, carried that seat back into the Unionist column by a substantial figure—changing a Liberal majority of 293 into a Unionist one of 196. Ashton was 7 miles from Manchester, the electorate was mostly composed of cotton operatives, the enthusiasm aroused was sudden but effectual, the speeches of the candidate were short and sincere, the central thought was protection and preference. Mr. Bonar Law—a Unionist leader and a Canadian by birth—contested a Manchester Liberal seat on the policy of Tariff Reform *plus* the Referendum and was defeated after a spectacular struggle which interested all England. Joseph Martin, K.C., ran again in East St. Pancras and although his defeat was looked for by the Unionists, and feared by the Radicals, he won out by an increased majority. Sir Gilbert Parker (Unionist) again carried Gravesend while Donald Macmaster, K.C., was returned unopposed for Chertsey. Mr. Hamar Greenwood, ex-M.P., (Liberal) won a notable victory at Sunderland where he headed the poll with 1,697 majority over the Unionist candidate Joynson-Hicks. Other Canadian-born candidates and their records were as follows:—

Name.	Politics.	Constituency.	Result.
A. C. Forster-Boulton	Unionist	Ramsey	Defeated.
A. St. G. Hamersley	"	Woodstock	"
Sir C. D. Rose	"	Newmarket	Elected.
J. Allen Baker	Radical	Finsbury	"
Dr. T. J. Macnamara	"	Camberwell	"
Ian Malcolm	Unionist	Croydon	"
Dr. J. E. Molson	Radical	Bethnell Green	Defeated.
Major E. F. Coates	Unionist	Lewisham	Elected.

Various Canadians took part in the campaign as speakers. George E. Drummond of Montreal helped Mr. Aitken; George T. Blackstock, K.C., went into the fight as the result of a cabled invitation from the Unionist managers; A. C. Pratt, M.L.A., for South Norfolk and Alex. W. Wright, a one-time Conservative-Labour campaigner in Canada, accepted an invitation to speak on Tariff Reform and Preference; W. F. Cockshutt, ex-M.P., of Brantford spoke for Lord C. Beresford, Sir G. Doughty and other Unionists; R. L. Richardson, ex-M.P., of the Winnipeg *Tribune* was offered but declined a Radical nomination in South St. Pancras; Major J. A. Currie, M.P., and R. R. Gamey, M.L.A., were invited to speak for Tariff Reform but were unable to accept.

As to the cabled news regarding this Election the press did not give the same space to it and the public did not indicate quite the same interest in it as had been the case in January. The Toronto *Star* sent Mr. John R. Bone, Managing-Editor, to act as special correspondent while *The Globe* deputed Mr. J. F. Watson, its permanent London correspondent, who was also on the staff of the London *Chronicle,* to act in a special capacity. These gentlemen sent out strong Radical despatches indicating, with ability and deliberation, the party side of the situation. In their estimates as to results they turned out to be very accurate—Mr. Watson stating on Nov. 25, with prophetic accuracy, that "the Tories cannot improve their position of last January when they polled to the last man." On Dec. 1 he stated with obvious party feeling, and in reference to Mr. Balfour's Referendum idea, that "more than ever is Toryism revealed as an organized hypocrisy." Mr. Bone's writings and despatches were more reasonable in their view. In Montreal Mr. Percy Hurd of London continued to act as special correspondent of *The Star* under the name of "Windermere" and his statements were Unionist in tone as were a series of articles by Mr. J. S. Willison of the Toronto *News.*

A conspicuous feature of the campaign, and into which Canada and Canadians were drawn, was the O'Connor and Redmond tour—the one in Canada and the other in the United States. The $200,000 which they brought back with them was described by the Unionists as a bribe from America with which to destroy the constitution of Great Britain and "dollar dictation," republican or American money, became a sensational issue of the fight. Into it were interjected vague references to a Federal system of Home Rule and the Conservatives claimed that it was this policy—one not really before the British electorate—which had won support in Canada. Of the total collection $25,000 was said to have come from the Dominion and $25 to have been personally given by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The two following cablegrams were widely published in the British press—the first from Hon. C. J. Doherty, a Conservative leader in Montreal, to the *Daily Mail,* the second from Mr. Castell Hopkins (President of the Empire Club, To-

ronto) to Rt. Hon. Walter Long, President of the Union Defence League:—

1. Mr. Doherty:—Certainly subscribed. Stood with Parnell and stand with Redmond and O'Connor in belief not only that Home Rule is Ireland's right, but that its granting would be the greatest service English people could render Empire. Canada's experience is Home Rule makes for loyalty as well as liberty.
2. Mr. Hopkins:—O'Connor's speeches, Canada, based on Federal system for United Kingdom and Empire, as was Canadian Parliamentary Resolution 1882. Redmond's United States speeches based on Nationalism and Parnellism. Laurier's subscription response to O'Connor call.

In this connection the *Daily Chronicle* gave Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir L. Gouin, Hon. W. Scott, Hon. R. McBride, Hon. J. J. Foy, Hon. C. Murphy, W. F. Maclean, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy and Sir B. E. Walker as subscribers to the Home Rule fund. Unionist writers and papers resented particularly the Canadian Premier's action and asked (Arnold White in *The Referee* for instance) how he would like the British Premier interfering in Canadian politics? Mr. White's statement was particularly strong: "This is life and death to England. Canada does not contribute a farthing to the Civil list of the King. Canada leaves to the people of England the privilege of paying 91 per cent. of the cost of Empire." Meanwhile, Unionist leaflets quoted speeches by Sir W. Laurier which seemed to be favourable to Tariff Reform and Dr. T. S. Sproule, Orange Grand Master in Canada, sent a message to Belfast denying that any prominent Orangemen attended O'Connor's meetings in Canada and that the Order remained unalterably opposed to Home Rule. To Ian Malcolm, a Unionist candidate, the Canadian Premier cabled on Dec. 14th in reply to an inquiry as to his views on "Federal or Separatist Home Rule" that "in the heat of a campaign such as is now going on in the United Kingdom I would not like to say anything which would seem like interference either for or against the idea. I notice my name being used that way, but I must protest my strong desire that it should be kept out of the contest."

The Dissolution had taken place on Nov. 24th and by Dec. 21st the returns were complete. They showed 272 Unionists, 272 Liberals, 42 Labourites, 74 Nationalists and 10 Independent Nationalists, or a total Coalition vote of 398 against 272 Unionists. The latter, however, had polled the largest single one of the popular votes—2,415,280 against 2,293,894 for the Liberals, 382,158 for the Labourites, 95,426 for the Nationalists and 39,470 for the Independent or O'Brien Nationalists. In connection with the general issue of the Elections Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., late of the Supreme Court of Canada, made a striking statement in a speech at Hamilton on Dec. 2nd:—

We have been brought up to reverence the British constitution under which we live. We have been taught that a constitutional Monarchy

where were the three separate custodians of power—the King, the Lords and Commons—provides the best safeguard in the way of a constitution for our rights and liberties that the world has ever seen. It is not perhaps realized in Canada that in law the Imperial Parliament is supreme over our affairs. Our constitution could be repealed at any Session of the Imperial Parliament. Speaking for myself I have of late begun to wonder whether Canadians would not soon begin to reflect on what was passing in Great Britain in relation to the Constitution. Have the statesmen of Great Britain reflected that the Over-seas Dominions may become anxious as to who are to be the custodians of ultimate power in relation to their affairs? If blind political fury is allowed by Great Britain to destroy or cripple two of the great constitutional safeguards—the Monarchy and the Second Chamber—we, in Canada, have I think some reason for anxiety.

The British Preference Proposals and Canada's Fiscal Policy

One of the vital issues in both of the British General Elections of 1910 was the attitude of Canada in respect to the British preferential policy of Mr. Chamberlain and the Conservative party; with the possible effect of this policy upon Canada and the other Dominions of the Empire. It may be premised that British trade in 1909 included Imports from Foreign countries of £479,453,018 and from British countries of £145,251,939 with Exports to Foreign countries of £331,653,354 and to British countries of £137,871,632—a total trade of over £1,094,000,000. The inter-British part of this trade was £283,000,000 in 1909 as compared with £250,000,000 in 1905; the Foreign part of it was £811,000,000 in 1909 and £723,000,000 in 1905. The duties imposed by Britain under Free-trade at this juncture averaged $140,000,000 a year—the total on tobacco, tea, spirits, sugar, wine and a few minor products was $1,402,500,000 in the ten years ending Mch. 31, 1907, while the Excise revenue in that period was about the same amount. The total Import trade was £615,000,000 in 1907, £624,000,000 in 1909 and £678,000,000 in 1910; the Export trade was, respectively, £517,000,000, £469,000,000 and £533,000,000. Associated with these figures was the fact that British consumption of wheat averaged about 250,000,000 bushels a year; that the British farmer, if Foreign competition were lessened, could probably produce 100,000,000 bushels more than the 50,000,000 grown under existing conditions; that British imports of wheat in 1908 were 165,000,000 bushels of Foreign and 47,000,000 Empire-grown. Tariff Reformers claimed that great changes could be made in this production and importation. During the January elections the Montreal *Star* asked for messages to Canada from a number of prominent men in the contest. Some of the replies may be briefly quoted here:—

Mr. W. A. S. Hewins: What we see is, firstly, a demonstration of the inapplicability of the present fiscal system to the ordinary needs of the community; secondly, the growing realization of this fact by the electorate; thirdly, the formulation on traditional British lines of a policy to meet these new conditions. With Tariff Reform and in no other way can England provide the necessary revenue to secure naval supremacy, pay

for old-age pensions, reform the poor law, and the other essential measures of social reform.

Mr. J. L. Garvin: It is a fight for Imperial existence. It is in every sense a fight for the flag. If we win, Tariff Reformers will set to work at once to put the commerce and defence of the Empire upon a business footing. If we lose, we shall begin again upon the very day of our defeat to work with more tenacious vigour for our cause.

Mr. H. W. Massingham: The Lords claim three essential British liberties, namely, control of taxation, power of dissolving Parliament, and power to make and unmake Governments. If they succeed the constitution ceases to exist. The Protectionist party have changed the issues. They would now shut British ports to Colonial goods, merely offering the Colonist a lower tariff than the foreigner. The Tory policy has three aims —Protection, militarism, and conscription; and can have but one result—war with Germany.

Mr. Hewins and Mr. Garvin were leading Tariff Reformers; Mr. Massingham a conspicuous Liberal journalist. Mr. Chamberlain's election Address summarized the Preferential issue as follows: "Last, but not least, you will decide whether you will accept or reject the invitation of our kinsmen across the seas to join with them in promoting our mutual trade and common power by the adoption of a policy of Imperial Preference." To this and other contentions along Empire lines the Toronto *Star* of Jan. 15th replied succinctly: "The British Empire will not be saved by restriction nor lost by freedom. It is worth preserving not as a trading concern, but as a league of free nations." The result of the Elections has been recorded elsewhere. It was in England, as apart from Ireland and Scotland, a drawn battle on the fiscal issue—obscured and clouded by the Lords' question. As soon as the Commons met Mr. Austen Chamberlain divided it (Feb. 24) upon an expression of regret that the Ministers should have paid no attention to the Unionist proposals "for enlarging the market for British and Irish produce, and increasing the demand for labour by a reform of our fiscal system, which would promote the growth and stability of our home trade, provide means for negotiating for the mitigation of foreign tariffs, and develop our oversea trade through the establishment of a system of mutual preference between the different portions of the Empire." His motion was rejected by 285 to 254. On Apl. 15th Mr. Balfour replied to a correspondent with an important statement of policy as to Colonial-grown wheat:

You are perfectly correct in stating that there has been a divergence of opinion among members of the party as to whether wheat grown within the limits of the Empire should be imported free, or whether it should be subject to a small preferential duty. I have been giving the subject much consideration and, after consultation with my colleagues, I have come to the conclusion that it should be imported free. This policy will, I believe, commend itself to the judgment of the British community, and will certainly be received with favour in the Colonies. It will not in the least interfere with the general agricultural policy of Tariff Reform, it will assist preferential arrangements with the Overseas Dominions, and it ought to dissipate any lingering alarms lest the policy of Tariff Reform should have any material effect upon the price of bread.

A little later (Apl. 20) Mr. Balfour stated that his statement dealt solely with Colonial wheat and not flour. On May 7 Mr. Chamberlain's Tariff Commission reported on the subject of the Preferences now existing or proposed and the Canadian trade arrangements with France, Germany and the United States. Dealing first with the course of Canadian trade under Preference the Memorandum showed that since Canada's adoption of this policy in 1897 the increase in British imports into the Dominion had been continuous. Where imports, generally, from the United Kingdom had been declining before the Preference, there had since been a large increase. As to the Franco-Canadian Treaty the conclusions were clear. Comparing the old and new tariffs the general effect of the Convention had been to reduce the margin of Preference hitherto enjoyed by British over French products in the Canadian markets; and also over the products of Austria, Switzerland, Japan and those countries which were entitled to most-favoured-nation treatment in Canada.

In some cases the reduction of the Preference advantage was considerable. In embroideries and lace goods of certain classes the margin of Preference had been reduced from 10 to 2½ per cent. ad valorem; in silk fabrics, ribbons of all kinds, and silk velvets from 12½ per cent. to 2½ per cent. ad valorem. It was also stated that the removal of the German surtax reduced the margin of British tariff advantage about one-half and in some cases more. Thus, on drugs, the duty on the German product was 26¼ per cent., and was now 17½ per cent., so that the British advantage had been reduced from 11½ per cent. to 2½ per cent. ad valorem. On china and earthenware the British advantage had been reduced from 20 to 10 per cent. ad valorem while on certain classes of rolled iron the British advantage had been reduced from 20s. 10d. to 11s. 3d. per ton. In the tentative arrangement with the United States the general effect was to reduce the margin of Preference by 2½ per cent. on nine of the tariff items in which were included the commodities covered by the "omnibus" clause. The most important items from the point of view of British trade interests were china, window-glass and feathers. As to this general situation and certain British comments the Toronto *Globe* of June 24 declared that:

> As soon as France, Germany and Belgium showed that they appreciated the Canadian market and became willing to make concessions in order to get into it on favourable terms it was easy to negotiate trade treaties. The reluctance and hesitation, if there were any, were not on the side of Canada. Great Britain is the only country from which we are not asking or expecting trade concessions, and the British Preference is valued by thoughtful Canadians chiefly because it is a measure of freer trade. British goods coming in under the Preference force down the prices of competing goods brought in from foreign countries.

A debate on the Colonial Preference question followed in the British Commons on July 21st and was notable for Mr. Balfour's

strong argument along lines of commercial and fiscal unity for the Empire, and his declaration that if the Government finally refused to accept Colonial preferences as part of an Imperial policy it would mean the turning, in a tariff sense, of the external British countries toward Foreign nations. Speaking to the *Morning Post* on Sept. 1 the Hon. R. Lemieux, Postmaster-General of Canada, absolutely repudiated this idea. "There is nothing in the Free trade movement in Canada to interfere with British preference. British preference is the cardinal feature of the tariff, but Canada is united to the Motherland in heart and life independent of all tariff arrangements." Following this the Ottawa *Free Press*, the local Government organ (Sept. 10) described the movement in Canada for reductions in the tariff and urged that it be met by "an increase in the British Preference to 40 or 45 per cent." The suggestion was warmly endorsed by the Regina *Leader* of Sept. 19 and by some other Liberal journals. To the Toronto *Globe* of Sept. 16 the Hon. Walter Scott, Liberal Premier of Saskatchewan, approved this view. "The West," he observed, "heartily supports the British preference in our tariff. It would be prepared to increase it, for it is deemed to be in line with trade progress." Meanwhile Sir James Whitney, Conservative Premier of Ontario, had been in England and urged, while there, the full Chamberlain policy. To the *Standard* of Sept. 23rd he said:

> The Imperial Union is, in my opinion, seriously prejudiced in the conclusion of commercial treaties by Canada with foreign countries prior to the conclusion of an understanding with the Mother-Country on trade affairs. Of all the European countries England approaches most nearly to Canada in the high standard of working-class conditions. The buying capacity of the Mother-Country is the largest in the world for Canadian produce, and it is bad business to seek markets all over the world when this large market is waiting to be captured. . . . The only live Imperial policy before us is that enunciated by Mr. Chamberlain; let us get round a table and discuss it as business men and as loyal sons of the Fathers by whom our splendid heritage was won. If the Free-traders cannot see their way to make the Chamberlain policy the subject of discussion let them produce an alternative policy of their own and we will examine that; anything to make a step forward, anything to prevent the backward movement which may naturally occur. Persistence in your refusal to take definite steps towards the consolidation of the Empire can have but one result—the growth of separatist opinion, with its corollary—the beginning of a disintegrating movement.

In Canada Col. G. T. Denison suggested to *The Globe* of Oct. 8th that any Reciprocity arrangement with the United States in natural products would create "a serious if not an absolute obstacle to the enactment of a British preference for Canadian agricultural products." The Editorial reply admitted this distinctly but added: "The British preference idea could be safeguarded by a provision in any trade agreement between Canada and the United States that in the event of Great Britain granting a tariff preference to Canadian foodstuffs the difference between the duty levied

on Canadian foodstuffs and those of the United States should be imposed in the form of a duty slightly higher than the British duties collected on all United States foodstuffs entering Canada. This would prevent the fraudulent shipping of United States foodstuffs through Canada with the intent of cheating the British Customs, and would reserve the preference for the Canadian farmer." During this discussion in the Elections and afterwards in the press Canada had received visits from a number of British politicians. Sir C. A. Cripps, K.C., Sir Alfred Mond, Bart., Henry Vivian, J. L. Baird, Arthur Colefax, J. Norton-Griffiths, George Lloyd, Hon. W. Ormsby-Gore, J. Allen Baker and Sir W. Priestley, were amongst the members of Parliament who came over, while Sir Joseph Lawrence and Sir George Doughty were the chief visitors outside of Parliament.

Sir Alfred Mond precipitated a warm controversy by his address before the Toronto Canadian Club on Oct. 3rd when he proclaimed Free-trade Liberalism to be the salvation of England and the support of its people, its liberties, industries and trade. He produced interesting data to show the benefit of fiscal freedom upon ship-building, shipping, and cotton in particular. To the *News* of Sept. 26th he had said: "There exists an incomprehensible craze in Canada as well as in the United States to stimulate the growth of manufacturing industries. Agriculture is practically 'snowed under' in the current fad of building up manufactures. It seems that the desire 'to make something' appeals to people more than growing something. Putting an automobile together is reckoned as a far mightier feat than sprouting up a hundred acres of wheat, irrespective of the great profit which might accrue from the latter. Canada to my mind is predominantly an agricultural country. Anything that would develop agriculture must work for the highest development of the country; whatever would restrain it opposes the nation's welfare." These views were also urged before the Canadian Clubs of Montreal and Ottawa.

Meantime, Sir Joseph Lawrence and Sir G. Doughty had been giving interviews in Montreal and elsewhere, indicating the coming success of Tariff Reform, its vital value as an Empire unifier, and its necessity to Great Britain herself. The former replied at length, and in vigorous terms, before the Empire Club, Toronto, on Oct. 12th, to Sir Alfred Mond's speeches. He declared that there was a Liberal conspiracy to becloud the fiscal issue to Canadians; stated that the speeches of Sir Wilfrid Laurier had been used in England to prove Canada favourable to Free-trade; described the policy of Tariff Reformers as suggesting "an average general tariff of 10 per cent. on manufactures and a duty of two shillings per quarter on foreign corn, while colonial grain would come in absolutely free"; declared that England was in industrial matters bleeding to death, being undersold and undercut by Foreigners; claimed that in cotton production and other lines, where

England had advanced, protectionist nations had progressed much faster.

Sir George Doughty before the Canadian Clubs of Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal also replied to Sir Alfred. A number of the Unionist members mentioned above—Messrs. Cripps, Baird, Colefax, Griffiths, Lloyd and Ormsby-Gore—signed a statement in the *Standard* of Oct. 25th that, aside from a few Western farmers, they could find no serious Free-trade movement in Canada. Interviews given by Messrs. Lawrence and Doughty corroborated this view and served as a basis for many arguments during the ensuing Elections. The former on his return to England was very active in pressing home the lessons derivable from Canada's position; and the alleged vital necessity of British fiscal action in order to avert reciprocal Canadian relations with the United States. The discussion was general. In the *Morning Post* of Nov. 9th Sir A. Mond quoted the Liberal Reciprocity policy as stated at the 1893 Convention in Canada and in various speeches by Sir Wilfrid Laurier—notably one in which he declared that the Conservative ideal for Canada was Protection; the Liberal ideal Free Trade. In the *St. James Gazette* of Oct. 31, the *Standard* of Nov. 1 and the *Morning Post* of Nov. 1, 4, 7, 9, 14, Sir Joseph Lawrence had long articles upon conditions in Canada and the working out of Protection and Preference.

Mr. Henry Vivian (Lib.) during his Canadian tour dealt, upon several occasions, with Free-trade and its alleged blessings to Britain. At Edmonton on Sept. 30, at Victoria on Oct. 4, at Regina a few days before, in Winnipeg on Oct. 7th, at the Ontario (Liberal) Club, Toronto, on Oct. 17th, he eulogized this policy and emphasized its principles. An incident of this period, illustrative of conditions which events in 1911 made all-important, was the correspondence between R. McKenzie, Secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers Association, and G. Wallace Carter, Secretary of the Free Trade Union of England. On Sept. 22nd the latter wrote Mr. McKenzie expressing the appreciation which British Free Traders felt for the work being done by the Manitoba Association and enclosing an Address along this line signed by the Rt. Hon. Arnold Morley, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord Brassey, Lord James of Hereford, the Hon. A. D. Elliot, Sir Alfred Mond, M.P., C. E. Mallett, M.P., Hon. Clive Bingham and Mr. Carter. The following were the chief clauses in this document:

> We note with satisfaction your disavowal of any desire for preference in the British market, a policy which we have resisted as fraught with economic and political dangers alike to the Empire as a whole, and especially to Canada, and the Mother-Country. Canada has hitherto been misrepresented by the Tariff Reform party here as a solid unit for protection. You have not only made it clear that this is a mischievous travesty of the facts, but you have demonstrated to the whole world that the maintenance of Canada's loyalty to the Empire does not rest on so ignoble and precarious a foundation as the success of the Protectionist movement in the Motherland. We look to you and to all other Free-traders in the

British Dominions to help us in maintaining the real unity of the Empire by maintaining complete fiscal independence for each component part. We look to you to make it impossible for any political party to utilize the love and loyalty of all the British peoples as a political asset in a party game, or as a means of fastening upon any one of them a fiscal system which is contrary to its interests and desires. The Empire has been built up by perfect freedom joined with perfect loyalty to the Crown.

Warm appreciation of the Canadian preference was expressed as being in itself a step toward the abolition of Protective tariffs and thanks were offered to the farmers of Saskatchewan and Alberta who were co-operating with the Grain Growers of Manitoba. Mr. McKenzie, in a lengthy acknowledgment dated Oct. 13, described this message as "the crystallized sentiment of the Farmers of Western Canada." He declared that "our thinking farmers look with disdain on the proposition that their fellow-subjects in Britain should be taxed for their food-stuffs for the benefit of Canadian farmers. The Canadian farmers' desire is a free exchange wherein they can exchange what they raise on the farm for their clothing, and the other necessities of their homes, which the British artizan produces. When the Canadian Government gave Britain a preference in their tariff of 1897, it was not with a view of conferring any favour or advantage to British manufactures. The primary object was to reduce the tariff on goods coming into this country for the benefit of the Canadian consumer." He said that the farmers wanted the Preference increased.

Collaterally to this Farmers' movement a Canadian Free-Trade League was organized in Winnipeg on May 25 with about 300 members. Alex. McDonald of Winnipeg was elected President; R. McKenzie, Vice-President and an Executive Committee chosen which included two Secretaries and R. L. Richardson of the Winnipeg *Tribune,* Rev. Dr. Bland, A. W. Puttee, ex-M.P., T. D. Robinson and J. W. Scallion. Organizers were appointed at various Western centres. This high Free-trade view was continually maintained by certain Liberal papers in Canada during the year and the following comment in *The Globe* of Dec. 1st explains itself: "Every dollar gained by Canadians (under Tariff Reform) must be taken out of the pockets of British consumers. Every gain by Canadians must be a greater loss to those who already find the problem of existence beset with difficulties. It would be dishonest for those who think clearly on the fiscal question not to tell the people of Britain that they must lose by entering the commercial suicide pact of nations." As to such opinions, and Canadian Treaties, and the cold water coming from Canada every now and then, Mr. Chamberlain said (Oct. 28) in a published letter just before the second Elections of the year: "The Treaties made by Canada will affect our policy and make it more difficult than in the past. In fact, I believe that unless the present opportunity is taken we may find the electors less easy to persuade in the future than in the past. The hope of Preference is indeed the hope of

a more complete union with our Colonies, and unless this is secured at the next Colonial Conference it may be too late to influence those with whom we have to deal."

During the November contest there was again the confusion of issues; again the Lords and the Land, taxation of the classes for the benefit of the masses, Home Rule and kindred cries or problems; again the Fiscal issue was beclouded by the Liberals and apparently, though not intentionally, side-tracked by Mr. Balfour in his proposal to refer it to a Referendum if returned to power; again the result was a Coalition majority for the Liberals. At the close of the year (Dec. 24) the Canadian Premier sent a cordial reply to a Christmas greeting of the London *Chronicle* (Lib.): "I hope that the coming year will be one of prosperity for the whole Empire. Canada to-day meets the Christmastide in a better financial position than ever and looks forward with confidence to the year of Coronation. The Dominion sticks by the principle of the British preference and hopes it will be extended throughout the Empire. Wilfrid Laurier."

The Home Rule Question and T. P. O'Connor's Visit

The hints at a change in the form and character of Irish Home Rule which were published in Britain from time to time during this year found early echoes in Canada. In fact a Federal system for the United Kingdom was not at all a new suggestion to many Canadians. Speaking to Montreal Irishmen on Mch. 17th Sir Thomas Shaughnessy said: "The Land Purchase Act has accomplished a great deal, but why stop there? Ireland is entitled to and should have local self-government, as should England, Scotland and Wales if they want it. In the case of Ireland separation is as undesirable as it is impossible and there may be other features of the Home Rule programme that require modification or elimination." Later in the year came rumours of Federation as the coming Irish policy and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, in his syndicate letters to United States and Canadian papers, declared that Lord Grey, Governor-General of Canada, during his visit to England in the Summer was actively urging such a policy on the Government. In the Ottawa *Citizen* of July 27th appeared a despatch from Mr. O'Connor with the following statements: "The influence of Lord Grey was freely used during his recent visit towards a settlement of Irish Home Rule as the beginning of an Imperial Federation. The Irish leaders remain dubious but the idea of a settlement of the Irish question is in the air beyond all doubt. The Tories see a party gain in getting rid of the eighty Irish votes from the Imperial Parliament."

The succeeding visit of Mr. T. P. O'Connor to Canada was coincident with that of Mr. J. E. Redmond to the United States. It was also the occasion of popular demonstrations in various Canadian centres over the new form of Home Rule. The policy was cleverly presented by a brilliant journalist and speaker and was

an idea to which few Canadians—bred as they had been in the love of Federalism and in a knowledge of Colonial loyalty under such conditions—could well take exception. That it was a totally different policy to the one which Parnell and Davitt and Dillon had advocated in the past or that Mr. Redmond himself was presenting in the United States did not affect the result in Canada. Mr. Redmond gave the keynote of his American campaign in his speech at Buffalo, N.Y., on Sept. 20, when $100,000 was subscribed to the Home Rule cause. He then said: "The fate of Ireland will be hanging in the balance next January. I have no particle of shame or misgiving in coming here to America and asking my fellow-countrymen to help us provide funds to fight that battle successfully. I am convinced that the greatest crisis of our life-time has arisen and that if you uphold our hands this great constitutional crisis will end in victory to the democracy of England against the Lords and ultimately result in Home Rule for Ireland."

Mr. O'Connor's speeches in Canada were along quite different lines. He preached a new dispensation of Empire Unity, a gospel of Federalism for the United Kingdom, a distinct possibility of Imperial Federation. At Toronto, at Ottawa, at Montreal; in the West at Winnipeg, Regina, Prince Albert, Vancouver and Victoria; at Halifax and St. John on the Atlantic Coast; he had interested gatherings of Canadian people cheering (*vide* P. A. O'Farrell, an accompanying Press correspondent, in the Halifax *Herald* of Nov. 10) for "the new gospel" preached to them. He obtained thousands of dollars for his campaign fund, and the only cordial reception ever given a Home Rule advocate in Canada by the general public. Before a great audience in Toronto on Sept. 30 with Mr. J. J. Foy, Attorney-General of Ontario, in the chair, Mr. O'Connor sketched the modern evolution of Ireland from misery to comparative comfort—though England was not given much credit for it—and then used these significant words:

> Many people have urged that there is a necessity for closer relations between the Mother Country and the Colonies. They think that if the Colonies are to be governed in their foreign relations and in their defence by a Parliament at Westminster, they should have representation in that Parliament. I take it that we can all agree that the Colonies should have a voice and representation in the Imperial Parliament; the way to deal with national and local affairs is in local Parliaments. The solution of this problem in the British Isles is to have not one Parliament, but four Parliaments—one for England, one for Wales, one for Ireland and one for Scotland—and above them there should be one great Imperial Assembly where all the Empire should be ruled, and all the Empire should be represented. These are the lines upon which this question will be settled.

At Ottawa Mr. O'Connor addressed the students of Ottawa University, the Canadian Club, and other bodies with the policy of Mr. Murphy, Secretary of State, as Chairman. Scotland and Federalism again enunciated. Here, also, on the 5th, he addressed a public meeting with Sir Wilfrid Laurier as another speaker, and

Wales, he declared, wanted Home Rule and local Legislatures; England needed one to meet the increasing congestion of business at Westminster. "I only ask," said Mr. O'Connor, "that Ireland, England, Scotland and Wales be governed on Canadian principles. Is that a monstrous demand on your loyalty? Canada has not, from lack of homogeneity, as good a case for Home Rule as Ireland, yet the progress she has made proves how successful such a measure has been for her." The Canadian Premier was explicit in his views:

> We are all ardent Home Rulers here. When Great Britain accorded Canada the autonomy she now enjoys she did a very generous act as years before the new Dominion had been in a state of rebellion against her. No move of Britain's has ever been so prolific of good results; her trust converted Canadians to a deep loyalty for her. Why should she not trust Ireland in the same manner? Centuries of oppression had embittered the Irishman, but this feeling would not survive a moment if full justice were done to him. Erin to-day was the only dark spot in the British Empire. Why not give her the same liberties, the same privileges that were accorded to the Boer population of South Africa, ten years after the South African War? I hope the time is not far distant when Imperial and local Parliaments will be established.

It was stated that $1,100 was subscribed at this meeting and that the Premier was amongst those who contributed. At a great gathering in Montreal on Oct. 6th Mr. C. J. Doherty, a Conservative leader, presided and Mr. O'Connor began by saying: "I have come to Canada to ask the people of Canada to apply Canadian principles to the British Isles." Each of the four national entities comprising the United Kingdom should, he explained in elaborate phrases, have "self-government" and local Legislatures. So marked was his advocacy of Federalism that the Toronto *Globe* (Lib.) of Oct. 11 declared editorially that "the people of the United Kingdom are steadily gravitating towards Federalism and are beginning to understand that not only Ireland but England, Scotland and little Wales, would be all the better governed were their purely local affairs put into the hands of national Legislatures—leaving the things concerning the Empire to be dealt with by an Imperial Parliament." At Montreal $3,000 was subscribed.

Quebec was visited, where a public meeting was presided over by the Hon. J. C. Kaine, a member of the Provincial Government, and a Luncheon given by the Premier, Sir Lomer Gouin, who also supported the visitor's views. Then Port Arthur and Fort William were visited on the way West. To some thousands of people in Winnipeg on Oct. 11 Mr. O'Connor emphasized the contention that Home Rule was wanted not only for Ireland, but for the three other divisions of the British Isles, and that they were, in fact, all demanding it from an oppressive and tyrannical House of Lords. In vigorous language he put this extraordinary contention as follows: "The House of Lords in England is fighting not only Ireland, but England, Scotland and Wales. Luckily, however, it

is fighting not the poor unemancipated farmers of Ireland, threatened with hunger as they were in 1846, but an emancipated Ireland and an emancipated democracy of Great Britain. The democracies of the four countries are fighting against the House of Lords, and they are going to win, and, as an Irishman, I am proud to have lived to see the day when Irishmen will have their share in trampling down the Godless mammon shrine of the House of Lords."

To the Manitoba *Free Press* his idea was put as follows on Oct. 12: "I am in favour of the delegation of all local business to local Legislatures, and that principle applies equally to England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales." A hint at Colonial representation in an Imperial chamber followed. Similar views were expressed at Regina on Oct. 13, at Edmonton and Calgary, and at Prince Albert on the 16th. At the Regina meeting Hon. Walter Scott, the Provincial Premier, presided and Mr. O'Connor declared that "Irish local affairs should be decided by the Irish people and by Irish representatives and Irish executives as your Provincial affairs of Saskatchewan are decided by the Saskatchewan Legislature." Meantime, Mr. Lloyd-George at Bala in Wales (Sept. 20) and Llewellyn Williams, M.P., (Oct. 13) had been indicating similar views in Britain. At Victoria, B.C., on Oct. 20 Mr. O'Connor reiterated the statement that "all I ask you is to supply to the British Isles the kind of Federal government you have found of such great advantage here." Mr. Premier McBride also spoke in favour of the cause advocated. In Vancouver on Oct. 18 he declared that the Irish Party were then governing England and that it was in the interests of England, for that very reason, to adopt Federalism.

In Halifax, N.S., on Nov. 1st and during four succeeding days Mr. O'Connor addressed a number of meetings. To the Canadian Club he said: "The four nations comprising the British Isles have many differences and each should be allowed to decide its local affairs as is done here." In a public address on Nov. 3rd he had Mr. Justice Longley in the chair and several members of the Provincial Government on the platform including Mr. A. K. MacLean, Acting-Premier. Here the Irish orator again demanded that the British Empire be governed along the same lines as Canada. "Have a Parliament for great national affairs and Legislatures for purely local affairs!" From Moncton, N.B., on Mch. 4th Mr. O'Connor issued, through the Halifax *Chronicle,* a letter of thanks to the people of Canada who had heard and helped him, to the politicians who had approved his views:—

As for the particular purpose of my visit to Canada it has succeeded far beyond my highest hopes. That purpose was to array the opinion of Canada on the side of those men, now to be found in all political parties at home, who are working to bring to an end the disastrous and stupid

feud of centuries between the British and the Irish peoples. I say, of all political parties at home, for I believe the saner, more moderate section of the Unionist Party have come now to see that the autonomy of Ireland is the first, the inevitable and the most necessary point of departure for Imperial unity, Imperial honour and Imperial security. Even in Canada I have had the satisfaction of finding some members of that section among Unionists, who have expressed forcibly their agreement with my view. I believe I may add without breach of confidence or good taste, that among men of high positions in Canada the same feeling exists, that a reconciled and self-governed Ireland is the starting point for that closer Imperial union which is their aim and mine. Surely I am entitled to point to my experiences in Canada as a pronouncement in favour of Home Rule which is startling by its authority and its unanimity. I have rarely addressed a meeting in the great Provincial centres at which either a Premier or an acting-Premier, or Cabinet officer, has not given his adhesion to the principles of Home Rule I have advocated.

Meanwhile, as if to accentuate, support, and strengthen these Federalist, Imperialistic speeches of the Home Rule advocate, there came to Canada a series of cabled despatches indicating some apparently powerful but vague movement in Britain along the same lines. A Federation scheme of the Rhodes character, and now attributed to Earl Grey with an Imperial setting, was declared to be the real platform and policy of the Irish party, a central theme of the Conference then going on between British political leaders, a certain outcome of the existing complicated situation. Upon his return to England Mr. O'Connor plunged into the Elections with the claim that all Canada was behind him in the matter of Home Rule and in London on Nov. 24th challenged the Tories to produce a single Prime Minister or Cabinet Minister of the Canadian Provinces who did not believe that "the honour and the safety of the British Empire demand some concession to Home Rule." There was some discussion in Canada of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's contribution—whatever it was—to the Home Rule Fund and the London *Free Press* (Cons.) observed that the Canadian Premier "would probably be mightily displeased should Mr. Balfour subscribe to an election fund of Sir Wilfrid's opponents." In England considerable capital was made of it by the Liberals during the Elections.

Lord Strathcona's Imperial and Canadian Work

During 1910 the Canadian High Commissioner in London continued his amazing career of public activities. In an interesting study of his life by E. B. Osborn (*Morning Post,* London) it was said: "What is the secret of the indefatigable vitality of this adviser of the Imperial peoples? Must we not believe that the power of thinking Imperially, of keeping the mind in contact with the great vital issues of the Empire's growing time, and so avoiding the corroding pettiness of the selfish person's existence, is itself a guarantee of a long and fruitful life. It must be so. It is because he has never squandered himself in small self-seeking aims, but has shown us how the true Imperialist should order his works and days, that Lord Strathcona is to-day ninety years

young and still able to do a big day's work as High Commissioner and then, when the office hours are over and the crowd of inquirers have departed, to think over the counsel of a master of world-business, to spend the evening helping on to fruition some of the countless projects of practical Imperialism which he has at heart." It was said during this year that Lord Strathcona's public donations totalled altogether $7,500,000, of which King Edward's Hospital Fund, the raising and equipment of the Strathcona Horse, the Royal Victoria College, Montreal, the Victoria Hospital, Montreal, had each received a million while McGill University had been given $4,650,000.

During 1910 his gifts included $5,000 toward the expenses of the Eucharistic Congress at Montreal; $5,000 to the Mansion House Fund for relieving the sufferers from floods in France; $7,000 to provide equipment for the Toronto Public School Cadets; $1,000 toward the funds of the South African War Memorial at Toronto; $50,000 for the endowment of a Chair of Agriculture in Aberdeen University; $5,000 for the Campbellton (N.B.) Fire Relief Fund; $25,000 to the Vancouver Y.M.C.A. Building Fund; $200,000 additional to the Strathcona Trust for the Encouragement of Physical and Military Training in Canadian schools—making a total of $500,000 and a yearly revenue of $20,000; $10,000 from Lady Strathcona and the Hon. Mrs. Robert Howard to the Winnipeg Y.W.C.A. Building Fund. Large sums were also given to several Y.M.C.A. Funds. A cable offer of $25,000 to help the Montreal Emergency Hospital project during the Typhoid epidemic there was "turned down" by an extraordinary act of the City Council on the ground that it was not required. Yet to this Fund Sir Hugh Graham, Sir G. A. Drummond and the Bank of Montreal, had contributed $2,000 each while Sir W. C. Macdonald, Sir E. S. Clouston, F. W. Thompson, H. S. Holt, James Ross, D. Morrice, Sir T. Shaughnessy and C. R. Hosmer had each given $1,000.

An illustration of Lord Strathcona's thoughtfulness occurred when Mr. H. B. Ames, M.P., fell ill while travelling in the East and the Canadian High Commissioner's cablegrams to Port Said and elsewhere insured comfort and the greatest care for the patient. In September he cabled a request that a wreath be placed for him on the casket of an old-time Nova Scotian friend, Lieut.-Governor D. C. Fraser. The first wireless message inaugurating the Marconi Company's transatlantic system was sent in April by Lord Strathcona to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. On August 6th he celebrated his 90th birthday—a stream of messages pouring in to his office and house address in London. The King, Queen Mary, the Queen-Mother, the Duke of Connaught, Earl Grey, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Hugh Graham were amongst those who thus complimented the veteran High Commissioner. The Rev. E. W. Matthews, Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, took advan-

tage of the occasion to issue a volume entitled *Canada's Cœur de Lion* in which he published a number of "greetings" from men of eminence in all parts of the world—as a basis for further appeals to British people everywhere to work for Imperial unity.

Meanwhile the High Commissioner had, in May, absolutely denied the statement in Canadian despatches that, in connection with the late King's Funeral, he had taken the Colonial Office to task for neglect in the matter of Canada's representation. As a matter of fact the Dominion and the other Dominions were represented in an entirely unique and unprecedented way upon that occasion. On May 31 Lord and Lady Strathcona entertained Mr. Roosevelt at a reception in Grosvenor Square, London; on June 20 he shared with Earl Grey in a generous tribute to Mr. Lascelles for his Quebec Tercentenary work; on July 1st he presided at the usual Dominion Day Dinner in London; on the 5th he was in the chair, as Governor, at a dramatic meeting of the Hudson's Bay Company where changes were made in the Board and when he was able to congratulate the shareholders on possessing five and one-half millions of acres in the Canadian West still unsold—averaging £2 11s. 1d. per acre in 1908 and £3 1s. 5d. in 1909; on the 12th he entertained Lord Grey, Governor-General of Canada, at a Luncheon; on the 14th he took the place of the Duke of Connaught in laying the foundation-stone of the new Royal Academy of Music; on the 21st Lord and Lady Strathcona welcomed the touring Sons of England delegation from Canada—500 strong—at a Reception.

His annual Report as High Commissioner was issued in October and dealt at some length with English misapprehensions of Canada's immigration regulations, with the value of the official weekly summaries of Canadian development, with the complaints as to wrongful deportations of emigrants from Canada, with the increasing assistance given to and needed by Canadians who became destitute in Europe, with the general condition of trade and the growth of high prices in Britain. Early in October Lord Strathcona was in Berlin, Germany, as spokesman of the Universities of the British Empire at a great Educational meeting there and was cordially welcomed by the German Emperor. Speaking, on Oct. 18, to the Canadian Associated Press upon the Steamship Line issue he said: "Canada's need of twenty-two knot steamers was never more insistent than now. The advantage to Canada of a fast Atlantic Line would be incalculable; moreover the time is most auspicious. I know that a leading ship-building concern is immediately prepared to build for the Canadian service steamers equal to the *Mauretania* in speed and efficiency at two-thirds of the initial cost of the *Mauretania*. They would guarantee them and also guarantee that their cost of maintenance would be only two-thirds of that of the *Mauretania*. Canada should not neglect so excellent an opportu-

nity." The usual rumours as to his retirement were current in November and Sir Hugh Graham was mentioned as the appointee; the usual complete denials were given—the Montreal *Star* of Nov. 15 declaring that nothing would reconcile the Canadian people to a change as long as it could be avoided. Lord Strathcona presided on Dec. 14th at the monthly Dinner of the Canada Club. During the year he purchased a new residence—the tenth according to official lists. It was "The Priory" on the Island of Oronsay in the Hebrides. On June 21st the Durham University conferred the Hon. degree of LL.D. on him and about the same time the Victoria *Colonist* made the interesting suggestion that the Garter vacant by the death of Earl Spencer should be conferred by the King upon Canada's veteran statesman.

The Queen's Own Regiment in Great Britain

One of the conspicuous Imperial incidents of the year in a Canadian connection was the visit of Toronto's well-known Regiment—the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada—to England at the personal expense of its Colonel Commanding and with a view to (1) improving the drill and military efficiency of the Regiment by enabling it to share in the work and manoeuvres of the British Army; and (2) affording an evidence, which was almost spectacular in its effect, of the practical unity, the actual co-operation, of the British troops and the Canadian militia. To lead such a movement, to inspire such action, Sir Henry Pellatt was pre-eminently fitted by public spirit, well-known patriotic feelings, financial capacity and military enthusiasm. The Regiment itself had celebrated in June the semi-Centennial of its organization in 1860. It had during fifty years of service been conspicuous in Canadian military affairs; it had been enlarged and ready for action at the time of the Trent Affair; it had seen active service in the St. Alban's Raid, the Fenian Raid of 1866, the Red River troubles of 1869, the North-West Rebellion of 1886; it had seen much service of a domestic or civil character and had sent many volunteers to South Africa.

On Jan. 21st, 1910, it was announced at Ottawa that the British Army Council had accepted "the patriotic and generous offer" of Colonel Sir Henry Pellatt to take his Regiment to England in the Autumn and participate in the Aldershot manoeuvres. A little later Mr. Haldane, Secretary for War, expressed in the House of Commons the Imperial Government's appreciation of this offer and the hope that the precedent thus set would be followed by others. By August all the multiform arrangements and details necessary to such a new experiment in Canadian militia work had been completed after 6 months of continuous work by Sir Henry Pellatt—and on the 10th over 600 members of the Queen's Own Rifles paraded at the Toronto Armouries and were bidden "God speed" by thousands of people and, officially, by the Lieut.-Governor and Premier of Ontario, the Mayor and

Council of Toronto. Sir James Whitney read an Order-in-Council just passed by his Government saying that " this incident, for which the history of the British Dominions beyond the Seas affords no parallel and which, but for the enterprise and open-handed generosity of Sir Henry Pellatt, could not have occurred, will be appreciated not only by the people of Ontario and of Canada but by British peoples everywhere, and will be hailed as another evidence of the proud devotion of the officers and men of the Canadian militia; and of the desire and determination of the people of the Overseas Dominions of the Crown to stand by and uphold at all hazards British institutions and a united Empire." The Premier, in his following speech, described the determination of Canadians to stand by the ideals of a United Empire. The officers who shared in this important trip were as follows: Colonel Sir H. M. Pellatt (in command), Lieut.-Colonel P. L. Mason, Majors R. Rennie, J. O. Thorn and A. G. Peuchen, Rev. J. P. D. Llwyd (Chaplain), and the following:

CAPTAINS.

J. George.	W. P. Butcher.	F. Winnett.
P. G. Goldsmith.	G. M. Higginbotham.	W. G. Mitchell.
W. C. Mitchell.	G. C. Royce.	A. J. E. Kirkpatrick.
Reginald Pellatt.	S. W. Band.	W. D. Allan.

LIEUTENANTS.

E. E. Lennox.	H. G. Muntz.	S. W. Scott.
W. E. Curry.	T. W. Forwood.	F. R. Medland.
H. H. Miller.	H. C. Suydam.	C. B. Lindsey.
B. L. Johnston.	H. E. Smith.	C. V. Massey.
R. K. George.	R. M. Gzowski.	A. R. Lawrence.
	W. B. Crowther.	

On August 13th many thousands of people turned out to see the troops depart while, at the Armouries, an illuminated Address was presented to Sir Henry Pellatt and a gold medal surrounded by diamonds, emblematic of the 50th anniversary, to Lady Pellatt by former members of the Regiment. On the 14th the Regiment and men were warmly entertained in Montreal by men and officers of the local Militia and by cheering citizens along the lines of march. After a week's training at Lévis near Quebec the Regiment sailed on the 20th for England on the White Star Liner *Megantic* and arrived at Liverpool on the 27th, where they were received by General Sir Charles Burnett of the Western Command, other military representatives, and the Civic authorities. They then passed through streets crowded with people and entrained for Aldershot where a stirring welcome was given by 30,000 people, with eight bands in the line of march and decorated streets in every direction. The formal reception was accorded by General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, General-in-Command, and his Divisional officers.

The reception by the British press was equally enthusiastic. The *Daily Express* described this visit of one of Canada's crack Regiments as an event of real Imperial significance; the *Daily Telegraph* declared that the imagination of two continents was stirred and that the nation was "proud to welcome Sir Henry Pellatt and his gallant men as representative of the well-tried loyalty and unflinching devotion of Canada"; the London *Standard* pointed out that this was the first complete unit of the Overseas Forces to take part in the annual training of the British Regular Army and that "the event may well be regarded as a further step towards that federation for purposes of defence upon which the future security of the Empire must depend. In this connection it is significant that the presence at Aldershot of the Queen's Own is due to the private enterprise and the personal munificence of its Commanding Officer, Colonel Sir Henry Pellatt, and not at all to the Governments respectively concerned."

The Canadian Regiment was not at first given any time for play. It was at once attached to the 6th Infantry Brigade, commanded by Major-General Colin Mackenzie, C.B., which included the East Kent Regiment, the 1st Battalion of the Leicestershires, the 2nd Battalion of the King's Own Yorkshires and the 1st Battalion of the Royal Irish Fusiliers. The Brigade was itself a part of the 2nd Division under the command of Major-General H. M. Lawson, C.B. For some days the Canadians were in camp preparing for their more serious work, training in Army practices, taking long marches with Regular Regiments and becoming accustomed to the hard and steady labour of the regular troops. On Sept. 3rd, by special arrangement of Colonel F. J. Maxse, a full ceremonial parade of a portion of the Irish and Scot Guards was given for the benefit of the visiting Regiment. They were delighted with the precision, skill and efficiency of these crack corps and the object lesson was of undoubted value. After ten days in camp at hard but pleasant preliminary work—with a Sunday holiday which was spent by the men in all parts of England—the march of the troops was commenced on Sept. 6th to the ground where the manoeuvres were to take place.

The Queen's Own was given the place of honour at the head of the troops on the first day's march and set a steady swinging pace of 14 miles in five hours. On Sept. 7th the Regiment was reviewed by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and addressed in the name of, and by special instruction from, the King. After a reference to His Majesty's telegram of welcome which had met the troops on landing the Duke mentioned the fact that in 1869, in 1870 and again in 1896 he had been privileged to meet the Queen's Own and in 1870, during the Fenian Raids, had served with Canadian forces on the frontier. Success was wished to the Regiment, praise of its bearing given and then His Royal Highness turned to Sir Henry Pellatt and said: "In bringing this

Regiment from Canada to this country you have performed a great and Imperial duty. You have shown us the material of which the Canadian regiments are made, and you have shown that the same patriotism and devotion to our Sovereign are in your ranks and in the ranks of other Canadian regiments which exist in the ranks of the British Army. I am certain that there is one thing that you will take back with you to Canada and that is the good feeling and lasting friendship of your comrades of the British Army to your companions in Canada." After the review the Duke visited the Canadian Camp with his Staff and after being received by Sir Henry and Lady Pellatt the officers of the Regiment were presented to him.

Later in the day came a telegram from Sir Arthur Bigge, commanding, in the King's name, the attendance of Sir Henry Pellatt, Lieut.-Colonel P. L. Mason, two other officers and 12 non-commissioned officers and men of the Regiment at Balmoral Castle. The other two officers selected, on account of their seniority, were Major Rennie and Captain G. Higginbotham and the party on Monday, Sept. 12th, obeyed the Royal invitation. After formally inspecting the visiting contingent of troops His Majesty said: "I am very glad that the Queen's Own Canadian Rifles have been the very first regiment to cross the seas to take part in the home manoeuvres in the Mother Country. I trust your good example will be followed by many other regiments from the other Dominions in the future. I hope you will spend a very pleasant time in England and enjoy your visit to London and on your return to Canada you will take back with you the very happiest recollections of the Old Country." Sir Henry Pellatt expressed thanks to the King for the gracious reception accorded the Regiment through him and his contingent and added: "This day will be a red letter one in the annals of the Regiment and, as Canadians, we humbly hope and believe our visit will serve to strengthen the links which bind us as an Empire. May we add, Sir, an expression of our deep and abiding loyalty." After the parade, which was also witnessed by the Queen and Princess Mary, His Majesty conferred upon Sir H. Pellatt and Colonel Mason the third class of the Royal Victorian Order (C.V.O.) and upon Major Rennie and Captain Higginbotham the 4th class of the same order (M.V.O.). Colour-Sergt. M. D. MacDonald was given the silver Medal of the Order. Luncheon was then served to the visitors and a drive through the ancient and picturesque surrounding region given them and at tea they were greeted by Lord Kitchener who had just arrived at the Castle. The following despatch was afterwards sent by the King to the Governor-General of Canada: "I have had the pleasure of receiving to-day at Balmoral a representative detachment of the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada and of hearing of their successful work at manoeuvres. The spirit

thus shown by the Dominion is a good augury of the future of the Imperial Army.—George R. & I."

On Sept. 8th the march of the Regiment and other troops through the English Counties had continued and everywhere the Canadians were welcomed by interested crowds and individual kindness. On the 9th the real manoeuvres commenced and the Queen's Own shared in a mimic war that called for plenty of endurance, energy and pluck of a physical kind. The 10th of September was another day of manoeuvres, the 11th was Sunday, and the succeeding day was marked by an unexpected visit to the Canadian Camp by Mr. R. B. Haldane, Secretary of State for War and a number of noted Generals including Sir John French and Sir H. Smith-Dorrien. This date was also marked by a night march and battle—including a period of 14 hours when the men were without food or drink.

On the following day the Canadian Regiment arrived in London and were put up at the Duke of York's School. During the visit to London there was one continuous round of sight-seeing and popular entertainment for both officers and men. The latter had free passes for everything and found hospitality everywhere; the former had piles of invitations for every sort of function. They could not even begin to accept all but divided themselves into small contingents and by keeping several engagements in an afternoon or evening managed to fill a good many. A Dinner at the Army and Navy Club by Sir John French on the 13th; a banquet by the members of King Edward's Horse on the 14th; a visit to the famous Greenwich Hospital and the Marine Engineering Works, where a super-Dreadnaught was under construction, on the 15th; a Dinner by the Honourable Artillery Company with Colonel the Earl of Denbigh in the chair, and Lord Strathcona and Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood present, in the evening of the same day; were incidents preliminary to the memorable banquet given to the whole Regiment by the City of London Corporation in the historic Guildhall.

Before starting on their march through the streets the men were reviewed by their Honorary Colonel, Lord Roberts, who made a speech from which the following is an extract: "I believe your action will do much to strengthen the bonds that unite us and our children on the other side of the Atlantic. If we hope to continue a great Empire we must understand each other's aims and aspirations, and sympathize with each other's dangers and difficulties. We must have one Army. The several portions of the Army need not necessarily be formed exactly on a certain pattern, but they must be inspired by the same feelings of comradeship and pride in their common origin and a determination to help each other whenever troubles may arise." The Minister of War also tendered an official welcome to London in which he said: "To me it is a source of deep satisfaction to see that we are

a step further on the road which has a goal in front, a goal which it may take us a long time fully to reach, but a goal which is at the end of the road, along which this visit of yours marks a step, and by which the patriotism and public spirit of your Commanding Officer has made it possible for the two countries of Canada and Great Britain to join in advancing in the direction of something which, I think, will mark an important event in the history of the Empire, and one which certainly none of us are ever likely to forget."

The route through a dozen miles of decorated streets—there and back—was lined with cheering people, said to number at least a million, and was marked everywhere by waving flags. The banquet was presided over by the Lord Mayor, (Sir John Knill) and attended by Mr. Haldane, General Sir W. Nicholson, Lord Strathcona, Hon. R. Lemieux, Postmaster-General of Canada, Sir J. P. Whitney, the Governor of the Bank of England and others. The speeches rang with Imperialism and loyalty. The Lord Mayor hoped this would be "the beginning of a great Imperial movement." Sir Henry Pellatt declared that "if England wishes to know what she can depend upon so far as Canada is concerned, she only has to look around on the brave lads assembled here. I can say that Canada has hundreds of thousands of such who will be only too glad to respond to the first call, whenever that call may come. . . . . It is to the great centre, England, that the students of universities—the students in fact of all professions—flock, and why should not the military students come here, as it were, to take a post-graduate course in the great military centre of the Anglo-Saxon race? Our one great object is to show exactly what can be counted on in case of necessity."

Mr. Lemieux, Canada's Postmaster-General, echoed this thought in describing the Regiment as the flower of Canadian youth, the best hope of the country and of the British Empire. "We have now passed from the stage of being a Colony, and become a nation, and are ready to co-operate both on land and on sea with the Mother Country, to uphold the sacred principles which have always been the guiding star of England—justice and liberty for all. The time will come when other regiments must come into contact with the British regiments, so as to give to the Empire the soldiers needed in time of war. I am proud of my country and, speaking not only as a Canadian but as one who had a French-Canadian origin, I am prouder still to be a British subject." Sir James Whitney was equally emphatic: "Should a time of stress and peril come in the history of Canada, I say, Look around you. There are living, breathing answers to that question, and there are more to come."*

* NOTE.—A notable incident of this banquet was the fact that although unlimited quantities and many varieties of wine were supplied at the table not one of the 600 Canadian troops permitted himself the slightest excess of indulgence.

The evening saw the officers attending a Reception by Lord Strathcona and by Saturday the troops had distributed themselves all over London and England—Sir Henry Pellatt and Colonel Mason spending the week-end with Lord Roberts at Englewen. The following week saw the Regiment again sharing for several days in the manoeuvres of an Army of 27,000 men; marching and fighting, winning praise from professional soldiers who, in general, affected to despise volunteers. The supreme test of the experiment was not in the eulogies of Generals but in the current language of Tommy Atkins: "They're our pals; they've stayed with us; they're all right." During these experiences the Canadians endured privations and suffered in ways to which the regular troops had become impervious; on one occasion they charged up an almost precipitous chalk cliff and on another they were supposed to have put the Yorks almost out of business; they saw aeroplanes and airships in war manoeuvres and came to like, respect and admire the British soldier at close range. On Sept. 24th the Regiment left camp near Salisbury and entrained for Liverpool. The Buffs, the Leicesters, and the Royal Irish turned out to see them off and to the tune of cheers and music they left their friends of the 9th Brigade.

The Lord Mayor of Liverpool was at the station, the Lady Mayoress had a splendid bouquet for Lady Pellatt, the streets were crowded with cheering people, the embarkation was a scene of wildly enthusiastic greeting and cheering to the popular visitors. Here a farewell message signed by Sir Arthur Bigge came from His Majesty: "The King wishes you all God speed and a safe return to Canada and hopes you will carry back many pleasant recollections of practical experience in your association with the troops of the Mother Country. His Majesty trusts those who have had the misfortune to be indisposed may soon be restored to health." A fitting reply was sent by Sir Henry Pellatt and the homeward voyage commenced on the 25th; the arrival at Quebec took place on Oct. 2nd: the return to Toronto on October 3rd.

The one regrettable incident of the trip must be mentioned here. On Sept. 10 it was announced by cable to Canada that Captain Reginald Pellatt, son of the Colonel Commanding, and seven other officers—Captains James George, A. J. E. Kirkpatrick and F. Winnett, Lieutenants H. G. Muntz, C. V. Massey, R. M. Gzowski and R. K. George—were all ill with typhoid fever contracted, it was understood, somewhere between the time of leaving Toronto and landing at Liverpool. Lieut. W. B. Crowther and Mr. G. I. Riddell, the Colonel's Secretary, also had slight attacks. All recovered eventually except Lieut. Gzowski, who died on Sept. 25th, and to whose Father, Mr. C. S. Gzowski of Toronto, came a cable of sympathy and regret from the King. Captain Pellatt was for a time in a serious condition, but finally

recovered. Of the incidents in this month of strenuous work and strenuous welcome there were many which might be recorded but only a few more can be mentioned here. On Sept. 13th a splendid wreath of roses was placed on the monument in Westminster Abbey to General Wolfe, the hero of Quebec; on another occasion Sir Henry Pellatt reviewed 6,000 of London's Boy Scouts and presented one Company with a set of new Colours; there were innumerable references in the press to Sir Henry's expenditure in bringing the Regiment to England and the *Canadian Gazette* stated the expense at from £20,000 to £30,000. As a matter of fact the boat transportation alone was $55,000 and the food supplies $20,000. Probably $200,000 would not be an excessive estimate.

On the return voyage in the *Canada* a presentation of a handsome loving cup was made to Sir Henry for himself and Lady Pellatt—who had remained in England with her son—by the officers and men of the Regiment as a souvenir of the trip. At Quebec, His Excellency the Governor-General received and inspected the Regiment on its arrival and made a brief speech: "I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the parts you have individually and collectively played in what appears to have struck the popular imagination as an almost epoch-making move in the evolution of the Empire. . . . . The spontaneous, public-spirited action of the officers and men of the Queen's Own Rifles in going to England, in order that they might learn to raise the standard of their own efficiency and also that they might show the people in the Motherland how great is their desire and power to help, has been regarded not only in England, but in Australia, South Africa and elsewhere as a light on the mountain tops." At Toronto the Regiment was given a flattering official reception and an enthusiastic one by the people along the route from the North Toronto station to the Armouries. Replying to the Civic Address, read by Mayor G. R. Geary, Sir Henry said in part:

> Our welcome in the Motherland was truly British, with the one exception that the old traditional reserve was cast to the winds and we were made to feel at once that we were heartily welcome. We went to see the British soldier in his own home that we might benefit by his long years of military education, and we have learned to admire his steadiness on parade, and his endurance and efficiency on the field. We have tried to play the game. Our men from the first have lived up to the trust reposed in them—carrying out their training with all seriousness of purpose. Placed as they were between the Buffs and Leicestershires, two of England's oldest and best Regiments, they had no mean task set for them, and on the long and trying marches many an act of good comradeship was performed. The good name of the Regiment, the reputation of our city and, above all, that of the Dominion which we were representing, were ever kept in mind and if we have won the respect of the British Regulars with whom we were so closely associated in the manoeuvres, then truly, our Imperial undertaking has fulfilled all the purpose that we of the Queen's Own desired or hoped for.

On Dec. 20th, following, an interesting event occurred in the presentation to Sir Henry Pellatt and his Regiment, by the Ontario Government, of four handsome volumes of press clippings regarding the trip to Britain. With the presentation came a letter from Sir James P. Whitney in the following terms: "The Government is of opinion that, representing the Province of Ontario, it is its duty to express when occasion offers, what it believes to be the feeling of the people of the Province with reference to the undoubted patriotism and self-sacrifice displayed by yourself and every member of the splendid military organization of which you are the head."

The Increasing British Investments in Canada

During 1910 British capital continued to flow freely into Canada through the usual channels of financial investment and individual settlement. According to a paper read by Mr. George Paish, as the result of elaborate investigation, before the Royal Statistical Society in London on Dec. 20, the amount of capital invested by Great Britain abroad totalled, up to the end of 1910, £3,191,836,000 of which £1,554,152,000, or $7,770,760,000, was invested in India and the Colonies. The total return by way of income in 1907 was £139,791,000 per annum, or a little over 5 per cent. Since 1907 a large additional amount of capital had gone abroad totalling, in 1908, 1909, and 1910, £516,861,083. Of this £101,356,180 went to Canada, £26,088,108 to Australasia, £30,289,702 to South Africa and £58,859,297 to the British East or a total of over £217,000,000 within the Empire. Of the Foreign countries the United States received £73,964,627 or considerably less than Canada, and the Argentine £56,487,796. The total amount of British capital invested in the United States, according to Mr. Paish, during all its great development and with all its immense population, was £688,078,000—£586,000,000 being Railways—or not twice as much as Canada, with its tiny comparative population, had received. Certainly money seems to follow the flag! Let Mr. Paish speak upon the Canadian part of his inquiry:

Excluding the United States Great Britain has provided more capital to Canada than to any other country, and the rate at which the British people are now increasing their investments in Canada is so rapid as to be phenomenal. The amount of visible capital our investors have placed in Canada now amounts to the great sum of £373,000,000, and new supplies of visible capital are flowing to Canada at the rate of over £30,000,000 a year. Including the invisible capital, that is, the capital privately supplied for loans on mortgages, the purchase of land for the conduct of private businesses, etc., the amount is probably nearly £40,000,000 a year. The amount of visible capital we have sent to Canada in the last three years has reached £100,000,000. Canada still needs a large amount of money for the completion of the railways now under construction, and, inasmuch as the Mother Conutry is proud of the great progress of her daughter, and is willing to supply her with all the capital she needs to develop her resources, it is evident that our capital investment in Canada will reach a greater total in a few years. Practically the whole of the capital which

has been spent upon railway construction in Canada has been provided by the investors of Great Britain.

During 1910, as in the preceding three or four years, British investments in Canada continued to grow and to do what they have never done in the United States—extend largely into miscellaneous interests other than Railways. Mr. E. R. Wood, of the Dominion Securities Corporation, provided for 1910 as he had done for some years before, his usual authoritative and valuable figures of British and other investments in Canadian securities—the former totalling $189,000,000. Canadian Government issues in this year totalled $55,000,000 of which Great Britain took $52,000,000 or 94·55 per cent.; Municipal issues totalled $35,748,000 of which Great Britain absorbed $23,355,000 or 65·30 per cent.; Railway issues were $69,950,000 of which Britain took $60,117,000 or 84 per cent.; Miscellaneous Corporation issues totalled $56,956,000 of which Britain purchased $43,847,000 or 76·92 per cent. To quote the *Financial Post* in this connection: "This is the most significant feature of Canadian bond sales during the past year. It shows that through this class of investments alone, close on $44,000,000 of British capital, with nearly $13,000,000 of Canadian capital, have been devoted to the development of our coal mines, our iron and steel industries, our lumber, pulp and paper industries, our fisheries, our milling industries, our various lines of manufacture and other more or less local and domestic enterprises. These varied lines of industrial development, at one time largely dependent on local capital, have attracted during the year more British capital than have even the extensive railway enterprises of the Dominion." The following table summarizes the situation during 1910:

Issue.	Canada.	U. S.	Gt. Britain.	Total.
Government	$3,000,000	.....	$52,000,000	$55,000,000
Municipal	12,043,562	$350,000	23,355,128	35,748,690
Railway	6,823,500	3,009,000	60,117,500	69,950,000
Tramway, Light, Heat and Power Companies	3,095,400	.....	4,850,000	7,945,400
Miscellaneous Corporations	12,959,000	150,000	43,847,500	56,956,500
	$37,921,462	$3,509,000	$184,170,128	$225,600,590
Canadian Corporations operating in Foreign countries	1,000,000	.....	4,900,000	5,900,000
Total Proportion...	$38,921,462 17%	$3,509,000 1½%	$189,070,128 81.50%	$231,500,590

Incidents of this investment included Dominion Government stock of $45,000,000 at 3½ per cent. and netting 99 and 99½; a Manitoba issue of $5,000,000, 4 per cent. registered stock at 103, and a Saskatchewan $5,000,000 issue, 4 per cent. at 101;

160 Eastern municipalities and 141 Western contributing to the total sales of which Great Britain took so much, Canada such a fair proportion and the United States so little; the fact that the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern filled 80 per cent. of the Railway requirements; the purchase in the early part of the year of 78,000 shares of Consolidated Lake Superior stock by Robert Fleming and his British associates; the declaration by Mr. E. R. Wood in an address on Jan. 28th that "if we have practically no money of our own for the requirements of the Federal and Provincial Governments, the steam railway corporations and the public service corporations, and we must get money from Great Britain or stop our development, surely it is important that we treat capital with the greatest care"; the statement by Mr. Wood on the same occasion that the total investments of Canadian Banks, Insurance Companies, Loan and Trust Companies, was now $1,500,000,000 of which, however, only one-twentieth was invested in township, municipal or corporation bonds. Addressing the Canadian Club in Toronto, on Feb. 28th, Sir Edgar Speyer, the eminent English financier, reviewed the financial situation generally and added:

> That Canada is bound to make great strides during this period of prosperity goes without saying, provided she realizes the paramount necessity of only offering such securities in the home market as are absolutely good, and as long as all Canadians doing business with the Old Country will remember that credit is confidence and that both are delicate plants, which one cold blast might destroy. Canada's great natural wealth, the practically unlimited supply of capital from the Home Country at preferential rates, the free markets and good prices for produce, the increasing supply of skilled farmers, and the free supply of labour, render Canada's future assured, and nobody, I need hardly say, will rejoice more in this than the Mother Country which has given and will give to Canada all the financial and moral support which she can expect, and which she fully deserves as long as her affairs are conducted in the spirit of to-day, by wise and far-seeing statesmen and business men who know how to appreciate the value of the trust and confidence Great Britain is showing to the Dominion of Canada.

It was announced later that Sir Edgar had shown his confidence in practical form by purchasing 1,000 shares of Canada Cement (preferred). Mr. F. Noise-Miller of Perth, Scotland, was in Toronto on Mch. 12th and spoke to *The Globe* as follows: "I know positively that during the past two years more British money has come to this country than in any previous ten. The British manufacturer is not establishing factories here, because British money invested here is returning a handsome dividend. There is in Montreal at this time Mr. Gerard Moncrieff, of the famous London banking house of Boulton Bros., Broad Street, with $3,000,000 to be invested in a power project having headquarters in that city. Mr. James Simpson of Edinburgh, one of the foremost men at the British bar to-day is with me for the purpose of investigating the purchasing of bonds in your Trust

companies here. As for my own Company, the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation of Perth, Scotland, and London, England, we propose great extensions and, in a few years, will have large office buildings in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg." To the *Financial Post,* Toronto, on Apl. 9th, Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., a well-known London financier, stated that " there was a great deal of money coming to Canada privately through Trust and Loan Companies, Insurance Companies, etc., for investment in town and farm property, mortgages and the like, of which there was practically no record in the usual estimates made of incoming British capital." Meanwhile the *Monetary Times* of Toronto had been working up the statistics of British loans to Canada during the preceding five-year period and in its issue of April 23rd, Mr. F. W. Field had an elaborate article reviewing the situation which may be summarized for the five years 1905-9 as follows:

BRITISH INVESTMENTS IN CANADA.

Canadian bank shares purchased	$1,125,000
Investments with loan and mortgage companies	5,719,774
British insurance companies' investments	9,731,742
Municipal bonds sold privately	10,000,000
Industrial investments	22,500,000
Land and timber investments	19,000,000
Mining investments	56,315,500
Canadian public flotations in London	481,061,836
Total	$605,453,852

During the year a number of leading Englishmen visited Canada with a view to making investments; many less known persons came also but were unheralded by the press. The Duke of Sutherland spent some time in the West during July and was known to have bought a large area of land for purposes of settlement as well as investment; J. Norton-Griffiths, M.P., the English contractor, invested in British Columbia properties to the extent of 90,000 acres and in Prairie lands to an estimated total of 40,000 acres; Lord Hindlip, Lord Clinton, D. G. Stephenson, a Director of the Trust and Loan Company of Canada and the Hudson's Bay Company, the Hon. Charles H. Strutt, Earl Bathurst, a Director of the *Morning Post,* Lord Abinger and Sir Edward Stern, all toured the West and were announced in the press as studying the country with a view to investment; the Earl of Harrowby paid a visit to the three Provinces and, on Oct. 8, told the Toronto *Mail* that, besides himself, a number of British peers were purchasing tracts of land in Canada and that others would probably follow their example; Arthur M. Grenfell, President of the Western Land Company and the Canadian Agency, Ltd., visited various Western centres at this time accompanied by Major Guy St. Aubyn, and others, with avowed purposes of investment.

Sir William Priestley, Bart., M.P., another of these visitors, said to the Winnipeg *Free Press* (Oct. 17) that "many people in Canada whom I have come across imagine that the vast amount of money sent from the Old Country is the capital of Great Britain, whereas it is nothing more than a percentage of the profits made in the industries of Great Britain. Last year income tax was paid in Great Britain upon an industrial profit of something like £400,000,000." Sir John Langham was announced to have invested heavily in Calgary and the Hon. John Gordon, after traversing the great West, expressed his wish that there were more reliable agents in Canada who could be trusted to invest British money from the purchaser's standpoint. In the *Canadian Gazette,* London, England, on July 14, Mr. F. Williams Taylor, local Manager of the Bank of Montreal, summarized the standing of Canadian investments, in their order of merit for the British public, in the following terms:

1. The securities of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, in their intrinsic merit equal to Consols, and with a London market in freedom only surpassed by the securities of the Imperial Government.
2. The securities of the various Provinces, yielding about 4 per cent., which makes them as attractive as any other securities in the British Empire in their class, their single disadvantage being that the market is a narrow one, both in London and in Canada.
3. Municipal securities, yielding from 4 to 4½ per cent., and constituting as sound investments as anyone could wish for.
4. Mortgages on real estate, urban and farm properties, with attractive yield.
5. Public utility companies, particularly water-power companies; the merit of which has only of late years been appreciated in England.

During the summer Mr. R. M. Horne-Payne, the London banker, declared that the £23,000,000 invested in the United States during the previous year at 5 per cent. could have been safely put into Canada at from 6 to 10 per cent. On April 25th the Toronto *Globe* referred to the large exploitation of British capital in Canadian development and added: "The lesson of this necessary dependence upon British capital is the need of keeping Canadian credit above suspicion. While British investors are fully assured that their confidence is not misplaced, the certain needs of future years will be met as in the past and Canadian development will continue in proportion to her endowments of natural and potential wealth." In the period between July 1, 1905 and Mch. 31, 1910 it was estimated by the *Monetary Times* of July 30 that 375,460 British immigrants brought to Canada cash and effects worth $56,000,000 or an average of over $10,000,000 a year.

Meantime it was understood that English capitalists wanted to take up $1,000,000 of Molsons Bank stock and another $1,000,000 of shares in the Union Bank of Halifax when it was amalga-

mating with the Royal Bank. In Toronto British capitalists purchased 250 acres on the Lake Shore road for $500,000; in London Mr. C. Keith-Morris published a valuable little book entitled "Canada for British Gold and British Enterprise"; at Ottawa in September the British Empire Bridge Company, with a capital stock of $5,000,000, obtained incorporation and was composed of Birmingham and other capitalists who wanted to tender for the construction of the Quebec Bridge; in Winnipeg on Oct. 3 Mr. A. M. Grenfell expressed surprise that the Canadian Government was not taking the Georgian Bay Canal matter more seriously and endorsed Sir Robert Perks' statement that $100,000,000 of British capital would be available for its construction; in Montreal, on Oct. 28th, Mr. A. C. Cole, Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, made the interesting statement that the profitable character and popularity of Colonial and particularly Canadian investments was the cause of the decline in British Consols.

In Winnipeg, on Oct. 29th, *The Telegram* made this statement: "This year has seen a great tide of English capital flowing into Western Canada. Millions upon millions have been invested by English financiers and capitalists in various concerns in Western Canada. In Winnipeg alone the amount of English money sunk in real estate is astonishing. The West has seen a continual stream of wealthy and titled visitors from the Home-land this year, all of whom have gone back apostles of the West." On the same day it was announced that 280 acres in St. Boniface—almost a part of Winipeg—had been sold to British investors for $800,000. In November it was stated that English interests had taken an option on $1,000,000 worth of property in Vancouver and that Sir G. Doughty and others in England had acquired and combined half-a-dozen lumber mills in British Columbia. During the year, and in order to meet Canadian demands, the North of Scotland and Canada Mortgage Company increased its capital from $2,500,000 to $7,500,000. English capital also found during the year a considerable place in the new Porcupine Mining region of Northern Ontario.

Many British visitors and Canadian visitors to England declared that one of the causes of the increase in British capital coming to Canada was the Lloyd-George Budget and its new taxation. Of the latter class were W. C. Matthews of Toronto, G. F. Johnston of Montreal and C. R. Hosmer of many financial interests. In statistics published during this period both Sir Robert Giffen and Mr. Paish agreed in estimating the wealth of Great Britain in 1909 at $88,000,000,000. Giffen's estimate in 1876 was one-half of that figure. It may be added that in 1908-9 the British people's gross taxable income, according to official statements, was £1,000,000,000 and its income from abroad £88,837,000. There was another and incidental side to this story

of British investments in Canada during 1910. Despite the large net total there was for a time in London, during the early summer, distinct difficulty in floating a number of Canadian enterprises or investments. Even a Grand Trunk Pacific loan found itself largely left in the hands of the underwriters while seven other first-class securities, totalling over £9,000,000, were taken by the public only to an extent of from 12 to 25 per cent. The subject was analyzed by the London *Standard* on Sept. 22nd as follows:

> But if it be true, as we believe it is, that the amount at present borrowed by Canada is amply justified by the results which have followed, and that a charge of over-borrowing cannot be justified there is, none the less, reason to believe that the highest financial quarters are themselves thoroughly ready to recognize that the best interests of the country will be served by checking rather than forcing the pace in the immediate future. The manner in which during the crisis year, 1907, in the United States, it was found that Canada had shown greater restraint, and had, moreover, managed its banking affairs in a far better manner than its neighbour—a much older country—made a profound impression on the London Money Market and so enhanced the credit of Canada as to greatly facilitate the further borrowing which took place immediately afterwards.

Empire Discussions and Imperial Interests in Canada

There was the usual discussion relating to Empire matters during 1910 and the usual infinite diversity of opinion. In Great Britain the London *Standard* (Aug. 17) took up the complicated issue of Imperial naturalization laws: "It is something to own the rights of British citizenship wherever on the earth's surface are found the insignia of the King. It is something, and it may become much more. But, as matters stand at present these rights are incomplete." J. Norton-Griffiths, M.P., urged (Feb. 5) the organization of the House of Lords into an Imperial Senate and the London *Daily Mail* and *Standard* supported the idea. Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., speaking before the Royal Canadian Institute, on Apl. 1, deprecated the ideal of an Imperial Parliament as impossible:

> With the greater facilities of our modern times and our close touch, due to science and swift transportation, Parliamentary federation seems farther off than it was then. Old federationists like Joseph Howe, and James Service and Hans Hofmeyr were great dreamers, and they thought they saw in the confederation of the scattered Provinces of Canada a formula for the constitutional union of vast provinces still more scattered, with the United Kingdom as a centre. Time and closer analysis of the problem, together with experience, the most valuable of all solvents, have shown that Imperial union on the lines of an Imperial Parliament has difficulties too great and, in reality, advantages too few to permit of the fulfilment of the great constitutional dream.

From Sir Charles Lucas, Assistant Under-Secretary for the Colonies, came the official suggestion, as a result of his 1909 tour of Australia and New Zealand, that once in every three or four years—between every two Imperial Conferences—one of the senior members of the Colonial Office should visit each of the self-governing

Dominions. In 1910 Herman W. Just, C.B., C.M.G., of the Colonial Office and Secretary of the Imperial Conference, travelled through Canada from ocean to ocean. Mr. L. S. Amery, who visited Canada a little later, before the Royal Colonial Institute, on June 14, considered an Imperial Parliament impossible, an Imperial Council as irresponsible and vague in construction, the Imperial Conference as the best medium for future united action through its natural evolution into a yearly gathering. Mr. E. J. Duveen, another Imperialist, argued at length about the same time (May 25) in favour of an Imperial Parliament. "The functions this Imperial Parliament would exercise would be limited to matters which concern the Empire directly. Thus foreign affairs, so far as they concern the Empire, and naval and military matters would fall under the control of the Imperial Parliament. Among other questions to be dealt with by this body would be (1) the commercial relations of the Empire to foreign countries; (2) treaty-making powers; (3) patent and copyright legislation; (4) coinage and currency; (5) mail services; (6) fisheries; (7) bureau of trade statistics; (8) naturalization; and (9) emigration. Such an Imperial Parliament could only proceed from an alliance based on preferential agreements."

In Canada constitutional and Imperial suggestions were many and varied. Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., an active publicist, declared on June 17th, that: "One hears and reads a great deal nowadays of Imperial relations coupled with the practical autonomy of the various nations connected by the Imperial tie. A common Council of Empire, formed of representatives of each of these autonomies is, of course, the logical outcome." He also wanted young Canadians to go into training for diplomatic posts in the Imperial service. Mr. John Williamson, Rector of the Crichton School, Montreal, supported (Jan. 18) the idea of an Imperial Council which Mr. J. M. Clark, K.C., of Toronto also urged when in England during the summer. Earl Bathurst when visiting Victoria suggested the reform of the House of Lords into an Imperial Senate and this the *Colonist* (Cons.) of Sept. 20 strongly opposed as undemocratic. A widely discussed article in the *University Magazine* of October by "A Westerner" suggested an alternative to either Imperialism or Nationalism:

> The self-governing Dominions should so develop their strength, their importance, and their autonomy in its widest sense, as to show to the world that they clearly and undeniably might, if they so wished, declare their independence and assume their places among the present nations as the equals of the best of them but they should, nevertheless, deliberately and consciously refrain from the declaration and declare this rather: The older nations may stay apart if they will, they may adhere to the old system of rivalry and disintegration if they please, but as for us, the younger nations, the children of a new and better day, we propose to submit to a legal and political tie binding us together among ourselves because we believe that in so doing we shall suffer no loss of real dignity, or of so-called national honour, but rather that in thus partially losing our

lives we shall ultimately the more surely save them. This tie should be as distinct from a single United Imperial nationality on the one hand as from a mere alliance on the other."

The writer proposed to eliminate the Governor-Generalship and have Parliament opened, when possible, by the King in person; when not possible by a special representative. He also proposed a "Council of the United Nations" sitting in England and presided over by the King. The rise of the French Nationalism of Quebec created much controversy in this connection and the Toronto *Globe* (Lib.) made a point of putting it in direct opposition to Imperialism and declaring that a middle course was the only true one. On Nov. 8th it had this extraordinary editorial statement: "There can be no mistake about the aims and ideals of the Imperialists. They want to put a factitious stop to the natural and proper development of Canadian autonomy, limit and impair the right of Canadians to control their own domestic affairs, and bring this Dominion for the first time in its history into a state of definite subordination to the Imperial authorities." Sir Edmund Walker, speaking at the Toronto University Dinner on Dec. 2nd was, on the other hand, Imperialistic to the hilt: "In Canada, great cities, world-wide affairs, ships on all seas, and cosmopolitan interests, will soon bring us to terms of equality with the great nations, and the time will come when it will be necessary to choose between independence and partnership. Canada should be a part of the Empire in a wider sense than at present, and she should be content with nothing else, as she grew up, than a full partnership in its government. The present autonomy, perhaps, can not be improved, but Canada, to complete the partnership, must be ready to take a turn with the wheelsman, and to pay her own shot, if she is to be fit to share in the greatest Government in the world."

An interesting discussion took place in the Canadian Commons on Mch. 1 when Mr. M. Y. McLean declared that Canada in a material sense owed England nothing. Mr. J. E. Armstrong replied at length and his statements are worth summarizing here. In military expenditures, he claimed, Great Britain had put about a billion dollars into this country. To mention outstanding instances alone: (1) We have at Halifax a powerful modern fortress, and a good drydock which cost millions, and which we have been given free of expense; (2) we have at Quebec another fortress which cost $35,000,000 which in 1870 was given to us as an out and out present; (3) at St. Johns, Montreal, Kingston and Toronto and other places are barracks, military buildings, etc., which were erected by Britain and given to us; (4) Great Britain built the Rideau Canal which we have used for 75 years and the first St. Lawrence Canals and she sank some hundreds of thousands into the Trent Canal before Confederation; (5) there was a heavy expenditure on roads, bridges, etc., such as the road from Quebec to Fredericton; the Esquimalt dockyard was turned

over to us without payment. These are specific expenditures on public works. Add to these the expense of a couple of wars and the maintenance of 10,000 troops in the country for nearly a century. Mr. Castell Hopkins in the *Canadian Century* of Mch. 12th estimated this total at $1,200,000,000 and the amount of British investments at $2,000,000,000. Turning from theory to practice in government it may be said that the most important British and Imperial appointments in 1910 were as follows:

Appointment.	Name.
Viceroy of India	Lord Hardinge of Penshurst.
Governor-General of South Africa	Lord Gladstone of Lanark.
Governor of Nyassaland Protectorate	Colonel Sir W. H. Manning.
Paymaster-General	Hon. Ivor C. Guest, M.P.
Solicitor-General of England	Sir Rufus D. Isaacs, K.C., M.P.
President of the Probate and Divorce Court	Sir S. T. Evans, K.C., M.P.
Lord President of the Privy Council	The Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G.
First Commissioner of Works	The Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G.
Secretary of State for the Colonies	Rt. Hon. Lewis V. Harcourt, M.P.
Secretary of State for the Home Department	Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill, M.P.
President of the Board of Trade	Rt. Hon. Sydney Buxton, M.P.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Rt. Hon. J. S. Pease, M.P.
Postmaster-General	Rt. Hon. Herbert L. Samuel, M.P.
Parliamentary Under-Secretary for India	Mr. E. S. Montague, M.P.
Assistant Postmaster-General	Captain Cecil Norton, M.P.
Junior Lord of the Treasury	Mr. W. Wedgewood Benn, M.P.
Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury	Hon. A. W. C. O. Murray.
Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs	Rt. Hon. Sir A. Nicholson, Bart.
Lord Justice of Appeal	Rt. Hon. Sir W. S. (Lord) Robson.
Attorney-General of England	Sir Rufus D. Isaacs, K.C., M.P.
Solicitor-General of England	Sir John A. Simon, K.C., M.P.
Lord President of the Privy Council	Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O.M.
Secretary of State for India	The Earl of Crewe, K.G.
Member of the Imperial Defence Committee	F.-M. Viscount Kitchener, O.M.
General Officer Commanding in the Mediterranean and Inspector-General of the Oversea Forces	General Sir Ian S. M. Hamilton.
Adjutant-General of the Forces	Major-General John S. Ewart.
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Gibraltar	General Sir Archibald Hunter.
Inspector-General of the Territorial Forces	Major-General J. S. Cowans.
Chairman of the Coronation Committee of the King's Privy Council	The Duke of Norfolk, K.G.

An important event of the year was the discussion of the Imperial and Canadian Copyright question. The Report of the Dominions Department of the Colonial Office (May, 1910) stated the desirability of maintaining uniformity of copyright throughout the Empire in connection with the decisions of the International Copyright Convention held at Berlin Nov. 13, 1908, and added

that an Imperial Copyright Conference would be called to consider the ratification of the agreements then come to. The Conference was held on May 18 at the Foreign Office with Mr. Buxton, President of the Board of Trade in the chair, assisted by the leading Colonial Office officials. Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture and P. E. Ritchie, represented Canada; Lord Tennyson was present on behalf of Australia and Sir W. Hall-Jones for New Zealand; Sir Richard Solomon for South Africa and Sir Edward Morris for Newfoundland. A series of long resolutions was passed of which the most important may be given here:

1. The Conference, having considered in substance the revised Copyright Convention, recommends that the Convention should be ratified by the Imperial Government on behalf of the various parts of the Empire; and that with a view to uniformity of International Copyright any reservations made should be confined to as few points as possible. No ratification should, however, be made on behalf of a self-governing Dominion until its assent to ratification has been received; and provision should be made for the separate withdrawal of each self-governing Dominion.

2. The Conference recognizes the urgent need of a new and uniform Law of Copyright throughout the Empire, and recommends that an Act dealing with all the essentials of Imperial Copyright Law should be passed by the Imperial Parliament, and that this Act, except such of its provisions as are expressly restricted to the United Kingdom, should be expressed to extend to all the British Possessions: Provided that the Act shall not extend to a self-governing Dominion unless declared by the Legislature of that Dominion to be in force therein, either without any modifications or additions, or with such modifications and additions relating exclusively to procedure and remedies, as may be enacted by such Legislature.

3. The Conference is of opinion that, subject to proper qualifications, copyright should include the sole right to produce or reproduce a work, or any substantial part thereof, in any material form whatsoever and in any language; to perform, or in the case of a lecture to deliver, the work or any substantial part thereof in public, and, if the work is unpublished, to publish the work; and should include the sole right to dramatize novels and *vice versa*, and to make records, etc., by means of which a work may be mechanically performed.

It was decided in other Resolutions that when the new Imperial Act came into existence preceding Acts should be repealed; that the term of Copyright should be the life of the Author and 5 years; that architecture and artistic crafts should come under the protection of Copyright in certain cases; that the importation of pirated copies of a copyright work into any part of His Majesty's Dominions should be stopped. Mr. Fisher stated to *The Globe* after his return to Ottawa (Oct. 14) that the Conference had been a success, that he had got much more than he expected and that a Bill would be presented to Parliament assuming full control of Canadian Copyright and conforming as much as possible to the Berlin Convention. Under the new regulations the Canadian market would no longer be given to United States publishers in virtue of British copyright. "This Canadian Bill will also be of an Imperial character. I think we ought to recognize British copy-

right by British authors, and as the British Government has agreed to recognize Canadian copyright we hope to get absolute reciprocity within the Empire. The British author would simply be required to register here."

A question which had been of importance, under the surface of Canadian affairs for some years, was discussed openly during 1910—the alleged decadence of England. The prolonged influence of United States feelings on this point, of United States press despatches and articles appearing in Canadian papers, together with a certain natural result from the Englishman's own pessimism and habitual self-depreciation, had spread abroad an impression that England was on the down-grade. Sir William Priestley, M.P., on his return from a visit put his finger on one point in this connection: "What distresses me more than anything else in Canada is the way in which the Mother Country is misrepresented by Englishmen who go out to settle there. It seems to be the delight of many of them to try to impress upon the Canadians that the Old Country is rapidly decaying." Careful inquiry led him to the conclusion that those who were responsible for this sort of thing were mainly public school or university men without practical training or knowledge of industrial and commercial life. Mr. P. D. Ross, of the Ottawa *Journal* after his visit to England in 1909 took strong exception to the views of Dr. J. A. Macdonald of *The Globe* in this respect. Before the Empire Club, Toronto, on Feb. 18, he was explicit as to his facts:

> There are to-day 44 million people in the British Isles and the appalling figure of a million paupers. If you consider that figure alone then perhaps you might feel, like Dr. Macdonald, that this thing is almost hopeless. But, if you look back fifty years to the decade between 1850 and 1860, you will find that though the population was half what it is now, pauperism was greater; that there were more paupers, more people receiving charitable relief, than now though the population has doubled. That, in number it is only half now what it was fifty years ago, proportionately; that whereas fifty years ago of the pauperism of England, 13 per cent. was adult male pauperism to-day the percentage is only 3 per cent. of adult male pauperism. Canada is the most sober country in civilization, England and the United States come next. The drink bill of Great Britain is less per head than that of Germany, or France, or Austria. The figures for 1907 show that while the population had increased 3,500,000 approximately since 1891, the number of people living in over-crowded houses was 600,000 less than in 1891. The statistics of longevity which are necessarily dependent on the statistics of health show that the British people are among the healthiest of all nations. The mortality of England is about 15 per thousand, which is about the same as that of the United States, and less than that of Germany and France. If, finally, you take the question of wages, statisticians show that during the past fifty years the wages of British workmen have increased, on the average, 81 per cent., while the cost of the necessaries of life has grown barely ten per cent. over what it was half a century ago. The British income tax fifteen years ago was levied on $3,500,000,000. Last year with no new methods of application or collection, the income tax was levied on $5,000,000,000. Thus, in fifteen years, the taxable income of the British people has increased by $1,500,000,000.

A writer in the *Review of Reviews* for March claimed that the nation never possessed elements of strength equal to those of to-day. A population of 20,000,000 in 1815 had increased to one of 44,000,000. In 1815 the nation's accumulated wealth was under £3,000,000,000; as late as 1845 its accumulated wealth was only £4,000,000,000. In 1882, according to Mulhall, it was estimated at £8,720,000,000; to-day it was variously estimated at from £12,000,000,000 to £15,000,000,000. The yearly addition to this accumulated wealth in 1815 was £60,000,000; to-day it was £300,000,000, or five times as much. The total foreign investment of British subjects, almost a negligible quantity a hundred years ago, was now estimated at £2,700,000,000 upon which there was an annual income of not less than £140,000,000.

A strong expression of opinion along this line was that of Dr. J. W. Robertson, C.M.G., in the Ottawa *Citizen* of July 6th: "I was amazed to find England so well provided with technical schools and at the same time planning for further advancement. She is not slavishly copying any system or systems but is taking the best from the best and using it as she sees it suits her people's needs. One sees many references to the opinion that England is far behind Germany in educational matters. But I think, as far as I was able to learn, that England has made quite as much progress in the last ten years as Germany and that in practically all her large industries her educational methods meet the people's needs fully as well. Two things deeply impressed me in English agriculture. One was the refreshing beauty of the country and the other was the excellence of their agriculture as a business and the first-rate quality of the workmanship in farming operations. In the towns and cities, too, there seemed to be quite a wholesome condition of progress in all industries. The general feeling among business men was that they were not only holding their own but growing."

Another matter in which Great Britain has been greatly misrepresented came in for careful and almost revolutionary consideration during the year. The Hague Convention opened the eyes of many to the real effectiveness of British diplomacy; Mr. James White of Ottawa did good service in the same direction by indicating new discoveries and new truths in connection with the Ashburton and Oregon Treaties; Mr. R. S. Neville, K.C., delivered several addresses pointing out the influence of Britain's Foreign policy upon Canada's historic place and claims. Lord Crewe, Colonial Secretary, on Mch. 15, suggested that the Dominions should take a greater part and interest in British diplomatic affairs and problems and urged co-operation and common action in these matters. The Foreign Consuls-General at Ottawa, during the year, raised not only the question of precedence at State functions but demanded consideration as having a quasi-diplomatic position and it was understood that Sir Wilfrid Laurier would bring this subject before the next Imperial Conference. In con-

nection with the appointment of W. T. R. Preston as Canadian Trade Commissioner in Holland a new precedent was set when the Foreign Secretary notified the Government of the Netherlands as to the appointment and thus gave him British status without, however, retaining British control.

Upon the general question of British diplomacy Mr. Nelson R. Butcher, Chief Reporter of the Hague Tribunal, in connection with the United States and Canadian Fishery case, reviewed in the press, Sept. 29, the importance and long-standing character of the question, mentioned his own opportunities for watching and noting its history as unfolded before the Tribunal and then said: "I feel justified in making the statement that to say Canadian interests were sacrificed by England is unfair, and that such a statement should be characterized as a misrepresentation. The records of a hundred years show that there has been no weak diplomacy. Time and again during the last three months, the great Peace Court, the Ministers and statesmen present at the proceedings, have listened to documents which showed beyond doubt that the two great nations were often on the verge of war, and that it was averted only by the good sense, not weakness, of a statesman first of one country, and then of the other." Speaking with seriousness, in the Commons on Dec. 2, Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, Minister of Justice and one of Canada's Counsel before the Tribunal, made this statement:

> I would wish only to say this further, not with reference to that particular treaty alone, but with general reference to all the various international arrangements and agreements which, during the last 130 years, have been entered into between the statesmen of Great Britain and those of the United States, that while it seems to be rather the fashion, or to have been rather the fashion, in this country to take the view that in the greater number, if not all, of those international arrangements the United States has succeeded in getting the better of it and that there has been, in perhaps most instances, on the part of British statesmen, some sacrifice or some failure, to recognize sufficiently the rights and interests of the British Colonies in North America, I, for my part, speaking, certainly after considerable study of the matter, and with some knowledge of it, do not in the least degree share those views. I think it is no more than simple justice that I should say with respect to the arrangements which, from time to time, have been entered into with regard to the various matters of difficulty which have arisen between the United States and Great Britain, that the general interests of the Empire at large have been well conserved by the representatives of the British Crown in those negotiations.

Empire Day was marked in Canada and throughout the Empire by increased interest. The London *Times* issued a special number on May 24, notable for its valuable articles upon all manner of Imperial topics. The celebrations were quietly conducted owing to King Edward's recent death but it was estimated that in the United Kingdom, alone, over 8,000 sermons were preached on Sunday the 22nd, upon the subject of Imperial responsibility; while something of the same kind took place in all the Overseas

Dominions and, in their schools on the Monday following, were held various patriotic exercises. At least 16,000,000 persons or children attended in or shared in these demonstrations. In Manitoba the Department of Education issued an artistic little pamphlet dealing with the subject. Everywhere, throughout the Empire, the schools shared in some form of patriotic exercise and flags flew in all the large places—though just prior to this on Apl. 20, the British House of Commons had rejected an Opposition Bill asking for the official recognition of Empire Day. A controversy as to the originator of this celebration and of the Day itself occurred about this time when Mr. Castell Hopkins issued a pamphlet describing his reasons for believing Sir George W. Ross, when Minister of Education in Ontario, to have been the father of the movement. Elaborate documents were quoted and various proofs given. The following extract summarizes the claim made: "Others may have urged the idea in part, or discussed it publicly in some vague form, while Mr. Ross was quietly working it out in the Ontario schools as a result of his 1893 instructions. Mrs. Fessenden of Hamilton, did do excellent work in this direction during 1897-8 while Lord Meath followed up the definite Ontario creation of Empire Day in 1899 with his well-known advocacy in England. But to Canada belongs the honour and to Senator Ross the obvious credit of initiative and of detailed, specific official action. . . . The first outlines of what is now known as 'Empire Day' are to be found in a volume of Patriotic Recitations published by the Hon. G. W. Ross in 1893, and dedicated to the teachers of Canada. The object of this volume was to direct the attention of teachers to the importance of cultivating a spirit of patriotism in their pupils by exercises of a patriotic character and by the recitation of selections in poetry and prose calculated to stir up feelings of loyalty and devotion to their country and Empire." Mrs. Clementina Fessenden put up a vigorous contention in favour of her position in the matter and found considerable support in the press. Her claim was based on having tried to obtain local support in Hamilton (1897-8) and aid from the Minister of Education in celebrating a Flag Day—such as was and had been common in Boston and other United States cities for many years; and in having been acknowledged by Resolution at a meeting of the Ontario Historical Association (Sept. 16, 1898) presided over by Mr. Ross himself, as having "happily originated such a Day." Her contention was supported by Mr. F. C. Wurtele, a Quebec publicist and opposed by Dr. A. H. MacKay, Chief Superintendent of Education in Nova Scotia, on the ground that a "Flag Day" for the Maritime Province Schools had been proposed by the Halifax *Educational Review* in June, 1890.

Trafalgar Day was, for perhaps the first time, given a distinct celebration this year in Canada. It was initiated by the movement for a distribution to the Public Schools of Nelson Shields

made from metal taken from the *Victory*. By Oct. 21, 1910, these shields had been distributed, under the auspices of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, through the generosity of Lord Strathcona, its President, and with a message of good-will from the late King, in Toronto, Vancouver, Brantford, Hamilton, Stratford and Westmount. A crowded meeting at Winnipeg on Oct. 20, presided over by Sir D. H. McMillan, Lieut.-Governor, marked the presentation by Rev. Alfred Hall, on behalf of Lord Strathcona, of Shields to some old veterans and youthful cadets and to the Educational Department, the University and various Colleges which were represented. For some extraordinary reason or other the Public School Board refused to accept any Shields or to attend the meeting. Some people said it was because a slight expense was attached, but Mr. Hall stated that when he heard of this objection he offered to waive all conditions. Shields were presented to the Regina Schools on Nov. 3rd at a meeting presided over by the Lieut.-Governor.

An important incident of the year was the visit of 165 Manitoba teachers to Great Britain. It was the outcome of the 1909 visit of the British Association to Winnipeg and of earnest efforts made by Mr. Robert Fletcher, Deputy Minister of Education for Manitoba. The Victoria League was in charge of the visitors when they reached the shores of Great Britain. The delegation was received by Mr. W. Runciman, President of the British Board of Agriculture, on July 18th; it had been welcomed home on the 16th, by the London Teachers' Association, the National Union of Teachers and representatives of the Victoria League with Lord Strathcona also present. Following this, two weeks were spent in London and then many parts of the British Isles, including Dublin, Belfast, and Killarney, Stratford-on-Avon and Warwick, Edinburgh and Ayr, the home of Burns, Windsor and Richmond, St. Alban's, Margate and Hatfield House, Westminster Abbey, and the Houses of Parliament, were visited. A short time was also spent on the Continent.

Another interesting Colonial experience in Great Britain was that of the Imperial Pioneers—a small band of sturdy Colonial representatives who endeavoured to educate British opinion on the Empire aspects of the Tariff Reform policy. Canada was represented by L. W. R. Mulloy, the blind hero of the South African War who had been completing his education in England and W. F. Cockshutt, ex-M.P. of Brantford. Australia was represented by Frank Fox, a well-known writer and Hon. Daniel O'Connor; from South Africa came P. J. Hannon and from New Zealand Captain H. Hely-Pounds. Meetings were held at Newington, Battersea, Deptford, Shoreditch, Rotherhithe, Stratford, Islington, Limehouse, Torquay, Bournemouth and many other places. Early in the year (Feb. 3) these gentlemen and others were per-

manently organized as the Imperial Mission with the Duke of Argyll as Hon. President and the Earl of Dundonald as President of the Organizing Council. Later on a Provisional Council was formed in Canada with G. T. Blackstock, K.C., as President.

The question of appeals to the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council came up from time to time during the year. *Saturday Night,* which represented some Radical opinion in Canada, declared on Mch. 26th that Privy Council judgments were usually based on vexatious and obscure technicalities and that a kindlier feeling would be the result of their abolition. In a dispute between Provinces or between the Federal Administration and a Province such appeals were, however, a necessity. The Toronto *Globe* on Dec. 29th apparently endorsed a tentative suggestion of the retiring President of the Ontario Law Association along the line of abolition. "There is no doubt that this final tribunal has rectified some wrongs that would have resulted from the decisions of lower Courts. It is also fair to assume that it has inflicted some wrongs which would have been avoided if the earlier decisions had remained. The final Court is no more likely to do justice between litigants than any of the lower or intermediary Courts. Nor is the addition of another appeal any assurance of just decisions." On the other hand the most representative members of the legal profession were in favour of the maintenance of the appeal and, especially so, in Quebec. Men like I. F. Hellmuth, K.C., Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., J. M. Clark, K.C., G. F. Shepley, K.C., of Toronto, Eugene Lafleur, K.C., and R. C. Smith, K.C., of Montreal, J. A. M. Aikins, K.C., of Winnipeg or E. P. Davis, K.C., of Vancouver, who appeared more or less frequently before the London Tribunal, were usually in favour of the maintenance and strengthening of that Court. Mr. J. M. Clark on several occasions pointed out the very high character of its Judges and the great value of the work done by them. So did Mr. Wallace Nesbitt.

Dr. George R. Parkin, C.M.G., of the Rhodes' Trust was in Canada during the year, after visiting nearly all the American States and addressing 30,000 American students. He described the Canadian Rhodes' Scholars at Oxford as a credit to their country. Amongst those winning honours during the year were J. A. Estey, N. S. Macdonnell, A. H. Miller, C. A. Adamson, W. K. Fraser, and C. M. Barbeau. It was decided by the Trustees in a case which came before them early in the year that a Scholar from Canada must be a permanent resident, if not absolutely a native of the country. The Report at the beginning of the year showed the number of Rhodes Scholars as being 179 of whom 90 came from the United States, 78 from British Colonies, and 11 from Germany. The Canadian selections during 1910 were as follows:

Appointed by.	Province.	Name.
University of Mount Allison	New Brunswick	Lloyd Dixon, M.A.
Provincial Committee	Prince Edward Island	D. C. Harvie.
Dalhousie University	Nova Scotia	John E. Reid, B.A.
University of Manitoba	Manitoba	Joseph T. Thorson.
Provincial Committee	Saskatchewan	Douglas Fraser.
Provincial Committee	British Columbia	Sidney P. Dyke.
Provincial Committee	Ontario	A. L. Burt.

There were some British honours of a public nature conferred upon Canadians during the year which were of importance. Dr. William Osler, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford was made a D. Sc. of the University of Leeds; Professor A. P. Coleman of the University of Toronto was given the high compliment of election as F.R.S. and was also awarded the Murchison Medal by the Royal Geological Society for distinguished personal investigations; Colonel George T. Denison of Toronto was elected a Vice-President of the Royal Colonial Institute of London which has 9,000 members in all parts of the Empire; Professor Frank P. Day of the University of New Brunswick won the degree of B. Litt. at Oxford; Professor A. B. Macallum, PH.D., D.SC., F.R.S., of Toronto University was chosen President of Section 1 (Physiology) of the British Association for the Advancement of Science; Dr. John Watson, Vice-Principal of Queen's University, was appointed to the Gifford Lectureship at Glasgow for 1910-11; Dr. C. C. Wallace of Halifax was awarded a Science Research Scholarship by the Royal Commission of the 1851 Exhibition—a much coveted prize.

In connection with the work of the Grand Priory of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem and its subsidiary Ambulance Association some high honours were conferred during the year. Mr. Horace Boulton, M.V.O., had visited Canada in the interest of organization work for the Provinces and Dominion and active steps were taken at Ottawa and Toronto to this end. A meeting at the capital on Feb. 24 resulted in the formation of the Canadian Branch of the Association with the Governor-General and Countess Grey as Patrons, Sir T. G. Shaughnessy as Hon. President, Dr. F. Montizambert, I.S.O., as President, Fred. Cook as Hon. Secy., Geo. Burn, Hon. Treas., and Capt. R. J. Birdwhistle as General Secretary. Classes of instruction in first aid, etc., had already been under way for some years. In this the C. P. R. and Grand Trunk had been active. On Dec. 21st a gathering in Toronto, presided over by Colonel James Mason and addressed by the Governor-General, organized a Provincial Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association with Colonel Mason as President and a representative Committee having the following objects: (1) The instruction of persons in rendering first aid in cases of accident or sudden illness, and in the transport of sick and injured; (2) the instruction of persons in the elementary principles and practice of home nursing; (3) the instruction of per-

sons in the principles of domestic hygiene and sanitation; (4) the carrying out of works for relief of suffering, of the sick and injured in the time of peace, and in time of war; (5) the organization of auxiliary voluntary aid centres to be utilized in time of war. Other Provincial organizations were also formed as follows: British Columbia, W. D. Brydone-Jack, M.D., President; Manitoba, Mayor Sanford Evans; Saskatchewan, Wm. Trant of Regina; Alberta, Dr. H. M. Tory of Strathcona; New Brunswick, Lieut.-Col. Geo. West-Jones; Nova Scotia, Mayor J. A. Chisholm, K.C., of Halifax; Prince Edward Island, Hon. F. L. Haszard of Charlottetown. Meantime, in connection with quiet work which had been going on for several years the King, who was Patron and Head of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, had conferred the following honours—including an insignia which is always worn on State occasions by His Majesty himself:

KNIGHTS OF GRACE.

His Excellency, Earl Grey, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	Ottawa.
Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal	London.
Sir T. G. Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.	Montreal.
Colonel James Mason	Toronto.
John Mortimer Courtney, I.S.O.	Ottawa.
George E. Drummond	Montreal.
W. Molson Macpherson	Quebec.

ESQUIRES OF THE ORDER.

Charles A. Hodgetts, M.D.	Ottawa.
David McNicoll	Montreal.
Walter R. Baker	Montreal.
Major Harry Yates, M.D.	Montreal.
Charles J. Copp, M.D.	Toronto.

Canadian Interest in India and Egypt

Of Canadian relations with other parts of the Empire only the briefest summary is possible. With India they are very slight and only a few interesting events can be referred to here. The new Imperial Council passed a Press Bill intended to control, somewhat, the seditious liberties of the native press; the unrest which still existed at the beginning of the year and which W. F. Hatheway, M.L.A., of St. John, declared to be everywhere in evidence, decreased steadily toward the close of this period; H. L. Fraser, a recent Indian official, stated that the causes of this unrest were (1) anarchical teachings, (2) economic changes through improved transportation facilities and machinery, (3) education and its consequent ambitions, (4) seditious writings and speeches. The retirement of the Earl of Minto as Viceroy of India, his appointment by the King as a K.G., and the succession of Lord Hardinge occurred toward the close of the year. Speaking in Toronto on Sept. 10 Rev. Henry Haight, President of the British Methodist Conference, who had spent 27 years in India said: "In my estimation, as an example of wise and kindly rule British

domination in India is the finest thing the world has ever seen. We have made mistakes, in some things we have been selfish and wrong, but on the whole the verdict of time will bear me out in what I have said. . . . . Sympathetic and firm, Lord Minto has been one of the very best Viceroys the country has ever had. His position has been one of the greatest difficulty and danger and he has borne it as an Englishman should."

The Rev. Dr. Fraser Campbell of the Central India Presbyterian Mission described conditions as follows, in Toronto, on Sept. 21st: "No Christian instruction is given in the Colleges and Schools, the atmosphere being thoroughly non-religious. As a consequence the young native has his intellect and his wits sharpened, but leaves school without moral training or Christian principles. With keen, intelligent mind, but no strong conscience, the educated native out of work is very apt to become seditious; and ignorant people give ear to the specious arguments of the agitator." Canada had a notable Indian visitor in the Summer in His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda with his family and suite. They passed through the country in a private way, however, and were given no formal reception or any special attention or hospitality such as would be accorded in England.

Principal R. A. King, the Canadian head of Indore College, was in Toronto on Apl. 4 and said to a local paper: "It is not from the masses that sedition springs. They are not seeking representation and are not crying out for a change of rule. The British Administration as I know it, is just and fair and I believe from what I have seen that the average native so considers it. It is the Brahmin who is the menace. The longer I stay in India the more I am compelled to lean towards the moral and spiritual education of this caste as the real cure for India's unrest." In June it was found that money was being sent to India from the Hindus of Vancouver for seditious purposes and one result of this was the deportation of an agitator named Rabin. Five Baptist Missionaries left Toronto in September for southern India and the usual papers regarding Civil Service Examinations in India—to be held in August, 1911—were forwarded by the Colonial Secretary to Canada and filed at the Department of External Affairs for inspection by any intending Canadian candidates. On Oct. 14 Lord Minto, in a farewell speech at Calcutta reviewed conditions as follows:—

> The battle which the Government has fought, has to the best of my belief been won. If fought again by a future generation in accordance with a still further advance in political thought, it will, I hope, be under conditions less involved than those with which we have had to deal. Great problems there must always be in the administration of our vast Indian Empire, with its multifarious nationalities, religions and castes, but if I may venture to prophesy, the political agitation that we have had to deal with will make way under the more favourable conditions that we have inaugurated, for the discussion of great questions affecting the economical

and industrial development and the direction of the educational policy upon which the welfare of the people of India so vitally depends.

Conditions in Egypt aroused some Canadian interest as a result of Mr. Roosevelt's Guildhall speech of May 31. The following is the notable paragraph in this historic speech: "In Egypt, you are not only the guardians of your own interests, but of the interests of civilization. The present condition of Egyptian affairs menaces your Empire and civilization as well. You have given Egypt the best Government in two thousand years, yet recently you erred. It is necessary to remember that weakness and timidity and sentimentality are more harmful to an uncivilized people than violence and injustice. You treated the Pan-Egyptian movement and religious struggles fairly and impartially. Instead of acknowledging this a section of the natives took advantage of an anti-foreign movement. If you feel that you ought not to be in Egypt, and have no desire to keep order there, by all means get out. If you feel that it is your duty to civilization to stay then show yourselves ready to meet the responsibility of your position. You saved Egypt from ruin, yet if not governed from the outside, Egypt will again sink into chaos. Some nation must govern Egypt. I hope you will decide that it is your duty to be that nation." Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary, on June 13th made this important declaration which may be recorded as of interest to the whole Empire:

> British occupation must continue; more so now than ever. It is not a question of British Interests in Egypt. It is simply this; that we have gone on doing more and more good work year after year; that that good work depends upon our staying there; and that we cannot abandon Egypt without disgrace. We could not go and see all that work undone; and the agitation against the British occupation can have but one result, whichever party is in power, and that is to lead to more assertion of our authority and our intention to stay there. We cannot talk any more of the development of self-governing institutions so long as the agitation against British occupation continues.

Canadian Relations with Newfoundland

Passing from the far East to an Island on our own coasts, it may be said that except in their joint association before the Hague Tribunal—itself an important matter, however—the relations of Newfoundland and Canada were not conspicuously close during the year. At the same time their interests in so many matters are so identical that some consideration has to be given here to Island affairs. The year was one of marked success and increasing prosperity in the Colony. Lord Northcliffe's great pulp and paper-making industry was a factor in this; the experiments in shipping fresh fish to Canada and the United States promised to be extensive and profitable; a fine tract of agricultural land, 700 miles long and six or seven miles broad, was discovered on the west coast;

mineral discoveries—gold on the north coast and more payable coal seams near Fortune—were reported; the revenue in March was estimated at $3,250,000 giving a surplus of $256,000 and exceeding that of the previous year by nearly half-a-million.

The Budget speech of Mch. 8th showed nearly $9,000,000 bearing interest in the Colonial Savings Bank and the several Canadian branch Banks. For the year ending June 30, 1910, the trade of the Island included imports of $12,799,696 and exports of $11,878,455—a total increase of trade since 1900 of nearly $6,000,000; the Fishery exports during this period were important elements in the increase having risen from $7,015,964 in 1900 to $9,578,984. The most notable political incident of the year was the decision of the Government and Legislature to commence a policy of branch railway construction which would add 850 miles to the existing system and benefit many residents and sections of the Island. A contract was arranged with the Reid-Newfoundland Company and work begun early in the Summer. Speaking on this subject to the Montreal *Star* (Apl. 21) Sir Edward Morris, the Premier, eulogized the original railway policy of Sir W. Whiteway 20 years before, stated that five branch lines were now being constructed and gave the conditions as follows: "We have decided to construct five branch lines touching largely populated and highly prosperous sections of the country that at present do not enjoy the advantages of railway communication. This railway policy will involve the expenditure of about $4,000,000 altogether, the interest on which at 3½ per cent. will amount to $140,000 a year. As an illustration of how favourably the railway contractors view the establishment of these branches it is only necessary to say that they are undertaking the operation of these branches for forty years for four thousand acres of land per mile of track, asking no cash subsidy." As to Newfoundland's relations with Canada Sir Edward made several suggestions:

> We think the time has come when the Colony should have a daily connection with the continent, and it would be well worth the consideration of the Canadian Government, from a business standpoint, to contribute handsomely to the establishment of such a Service. At present Newfoundland pays practically the whole cost of the maintenance of this Service which goes to the door of Canada. Canada is seeking new outlets for her trade. American competition with Canada is very keen in Newfoundland. As a result very largely of the establishment of this Reid Railway connection with Canada at North Sydney, Canadian trade has increased the past 12 years from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000 and in view of the great and growing prosperity of Newfoundland its market is bound to be much more important to Canada in the future than it has been in the past. The rapid increase in population in the Canadian North-West; the comparative scarcity of fish food there; and the abundance of fish in our waters, suggest that a natural outlet for much of what we produce would be the rapidly-peopling prairies. Already large shipments of our boneless fish have been made to the North-West and have found ready sales there and proved so satisfactory that a substantial enlargement of this trade is assured.

It was claimed that Newfoundland's Fishery business was changing from a salt fish to a fresh fish trade and that this was an important consideration for Canada. During the 1910 Session, also, legislation passed under which the Government undertook to guarantee, for one or more Cold-storage companies up to a total capitalization of $500,000, an annual interest or bonus of 5 per cent. for 15 years, with a view to establishing warehouses for the preservation of fish to be shipped to Canada—especially to Montreal in summer by steamers fitted with refrigerating chambers. Another Act of Canadian interest during the Session was of a Temperance character. This newly-amended law allowed saloons to do business only between 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. on week-days; closed them absolutely on Sundays; forbade the sale of any liquor on credit to tipplers; prohibited the sending of liquor C.O.D. into "local option" districts; and provided that in future no license should be granted to any saloon which had more than one entrance or more than a single room for the sale or consumption of intoxicants.

In June it was announced that the Catholic Arch-diocese of Newfoundland would in future, with its 80,000 adherents of that faith, be under the Apostolic Delegate in Canada. On Aug. 17 the Island-Colony celebrated with much ceremony the 300th foundation of its first permanent settlement by John Guy and a party of colonists from Bristol, England. On Sept. 16, Dr. J. W. Robertson, C.M.G., after visiting the Sydney Steel industries, referred to the immense supplies of iron-ore obtained from Newfoundland and declared that Cape Breton and the Island Colony "would eventually form a sort of commercial world of their own, able one with the other to supply themselves with almost anything they needed and to rear by a combination of their resources a vastly greater manufacturing structure upon present foundations. Newfoundland, with her immense wealth of pulp forests and Cape Breton with her great steel and coal mining industries, should be able to make themselves almost independent of the rest of the world. It was of great importance that the spirit of intercourse and commercial co-operation between the two Islands should be fostered to the limit of their possibilities."

About this time the Toronto *Globe* sent Mr. S. T. Wood to Newfoundland as a special correspondent and his letters in that paper of Oct. 29th, Nov. 2, 5, 7, 10, 11, 15 and 16 reviewed fully the conditions and progress of the Island and its people. Lord Northcliffe's gigantic $6,000,000 Pulp industry at Grand Falls was described as pre-eminently successful; the Government was said to be making a most determined effort to aid and develop agriculture; the iron mines at Wabana were described as exceptionally good and the mineral prospects of the Island as rich in the extreme; an interview with Sir Edward Morris described Confederation with Canada as not an issue. "To my mind," he said, "it would be a great mistake for Newfoundland or for any country

similarly situated, to give up the right which she now possesses to direct and control her own affairs, make her own laws and carve out her own fortunes; to hand that power and that privilege over to any other country or body of men, no matter how trustworthy they might be unless there was some very good and sufficient reason for so doing." According to this interview the Newfoundland Premier was enthusiastic on the possibilities of a fish trade with the United States under Reciprocity while also hopeful of developing interchange with Canada. The Labrador bit of mainland belonging to Newfoundland suffered a good deal from famine during the winter and appeals for help were issued by Dr. W. T. Grenfell, C.M.G. As to the final Hague Award there were different opinions expressed. The Governments of Canada and Newfoundland appeared to be satisfied; Mr. Elihu Root for the United States also expressed satisfaction as to future American interests in the Fisheries. On Oct. 12th, it was announced that, under the terms of the Award, Hon. Donald Morrison, K.C., Newfoundland's Minister of Justice, would represent Great Britain on the new Fishery Commission with Dr. Hugh J. Smith of the United States and Dr. P. C. Hook, the neutral Commissioner.

Canadian Relations with, or Interest in, Australia and New Zealand

The youthful Commonwealth in the Pacific was of interest to Canada because many problems similar to its own were being worked out there under the British flag; because there was community of interest between the two countries though in one or two things such as immigration there was also a rivalry of interest; and because unity or similarity of action in Imperial problems was from time to time a question of importance. The Railways of Australia were under Government ownership and up to June 30, 1909, the total capital expenditure on them was stated at £143,533,871, the gross earnings of the year at £14,737,-423, the working expenses and interest charges at £13,911,870, the mileage open for traffic at 14,930 miles. The number of factories in Australia (1908) totalled 12,859 with wages of £19,886,-432 and an output of £96,669,282. The estimated area of Australia was 107,000,000 acres and of this 17,379,425 acres were set apart for Forestry purposes. The expenditure of the Commonwealth Government in 1907-8 was £15,019,034 as against £11,296,-985 in 1901-2 the first year of Confederation. The Australian trade with Canada in 1909, according to Commonwealth figures, was £760,832 as compared with £510,868 in 1907. In view of the pastoral character of Australian development the following figures of progress will be of interest here:

Period.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
1800.....	203	1,044	6,124
1850.....	159,951	1,894,834	15,993,954
1880.....	1,068,402	7,527,142	62,186,702
1900.....	1,609,654	8,640,225	70,602,995
1907.....	1,871,714	10,180,214	87,650,263

The earliest important event of the year was Field Marshal Lord Kitchener's visit to the chief centres of Australia at the request of the Commonwealth Government and for the purpose of military inspection, consultation and formal report. His reception at Melbourne on Jan. 11th was typical of that offered or given him everywhere; though he avoided publicity and public hospitality wherever possible. All Melbourne was out to welcome him as had previously been the case at Sydney, Brisbane, and Bathurst. At a State banquet in the evening with Lord Chelmsford, acting Governor-General, in the chair, the guests included nearly all that was eminent in the public life of the Commonwealth and amongst the speakers were Mr. Premier Deakin and Sir George Reid who was just leaving for London as the first High Commissioner for Australia. Lord Kitchener, in his speech, deprecated shams, extravagances, fads and uselessness of all kinds in the military force, urged a high ideal, discipline and obedience to lawful authority without servility to any individual, and expressed his opinion that the Australian popular demand was for the realization of the principle of the recently-passed Defence Bill—that "it is the duty of every able-bodied man to be trained to defend his country."

When Lord Kitchener's Report appeared in February it was found that he praised the excellent material for defence supplied by the young manhood of Australia, as seen in the South African war and now in its own home, but pointed out that fighting material and the greatest zeal were insufficient to withstand thoroughly trained regulars. He had arrived at the conclusion that the present forces were inadequate in number, training, organization and munitions of war to defend Australia. The Railways, also, were more favourable to an invading enemy than for Home defence. The Defence Act would give sufficient numbers to defend the country if the forces were efficiently trained, organized and equipped; but there would have to be steady and continuous work for years. The recommendations made by Lord Kitchener involved practically the same expenditure as that contemplated by the Defence Act—namely, £1,742,000 annually. He suggested a land force of 80,000 men, half to defend the cities and ports and half to be free to operate as a mobile striking force anywhere in Australia. This force should be composed of 84 battalions of infantry, 28 regiments of light horse, 56 batteries of artillery, seven communication companies and 14 companies of engineers. He advised that there should be a minimum camp training of six days annually. Australia should be divided into 215 areas, each under a trained, permanent instructional officer, assisted by one or two non-commissioned officers. A further and confidential Report on the fixed defences of Australia was given the Governments concerned.

Following this event came the Federal elections which were opened by Hon. Alfred Deakin, the Liberal Premier, in a great meeting at Ballarat on Feb. 7th, with an elaborate programme and every prospect of success. He had fused opposing parties in a general campaign for moderate Protection, a British preference, an Australian Navy in close connection with the Imperial Navy, a stronger military system and universal training, the Federal assumption of State debts and an Inter-state Commission, with vigorous antagonism to organized political Labour and Socialism. The Labour policy as announced in opposition to the Deakin party involved the following planks: (1) Maintenance of a white Australia; (2) a new system of Protection, obtained through the Federal Arbitration Court; (3) nationalism of monopolies and, if necessary, an amendment of constitution to provide for it; (4) a graduated tax on unimproved land values; (5) a Citizen defence force and a Commonwealth Bank; (6) restriction of public borrowing and the enactment of Navigation laws; (7) Arbitration Act Amendment; (8) further Old-Age and Invalid Pensions; (9) a National Insurance department with non-political management; (10) civil equality of men and women; (11) naval and military expenditure to be alloted from proceeds of direct taxation; (12) Initiative and Referendum.

The Elections took place on April 13th and, to the surprise of the public at home and abroad, resulted in a sweeping success for the Labour party with the return of 44 supporters against 29 for the Fusionists under Mr. Deakin, and 2 Independent Liberals. The Labour gains were 9 in Victoria, 5 in New South Wales, 2 in Tasmania and one each in the three other States. In the Senate the Labour party obtained a majority of six. There was a large woman vote of which the greater proportion went to the Labour party and the contest was peculiarly bitter and personal in character. At the Dissolution the Government had 45 supporters and the Labourites and Independent Liberals 31. There was no Imperial issue and both parties were largely at one on the Naval and Defence policies. The State Debts policy was included in a Referendum and was defeated, as well as the Ministry. The new Government was announced on April 29th as follows:—

Prime Minister and Treasurer	Hon. Andrew Fisher.
Attorney-General	Hon. William Morris Hughes.
Minister of Home Affairs	Hon. King O'Malley.
Minister of External Affairs	Hon. Egerton Lee Batchelor.
Minister of Defence	Hon. George Foster Pearce.
Postmaster-General	Hon. Josiah Thomas.
Minister of Trade and Commerce	Hon. Frank Gwynne Tudor.
Vice-President Executive Council	Hon. Gregor McGregor.
Honourary Minister	Hon. Charles Edward Frazer.
Honourary Minister	Hon. Edward Findley.

The new Ministers, before being appointed by the Premier, were approved by a caucus of the Labour party. On April 27th the new Prime Minister cabled to "the British Democracy" a message in the following terms: "Go and take courage from our success. Our twenty years' advocacy of the rights of toilers for fair and reasonable remuneration for their labour has been rewarded with a great victory, thus evidencing the determination of the Australian people to prevent the growth of a degrading poverty, the tyranny of private monopolies and all evils incident to the accumulations of wealth." In June the Government's policy was announced as including a heavy Land Tax, the acceptance of the Financial agreement with the States by which 25s. per head were to be returned out of the Customs revenue, and approval of Lord Kitchener's defence scheme. In this latter connection 1,000 applications were received in answer to a requirement for 200 non-commissioned officers at a salary of £156 to act as Instructors in camp. About the same time it was stated that the Government intended to subsidize a Cable News service by means of a grant of £2,000 per annum for three years to any existing Cable News Association which would undertake to use the Pacific Cable to the extent of 1,000 words a day.

An interesting incident of this period was the collection of £5,000 for the Lord Mayor's Fund at Melbourne for the erection of a Monument to the late King Edward and the issue on May 30 of a joint appeal signed by the two Party Leaders—Mr. Fisher and Mr. Deakin—asking public support to the plan initiated by Lady Dudley, and approved by His late Majesty, of an Australian Bush Nursing institution. During the year the question of Immigration came largely to the front as a corollary of the Defence discussion. To hold a continent with little more than 4,000,000 people was in itself a serious proposition and brought with it two obvious conclusions—the importance of British protection and Empire unity and the necessity for more people in a country capable of supporting 60,000,000. In this matter, despite certain Labour objections, the democratic *Star* and the Melbourne *Argus* saw alike; Mr. Deakin and Mr. Fisher seemed in more or less agreement; Sir George Reid in London and some of the State Governments did their utmost to encourage immigration. Irrigation was another and a permanent question of the year; the capital site problem was again "settled" after more stormy scenes in the House and Senate; during the Session the Land Tax Bill, the Military Service Bill along the lines of the Kitchener Report, and the measure for settling and developing the Northern Territory were all passed.

In September Admiral Sir Reginald Henderson went out in response to a Federal Government request to report upon the whole subject of Naval Defence; a Scottish Agricultural Commission visited the Commonwealth to investigate conditions in that connection; and the Government decided to submit the proposals for

nationalizing monopolies and extending the powers of the Arbitration Court in respect to the Tariff, to a Referendum. The Government's Naval policy was indicated in the Naval Defence measure dealt with at the Autumn session and in the spirit of Mr. Premier Fisher's statement on Nov. 20 at Johannesburg, South Africa—to which country he went in honour of the inauguration of the Union Parliament—that if their Navy cost £10,000,000 the people were prepared to pay the price. As presented to Parliament the legislation followed the lines of Admiral Henderson's advice. The Fleet was to be separately controlled in time of peace but was expected to become a part of the Imperial Navy in time of war. As Senator Pearce, Minister of Defence, put it on Oct. 14th:

> Anything in the nature of divided contribution would be disastrous in time of war even though the Commonwealth had itself done nothing to bring about hostilities. One control at sea in such a time was essential and although the disposition of the Commonwealth Fleet was placed in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief, the Imperial Parliament would not be deaf to representations made to it by the Commonwealth Parliament. The Australian fleet would be composed of separate parts (New Zealand also was to provide an armoured cruiser for the Pacific unit) which would defend and control British interests in the Pacific. Australia's contribution was to be one armoured cruiser of the *Indomitable* class, three vessels of the improved 'City' class and six destroyers of the improved 'River' class and three submarines.

In everything that was done, in either Naval or Military matters, standardization along British lines was proposed and enforced. At the close of the year it was announced that the Government, as owners of mines having a possible production of 1,000,000 tons of coal a year, would sell coal to the public at a price compatible with a low profit. Meanwhile, and following Sir George Reid's arrival in London as High Commissioner on Feb. 28th, that gentleman delivered a series of speeches which kept Australia well before the British public. His policy, as enunciated upon the above date and pressed home on various occasions, was that the future of the Commonwealth depended upon three important factors: "(1) Closer settlement for future streams of immigration—the greatest factor of all; (2) internal railways—because we have no river system; (3) irrigation—the prevention of enormous volumes of priceless water running out to sea." In Imperial relations his principle was summed up as "arm and educate." During the year, it may be added, two of the new warships for the Australian fleet were launched from the Clyde—the *Parramatta* and the *Yarra*.

In a country where five States or Provinces have had 106 Ministries between 1856 and 1909, and the Commonwealth itself 8 Governments within 10 years, changes were inevitable in 1910. In South Australia Mr. John Verran (Labour) succeeded Hon. A. H. Peake as Premier on June 2nd; in West Australia Sir Newton J. Moore resigned on account of ill-health and was replaced in September by Hon. Frank Wilson (Liberal); in New South Wales

Hon. C. G. Wade appealed to the people and was defeated in October by the Labour Party with a small majority and was succeeded by Hon. J. S. T. McGowan. Other appointments included that of Sir John Taverner as Agent-General for Victoria in London for another two years and of Major-General Kirkpatrick, a Canadian, as Inspector-General of the Australian Military Forces. In January Hon. Wm. Portus Cullen, K.C., M.L.C., was appointed Chief Justice of New South Wales. The resignation of Mr. Thomas Tait —also a Canadian—of the Chairmanship of the Victorian Railway Commission took place in September after a successful administration of seven years.

Canadians were particularly interested in the evolution of Australia's Navy though they did not hear very much concerning the rapid comparative progress it was able to make through construction in England. On Feb. 5th, Admiral Kingsmill, for the Canadian Government, cabled the Captain-in-Charge at Sydney asking him as to the control of vessels in the Australian Navy during war-time and received the following reply: "With reference to your telegram, transfer control to the Admiralty is not to be automatic but subject to approval of Commonwealth Government on declaration of war." During the summer 20 Australian Mounted Cadets of between 15 and 18 years of age passed through and visited New York and Washington. They were in charge of two officers of the Australian Light Horse and saw something of Montreal, Toronto, Niagara, Winnipeg, Banff, Vancouver and other places during the Canadian part of their tour in August and September.

There was much talk during the year as to Canadian-Australian steamship lines and communication. In Australia, as in New Zealand and British Columbia, there was agitation for a better service than the monthly one given by the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand. The Australian Government finally decided not to accept Canada's proposal to renew its subsidy to the above Company's Vancouver and Australia Mail service with a proposed call at Auckland, N.Z., as well as at Sydney. The Australian objection was to any stop at New Zealand ports and both Melbourne and Brisbane also desired to be included. Sir Wilfrid Laurier took a firm stand in regard to the call at Auckland, N.Z. He declared the Dominion to be prepared to accept a nineteen days service to Auckland and a twenty-three days service to Sydney. The steamers stipulated must be able to maintain a speed of fifteen knots an hour and the subsidy offered was £85,000 per annum for four years. The Australian Cabinet was resolute, however, in its opposition to a call at Auckland. The matter was held over at the close of the year until Sir James Mills, of the Union Company, should return from England. Meanwhile the C.P.R. put on a monthly freight service between Montreal and Australian ports and a similar one was announced by the Elder-Dempster Company.

New Zealand had a most prosperous year, its Imperialism was illustrated in many directions, its efforts to promote steamship communication between Canada and Australia *via* Auckland were vigorous and the effect of its 10 per-cent. preference on Canadian products showed a slow but steady increase in trade. Between 1905 and 1909 the imports from Canada had, according to New Zealand figures, increased from £74,085 to £139,151 and the exports from £42,709 to £77,286. During the same period the total imports increased from £12,828,857 to £15,674,719 and the total exports from £15,655,947 to £19,661,996. The population on Dec. 31, 1909, was 1,042,997 and its Saving Bank deposits totalled £9,611,-000. The Forest area of the Islands was estimated at 17,074,000 acres and in the State nurseries and plantations there were over 47,000,000 trees. The Ward Government in July was able to announce a surplus of $2,161,580 with a total revenue of $46,191,-305. The net earnings of the Railways under Government control had not shown much expansion in late years, being £812,000 in 1907 and £814,000 in 1909, but on Aug. 31, 1910, the figures were £1,000,000. In August, 1910, a deputation, representative of most of the industrial interests of the Dominion, asked Sir Joseph Ward, the Premier, for more Railway facilities but he deprecated any present addition to public borrowings. Immigration was greatly aided by the Government and its special Settlement Finance Act enabled settlers without means to not only obtain land by the aid of a State guarantee but also advances from the Government for special needs. During the year, 2,270,184 acres of Crown Lands were leased to 2,336 settlers.

In May Lord Plunkett was succeeded as Governor by Lord Islington—known to Canadians as Sir John Dickson-Poynder. During the year New Zealand's Dreadnaught contribution to the British Navy in the Pacific was constructed at Glasgow and given the name of *Zealandia*. Lord Kitchener's visit and inspection and report upon military conditions was of much service and his advice was closely followed. Speaking, on May 5, at Wellington the Premier promised legislation, which was afterwards put through, to increase the age for compulsory training to twenty-five years and the peace establishment to 20,000 trained men, between the ages of 19 and 25, in addition to 38,250 junior and senior cadets between 12 and 18, and 10,000 recruits between the ages of 18 and 19. He would ask Parliament to authorize Lord Kitchener's recommendations for harbour defences, estimated the annual cost of internal defence at £400,000, and said the country could well afford it.

On May 16th it was announced that Mr. W. A. Beddoe, a Canadian journalist, had been appointed Canadian Trade Commissioner to New Zealand and later in the year he reported that competition was keen in trade matters and that the establishment of a subsidized line of steamers from New Zealand to San Francisco

via Rarotonga and Tahiti, the first sailing of which was fixed for October 22 from Auckland, would introduce an element of competition not heretofore present. New Zealand was most anxious to have this Service arranged to Victoria and Vancouver instead of to San Francisco, but numerous difficulties developed. There was also the difference with the Australian Government as to the Line from Sydney to Vancouver stopping at Auckland in connection with its mail contract. Eventually, both the Canadian and New Zealand Governments subsidized the New Zealand Shipping Company and arrangements were made for the operation of five steamers having Montreal as the Canadian summer port and St. John as the winter port.

It may be added here that early in the year a Memorial to the late New Zealand Premier, Richard Seddon, was unveiled at St. Paul's Cathedral by the Duke of Argyll; that the New Zealand Government contributed £11,000 toward the Scott Antarctic Expedition; that Fruit-growing developed during the year as a profitable trade with Great Britain; that in the Woman franchise matter practically all women in New Zealand over 21 years of age registered, while from 70 to 80 per cent. cast their ballots; that the local Labour Party adopted on July 20 a wide platform of the most advanced Socialism in all matters of Industry, land taxation and acquisition, finance, and electoral reform—including a State Bank, the immediate nationalization of monopolies, State collieries and mines, State factories, the Referendum, a Legislative minimum wage, a six-day week for labour, pensions for widows and orphans.

South African Affairs and Canadian Opinion

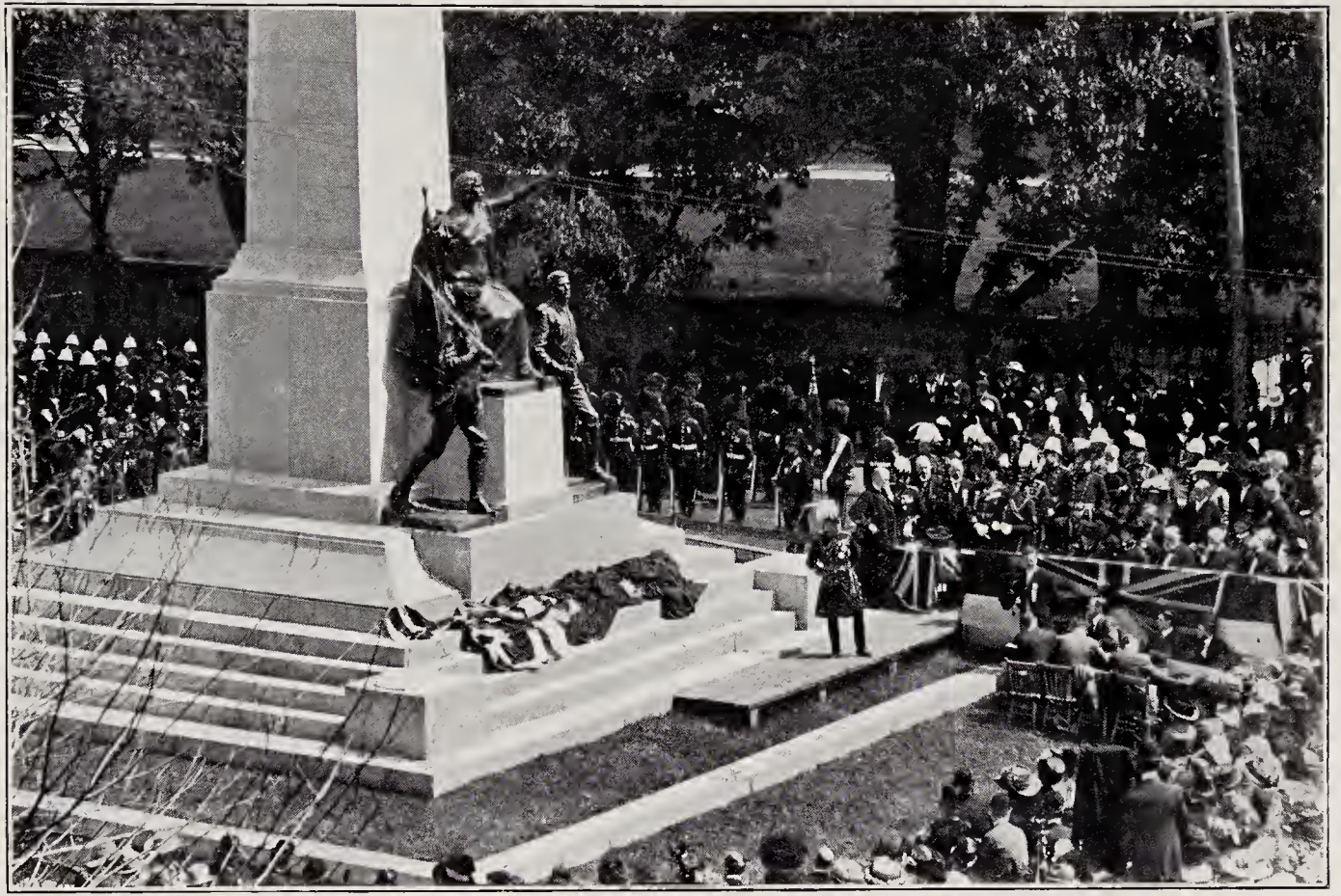
The Union of South Africa, which was formally inaugurated in 1910 amidst appropriate Imperial and national celebrations, evoked considerable interest in Canada. The year commenced with the retirement of the Earl of Selborne from the posts of High Commissioner in South Africa and Governor of Orange River and the Transvaal, which he had filled with such tact and statesmanship, and the assumption of the new position of Governor-General by Lord Gladstone of Lanark. In a Johannesburg farewell banquet to Lord Selborne, on Apl. 9, he was described by the Hon. J. C. Smuts as the Father of South African Union. At a similar banquet in Pretoria on the 16th he told his audience that "the independence and existence of South Africans as free men depend on the Royal Navy." As a result of the coming Union General Lord Methuen also retired from the Governorship of Natal but remained as Commander of the Forces. Sir W. Hely-Hutchinson retired from the Governorship of Cape Colony. The first question with which Lord Gladstone had to deal was the choice of a Prime Minister for the new Union. A coalition of parties and selection of the best men available was proposed by Dr. L. S. Jameson, Leader of the British Party, and opposed by Mr. J. X. Merriman, Premier of

Cape Colony—the former on Feb. 11 quoting Sir John Macdonald's Canadian policy in 1867. General Botha, Premier of the Transvaal, did not express himself clearly on the point and for months the chances of these three men for the Premiership were frequently and warmly discussed with public opinion inclining to the last named.

On May 21st, Lord Gladstone arrived at Capetown and, in response to his welcome by the City, said: "I shall devote my best efforts, without stint, to the service of South Africa. May 31 will be a day of high hopes and ennobling memories, a day of peace. The Union is hallowed by the sufferings and sacrifices of the past. May it be an occasion for sinking once and for ever all that is unhappy in racial and other controversies. Nevertheless, in order to secure the highest national efficiency, it will be your object to blend, and not to obliterate, those racial aptitudes and capacities which give brilliancy and strength to the composition of the national character. For the noble consummation of union all parties must be accorded equal credit and honour. I am confident that the difficulties and differences ahead will be controlled and made profitable by a constant and abundant spirit of conciliation and forbearance." On the 22nd it was announced that General Botha had been called upon to form a Cabinet; that there would be no coalition and that the Elections would take place in September; that H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught would open the new Union Parliament. The new Government was sworn in at Pretoria on May 31st—the official birthday of the new Union—as follows:—

Position.	Name.	Colony.
Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture	Rt. Hon. Louis Botha	Transvaal.
Minister for Railways and Harbours	Hon. J. W. Sauer	Cape Colony.
Minister for Education	Hon. F. S. Malan	Cape Colony.
Minister of Internal Affairs and Defence	Hon. J. C. Smuts	Transvaal.
Minister for Native Affairs	Hon. Henry Burton	Cape Colony.
Treasurer and Minister for Mines	Hon. H. C. Hull	Transvaal.
Minister for Lands and Irrigation	Rt. Hon. Abram Fischer	Free State.
Minister for Public Works, Posts and Telegraphs	Hon. D. P. deVilliers Graaf	Cape Colony.
Minister for Trade and Commerce	Rt. Hon. F. R. Moor	Natal.
Minister for Justice	Hon. J. B. M. Hertzog	Free State.
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. C. O'Grady-Gubbins	Natal.

Mr. Merriman was invited to join the Cabinet but declined to do so. Sir Richard Solomon, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., was appointed the first High Commissioner for South Africa in London; Sir Thomas Price became Chairman of the Board of Railways and Harbours; Right Hon. Sir J. H. de Villiers—created by the King Lord de Villiers of Wynberg—was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of South Africa; the Hon. Dr. Ramsbottom was chosen Administrator of the Orange Free State, Hon. J. F. B. Rissik of



Unveiling of the National Memorial to Canadians who fell in South Africa by Lieut-General Sir John D. P. French, g.c.b., g.c.v.o., Toronto, on May 24, 1910.

the Transvaal, and Hon. N. F. de Waal of the Cape. This date (May 31) was celebrated as a public holiday throughout the Provinces and the Governor-General issued the following Message: "The King commands me to express through you to the people of South Africa, on the birthday of Union, his earnest hope and strong confidence that the new Constitution will, under Divine Providence, further the highest welfare of South Africa and add strength to the Empire."

From Canada came a message through Lord Grey to Lord Gladstone: "His Majesty's Canadian Ministers, on behalf of the Canadian people, desire to convey to your Excellency and to the people of South Africa an expression of their congratulations on the consummation of the union of all the races of South Africa under the British Crown and of their belief that it will insure harmony, prosperity and constitutional freedom, and of their hope that it will prove as beneficial in South Africa as in Canada." A Message of grateful thanks was received in reply. Throughout Canada, on May 31, and as the result, originally, of a suggestion from Mr. H. R. Poussette, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Durban, flags were flown on the public schools—the Provincial Government of Ontario, through the Hon. R. A. Pyne, Minister of Education, leading the way and being followed by the British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Manitoba Governments. The next important event was the General Election. The Dutch parties, the Afrikander Bond in Cape Colony, the Het Volk in the Transvaal, the Unie in the Free State, united under Mr. Botha as their Leader while Dr. Jameson organized the Opposition in all the Provinces into what was called the Unionist Party, with the following platform: A comprehensive scheme of national defence; an efficient and impartial Civil Service; the improvement of social conditions by a vigorous policy, including compulsory education wherever possible and also technical instruction; opposition to the introduction of Asiatics while securing fairness for those now lawfully settled; the maintenance of the liquor excise and prohibition of the sale of liquor to natives; industrial legislation and closer settlement; the development of agricultural resources; the administration of railways and harbours with a view to the reduction of rates; the fostering of exports and the mining industry; and the adoption of a moderate tariff protecting legitimate industries and giving an Imperial preference. In a speech at Pretoria on June 14, Mr. Botha announced his policy according to the following summary:

1. Welding of the different races into one great people.
2. Recognition of the fact that Parties should be based upon principle.
3. Encouragement of the white population and prevention of Asiatic Immigration.
4. A broad educational policy.
5. Attention to the needs of workers and the requirements of Empire defence.

6. The development of Industries and Mining.
7. Land settlement, the encouragement of capital and the opening of Foreign markets.

Protection by the British flag, the Premier declared to be of the utmost importance, and he hoped the ties with the Mother-Country would be strengthened. He announced his intention to live at Groote Schur, the inheritance of the Union from Cecil Rhodes. Mr. Botha's candidacy in Pretoria against Sir Percy Fitzpatrick and his eventual defeat was one of the sensations of the campaign while Mr. Fischer's Educational policy, when Premier of the Orange River Colony, in making both languages compulsory in the schools was another issue. Mr. Botha's policy in this respect was announced on July 12 as (1) equal opportunities of language; (2) the medium of instruction to be the Mother-tongue of the pupil; (3) no compulsion. In August the unopposed returns were stated at 29 Ministerialists and 8 Unionists. On Sept. 15, the final returns showed the defeat of Mr. Botha in Pretoria by Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, of Hon. H. C. Hull in Johannesburg by Sir George Farrar, of Mr. F. R. Moor in Natal and the election of Dr. Jameson in two constituencies. The Ministerialists or Nationalists obtained 66 seats, the Unionists 38, the Independents 13, and the Labourists 4—or a net Government majority of 11. Out of these figures, however, the Government majority, under ordinary conditions, was expected to be about 20. Following the Elections Mr. Botha and Mr. Hull obtained other seats and Mr. Moor retired from the Cabinet into the Senate.

After the celebration of Union Day, under conditions which involved drapings of mourning for the dead Sovereign, most elaborate preparations were made for the inauguration of the new Parliament on Nov. 4th. Parliament House at Capetown was partly rebuilt and a great pageant of South African history arranged. The latter event opened on Oct. 29th and was a triumph of colour effects, of organization, and historic embodiment. Under the direction of Mr. Frank Lascelles, who managed the Quebec Tercentenary Pageants, it cost about £30,000. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, who was formally invited and urged by the new Botha Government, through the Governor-General, to pay this visit to South Africa, arrived at Capetown, accompanied by the Duchess and a large suite, on Oct. 31.

At the succeeding ceremonies and functions Canada was officially represented by Hon. R. Lemieux, M.P., Postmaster-General, who had accompanied the Royal party from London; New Zealand by Hon. George Fowlds, Minister of Education; Australia by Hon Andrew Fisher, Prime Minister. Addresses from all races and creeds and from all parts of the country poured in upon the Royal visitor and, on Nov. 3rd, a State banquet was held and felicitous speeches delivered. One of the most notable was that of Canada's representative whom *The Times* correspondent described as the

ablest and most outstanding of the delegates from other Dominions. His speech was a presentation of comparative conditions between South Africa and Canada, in a racial sense, and the expression of a vigorous belief that the results would be the same—unity, peace and loyalty. "Where, I pray, except under the British Crown alone, can such a spectacle be ever witnessed? There, far away where the stars glitter under our northern frosty skies, a man of French lineage, belonging to the minority, acting as chief adviser to His Majesty in the oldest of the Oversea Dominions—and here under the tropics where the sun shines and irradiates a luxuriant vegetation, a Boer General is entrusted with the seals of office in the latest Union. Yet, each in their official capacity, and from both ends of the earth, maintaining with undisputable loyalty, the direct relations of each of their free governments with the Crown —the Crown which is not only the symbol but the real bond of unity in the greatest empire that the world has ever seen."

On the following day Parliament was opened by His Royal Highness who was accompanied by the Duchess of Connaught and Lord and Lady Gladstone and a brilliant suite. The Union Senate had meanwhile elected Dr. F. W. Reitz, ex-President of the Orange Free State, as its President and the Union Assembly had chosen Hon. J. T. Molteno as Speaker. After a speech in which the Duke expressed the great regret of the King at events having rendered it impossible for his original hope of performing this ceremony being realized he declared Parliament open in the name and on behalf of His Majesty. A message was then read from King George. During a speech in the evening His Royal Highness said:

> I would say to those who have made surrenders that they are richer for having made themselves citizens of a nobler State than any which this country has seen before. The rising generation will grow up nurtured in the environment of full and true liberty, blessed with a Constitution of your own creating. I look forward with hope and confidence to the happiness and prosperity of the great South African nation, its peoples filled with the patriotism akin to the love which Britons of other countries—Canadians, Australians and New Zealanders—have for the countries of their birth, and instinct like them with the wider patriotism which makes us all alike co-partners in the brotherhood of the British Empire.

Following these events and the laying of the corner-stone of a new University of South Africa the Duke started (Nov. 8) upon his 4,000-mile tour of the Union during which he visited Bloemfontein, Livingstone, Salisbury, Buluwayo, Pochefstroom, Pretoria, Johannesburg, Pietermaritzburg and Durban. Many Addresses, enthusiastic popular receptions, native and Dutch and English functions, magnificent gifts, stately and splendid trappings of travel, marked this tour and on Dec. 3rd the Royal party sailed for England. A number of Honours were bestowed, the chief ones being a G.C.M.G. to Lord Gladstone, a G.C.V.O. to General Lord Methuen, Commander of the Forces, a K.C.M.G. to Ernest Gilpin,

Secretary of the Union Convention, and a K.C.V.O. to Sir Lewis Michell. Meanwhile, a monument which had been erected in Toronto, costing $37,000, in honour of Canadians who fell in the Boer War had been unveiled by General Sir John French; several young women came from South Africa to study at the Guelph or St. Anne Agricultural Colleges and these institutions were frankly taken as the model for a Transvaal College of Agriculture; in one of his trade reports Mr. Poussette drew attention to the important part played by New York Commission Houses in business transactions between the United States, Canada and South Africa as not always to the advantage of Canada; in July Sir George M. Sutton, lately Premier of Natal, visited the Dominion and a little later Thomas Bagnall of Capetown endeavoured to organize an Exhibition of Canadian Manufactures and natural products to be held in South Africa.

As to South African conditions and development little can be said. The most recent estimate of population showed (1907) 1,188,570 whites and 4,282,920 black or coloured; the production of gold in Rhodesia was £2,623,788 in 1909 and over £1,000,000 for the first five months of 1910; the total South African Public Debt quoted on the London Stock Exchange in 1910—much of it guaranteed by Great Britain—was £102,521,450; at the annual meeting of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines (Apl. 14) it was stated that the past year's production of gold was 7,280,542 ounces, valued at $154,628,940; the imports into British South Africa for the calendar year 1909 were £29,842,056 or an increase of £3,600,000; the exports were £51,151,463 or an increase of £5,000,000; the total Assets of the Transvaal Mines on June 30—gold, coal, diamond and other minerals—was given as £631,-000,000. In this connection the first Union Budget in the House of Assembly presented by Mr. H. C. Hull showed imports for the first 10 months of 1910 totalling £27,800,000 and exports of £44,967,000; the Public Debt of the Union as £106,336,832, with a floating indebtedness of £9,700,114.

Canadian Relations with the West Indies

The central point in this connection during the year was the concluding work of the Royal Commission on Trade Relations between these parts of the Empire. It had been appointed in 1909 by the Imperial Government and had already visited Canada and parts of the West Indies. The Commissioners were Lord Balfour of Burleigh (Chairman), Sir John Dickson-Poynder, who later became Lord Islington and Governor of New Zealand, Sir Daniel Morris and Messrs. Fielding and Paterson of Canada. The questions mainly discussed at all the meetings in the Islands were the Fruit exports to the United States, which were of much value and which some feared might be affected in a retaliatory manner by any combined West Indian Preferential policy; the

importance of Canada's preference in favour of West Indian sugar; and the necessity of better steam communication with Canada, with Great Britain and amongst the Islands themselves. After a final visit to some of the Islands in the early winter and further sittings in London the Report of the Commission was issued on Sept. 27th. It dealt first with the Canadian preference to West Indian sugar which, in turn, had been affected beneficially by the German surtax and by the United States preference given to sugar from Porto Rico, the Philippines and Cuba, and expressed the following opinion as to its value and influence:

> We are convinced that the Preferential policy initiated by the Canadian Government has already been of very great benefit to the West Indian producer of sugar. This is admitted by the best informed, most intelligent and most candid representatives of that industry. It is impossible to state with absolute accuracy the proportions in which the Preference has been divided and the discrepancies to be observed in the estimates of the witnesses were to be expected; but we are of opinion that taking one year with another, those interested in the production of British West Indian sugar have received from a third to a half or, approximately, from 9s. to 14s. per ton above the price which they would have been able to obtain without the Preference. Beyond all question those interested in the production of sugar in the West Indies have also received collateral advantages in the widened area of their market outside Canada, as, for example, on the Clyde. The Greenock refiners have purchased sugar grown in the West Indies and have transported the refined product to Canada and, by the operation of the Preference given by the Dominion upon the refined product of British-grown sugar they have been able to do, to some extent, a successful business.

The Commission believed, also, that the arrangement had benefited the Canadian refiner by relieving him of competition for supplies in other markets, and by stimulating consumption through the reduction of duties. Upon one point regret was expressed: "It is impossible to conceal from ourselves that all those interested in the production of sugar in the West Indies, wherever situated and in whatever class of sugar they are chiefly interested, look with deep concern upon the permission given in the early months of 1909 to the Canadian refiners to purchase and import 20 per cent. of their consumption of non-preferred sugar upon the Preferential terms." It was thought to be possible that this Canadian Preference would not be continued indefinitely without reciprocal concessions and the situation was thus summarized: "The geographical position of the West Indian Colonies must always tend to throw them under the influence of the fiscal system either of the United States or of the Dominion of Canada." As to the West Indian policy the following suggestion was made: "What appears to be necessary, however, is not a uniformity of tariff for the West Indies, however desirable that may be; not even a uniformity as to method of creating the Preference—whether by increase or diminution of duties—but that a uniform minimum amount of Preference should be

established and that, so long as that minimum is recognized and provided for, each of the Colonies should be left free, so far as any agreement with Canada is concerned, to impose whatever duties may be deemed necessary for the purposes of the Colony."

Jamaica was in a peculiar position in this connection and was said, on the whole, to be opposed to such an arrangement. As to Newfoundland, which intimated a desire to share in any Preferential arrangement, the Commission approved and also thought that a branch steamship line should be run from Newfoundland to connect with the West Indian Service at Halifax or St. John. A long section of the Report dealt with this matter of steamship lines and the difficulties of having a fast service which would safeguard the interests of the smaller Islands and compete also with the superior commercial advantages and facilities of New York as a port. The maintenance of a better service was urged with the present British and Canadian subsidies continued and increased if possible; with the establishment of a fast mail service between Canada and the West Indies running at least 15 knots an hour. Reduced telegraph and cable rates were urged and the Imperial acquisition of the existing Cable lines was suggested. It was also stated that the present Imperial grant of £5,000 a year for the encouragement of West Indian agriculture should be continued and the extension of trade in fruits, wherever possible, was urged. The following paragraph as to existing Canadian business relations with the West Indies was concise:

> To Canadian business men it should be said that it is impossible to ignore the almost universal opinion throughout the West Indies that Canadian business methods are unprogressive and unenterprising. The conditions are easily understood. Canada has been growing rapidly. She has been too busy with her own markets and developing her internal resources to be able properly to organize for foreign trade. She has been in immediate competition with a most enterprising neighbour whose commercial organization is, by comparison, complete and long established. The contrast has inevitably been to her disadvantage. But the time has come when she can no longer neglect many things which have hitherto been unimportant. Neither favouring tariffs nor improved steamship service will fling trade into her lap without effort on her part. Her trade must be solicited, nursed, carefully tended, and zealously guarded. Then she will find a large and most profitable market open to her in the West Indies, but the market is not to be given for the asking. It has to be won and held.

The attitude of Jamaica was pretty well illustrated in a Resolution passed by a joint meeting at Kingston of the Island Chamber of Commerce and Agricultural Society early in the year. It favoured reciprocal trading as an Imperial sentiment and especially urged better steamship connection between the Islands and the Dominion. "In considering, however, any measure calculated to induce closer intercourse between Canada and Jamaica and an increased interchange of their respective products, it must be recognized that Canada can furnish an outlet only for a small propor-

tion of Jamaica's exports, and this Council is not prepared to recommend that any preferences be given to Canadian products unless Canada will take the responsibility of arranging that Jamaica shall retain the advantageous position she now holds with regard to other markets, notably that of the United States." Jamaica, in short, sent 40 per cent. of her exports—chiefly fruit—to the United States and did not want to risk that trade. As a Toronto *Globe* correspondent put it on Jan. 29th, " the shadow of the American eagle spreads over the land." The Trinidad cocoa planters also opposed Canadian reciprocity. Mr. H. C. M. Cornish, a Jamaica journalist, toured Canada during the year in the hope of promoting trade. To the Toronto *Globe* (July 27) he expressed an opinion that the Island might be willing to grant a preference to Canada if shown that it would receive equal benefits. He would like to see a fleet of steamers established say, by the C.P.R., to compete with the present monopoly of the Union Fruit Company. Not only in the fruit trade did Mr. Cornish point out the possibility of great development for Canadian business men but also in sugar, tobacco, Panama hats and other lines of industry. Cold storage had been provided in Jamaica by British capital and motor cars furnished easy access to all parts. He suggested a trip of fifty or a hundred business men to Jamaica next Spring.

As to the general situation Sir Sydney Olivier, Governor of Jamaica, sent a despatch to the Colonial Office which was made public in November. On the whole he agreed with public opinion on the Island as to the lack of advantage which would accrue from any moderate measure of Canadian reciprocity. He made this statement as to the fear of United States retaliation: " I note from Paragraph 122 of the Commissioner's report that they consider that it may now be regarded as a settled principle that trade arrangements between parts of the British Empire must be considered as matters of a domestic character which cannot be regarded as discriminatory by any foreign Power. I understand, therefore, that it is safe to assume that the possibility of retaliation by the United States Government may henceforward be left entirely out of consideration in discussing the question of the expediency of entering into reciprocal arrangements with Canada." It may be added that the chief imports into these Islands—in which Canada might share—were machinery for sugar estates and farming, cement, stoves and ranges, furniture, pianos, etc., motor cars, etc., fish, canned meats, flour, oats, cheese, butter, jams, timber and glassware of all kinds. At the Toronto National Exhibition at the close of the year quite a striking West Indian Exhibit in fruits and other staple products was shown—organized by the Pickford and Black Steamship Co. Amongst these Islands, it may be added, the Royal Bank of Canada had, at the close of 1910, 16 branches.

Discussion of the Independence Idea

Indirectly this ideal, as its supporters would call it, or academic vagary as most people in Canada would, perhaps, term it, came in for a good deal of discussion during the year in connection with (1) the Navy debates in Parliament and the country and (2) the French Nationalist school of politics. Echoes of Sir W. Laurier's old-time speeches in this direction were frequently heard in the way of quotation, and his reference in Toronto during January to the King as the Suzerain of Canada evoked many comments and considerable criticism. It was pointed out that a Suzerain was not a Sovereign and that such a reference threw doubt upon the greatest link of union amongst British peoples—allegiance to the King. There were some explicit statements during the Naval debates in the Commons. Mr. L. A. A. Rivet declared on Jan. 13 that "the diplomacy of our Canadian statesmen has brought to Canada an increase of autonomy that has enlarged its prestige and its possibilities of the future." Later, however, he pointed out the disasters that would come to Canada if it awoke some morning and found itself really independent.

Mr. F. D. Congdon, on Feb. 16th, after denouncing Jingoists and Imperialists and Militarists and all who had any constructive policy in Empire matters, proceeded to quote an English writer called Jane. "He argues, and argues with great force and strength, that the ultimate destiny of these great Dominions must of necessity be Independence. He invokes in respect of that history and all the thousand reasons that can be urged in favour of it. Does any one in England say that because Mr. Jane argues that the ultimate destiny of the great Dominions must be Independence he is a traitor? Yet, because a Canadian happens to venture a line of argument like that, not indulging in any overt acts or doing anything to break the connection, but pointing out what may be the ultimate destiny of this country, he is met, not by arguments or reasoning, but by the wild flopping of the old flag and shouts of disloyalty." Mr. M. Y. McLean (also a Liberal) on Mch. 1st declared that Canada owed nothing to Great Britain. The idea that Canada owed anything to Britain was a fallacy which could not be supported by facts. In a material sense Canada owed the Mother Country nothing. Canada had never received a dollar from Great Britain for which she had not given a great big dollar's worth in return. Mr. J. E. Armstrong replied in terms which are quoted elsewhere.

Mr. G. A. Turcotte (Lib.) on Mch. 3rd was quite clear in his statements: "I intend supporting the present policy of the Government because, the more, in my humble opinion, we assert our national existence, the more we approach the state of national perfection, the closer we get to the status of Independence. A rather small group of English-speaking people settled on this American continent one day wished to be free, gloriously shook off her yoke

and broke by the force of arms the ties which united them to the Mother-Country, England. . . . Is it not proper and fair to acknowledge that the Canadian people gravitates towards and aspires after a state of perfect development, complete maturity, which cannot be, after all, anything but Independence. The establishment of a War Navy will, in my humble opinion, be the last step towards Independence." Four days after this Mr. Arthur Lachance, K.C., another French Liberal, proclaimed himself a believer in Independence as the only alternative to Annexation. Imperial Unity he would not consider as even a possibility. In the New York *Sun* of Apl. 8 appeared an interview with Senator McSweeney of Moncton, N.B., which was widely published and never repudiated. Replying to a question of whether Canada would become independent or not he said: "Canada is bound to be independent. She cannot remain tied to the coat tails of England for ever. The great body of Canadians are not Imperialists. Independence is bound to come. It may take twenty-five or fifty years, but Canada feels able to take care of herself and is out of her swaddling clothes." In the Senate on Apl. 28 Hon. H. J. Cloran took a similar view. After tilting at the "petty Toronto Loyalists" he declared that the Colonial tie could not last forever.

Mr. Justice Longley continued his indirect campaign for Independence which had begun in the Eighties as a campaign for Unrestricted Reciprocity and pro-Americanism. To the Canadian Club, Halifax, on Feb. 18, he urged a national spirit and a national destiny. "Canada must prepare herself to take her rightful place among the nations of the earth; my greatest aspiration is to see the word 'Canada' a household word, honoured and respected all over the world. The time is coming when it will be as proud a thing to be a Canadian citizen as it is to be an Englishman to-day." To this the St. John *Standard* protested that "there is now need of an Imperial consciousness more than a Canadian or Australian consciousness. While Judge Longley seems to hold out the pleasing idea of an independent Canadian nation, having a friendly but detached concern in the affairs of the rest of the Empire, others of us dare cherish the larger ideal of a British Empire, in which Canada may be one of the principal partners, perhaps the dominant partner." At Boston on Feb. 22 Judge Longley urged closer reciprocal trade relations with the United States. "Time will surely see Canada established as a nation." Three days later he was in Quebec, addressing the Canadian Club there as follows: "The question was this. Were such men as he saw before him going to be content to occupy a secondary position? He did not advocate an immediate severance of their relations with the Empire. But, later on, they must secure some national status and develop a pride in Canadianism. In time this question of nationhood must overwhelm all else. They could not endure to be always called Colonists."

Senator Landry, on Mch. 4, drew the attention of the Senate to these and other utterances and protested against them as coming from a Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia. Sir Richard Cartwright disclaimed any Government responsibility for such remarks. Mr. James McEwing, Liberal M.L.A. for West Wellington, told a Toronto gathering on Mch. 3rd that: "I don't think Canada can step out yet, but Canada is too big and is going to be too big to stay as the Colony of any country. As Canada continues to grow Canada and Great Britain are going to diverge along different lines. In the *Canadian Century* of Mch. 5th Mr. Edward Farrer, the old-time advocate of Annexation, came out clearly for Independence as an uplifting policy and noble dream. The House of Commons on Mch. 9th listened to a strong attack by Mr. J. A. Currie (Cons.) on J. S. Ewart, K.C., for his well-known and reiterated views in this respect:

Mr. Ewart has published a great many speeches which he has delivered at Canadian Club banquets, and the study of his book shows that it was written largely for Ontario consumption. In this book the virus of autonomy, or so-called independence, is strongest, and in it he suggests that the vast majority of his compatriots in Ontario are in favour of his ideas. I understand that he is one of the leading counsellors and friends of the Right Hon., the First Minister. In his book he rails against Imperial Federation, against the Imperial Conference, against the British people. Anything that has ever happened in this country from the Quebec Act down to the fall of the Quebec Bridge is ascribed by Mr. Ewart to our British connection, or to Downing Street.

Despite his pre-occupation with the Hague Arbitration matter Mr. Ewart was able to write the London *Chronicle* (Lib.) in October, stating that sentiment and Imperialism had absolutely nothing to do with the initiation of Canada's British preference and that it was purely selfish in purpose and practice. "There was not in the Canadian motive the smallest trace of a desire for closer political relations with the United Kingdom as may be seen by observation of every change in those relations since 1896. Many episodes have occurred. Every one of them has been an affirmation of Canada's unflinching and inflexible determination to pursue her traditional progress toward completest self-government." In the Ottawa *Citizen* of Nov. 7th he reviewed the Arthabaska Election incident and declared that "Canadian Nationalism is now the principal question. The first achievement of the new party is a blow to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It tells him to go faster on the road he knows so well and has travelled so long."

A curious constitutional incident occurred in Parliament on April 15th when Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance, refused to allow the preamble to a Bill respecting the Royal Guardians Company to use the words: "His Majesty has approved of the word 'Royal,'" on the ground that this approval was understood if the measure passed Parliament; even though the Imperial Government

had some years before asked that the word be not used " except in cases which His Majesty approved." In British Columbia, on June 8, the Attorney-General of the Province asked W. J. Clements of the Penticton *Press* to resign his Commission as a J. P. because of disloyal attacks in his paper upon the late King Edward. In a Winnipeg interview on Sept. 1, E. Marshall Young of the Regina *Spectator* declared that " we cannot always remain the Lion's whelp " and described his policy in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's words as " Canada first, last and always." An incident of the year was the curious desire of certain papers to emphasize the growth of republicanism abroad—as in the case of Portugal—and to lay stress upon the biased reports in United States journals. Another incident was the announced refusal of United States children in the schools of Red Deer, Alta., to sing British patriotic songs and the statement before the Technical Commission at Calgary on Nov. 21st that trouble was found elsewhere in this respect with the interesting comment of Hon. E. H. Armstrong of Nova Scotia that " we want peace in Canada."

British Visitors in Canada during 1910

This development of recent years was continued in 1910 and an ever-increasing flow of British visitors proved the growing interest of Great Britain in Canadian affairs. Something has been said of the Members of Parliament who came over to study Canadian opinion; something also of the capitalists and noblemen who came with a view to investment. The visit of Mr. Henry Vivian, M.P., was of more than party interest. He toured Canada, it was understood, largely under the initiative of Mr. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, and he made some Free-trade speeches; but the chief and most important object of his trip was to deal with and describe the Housing and Town Planning problem in England, to study the growing difficulties in Canadian cities and towns, to point out some means of cure or alleviation. He was very frank in his statements. At Montreal, on Aug. 26, he told a Civic audience that: " Unless preparations are constantly made for caring for your population, Montreal will become one of the greatest cesspools of human depravity in the world. Nothing in East London is worse than some of the conditions which I saw in Montreal yesterday, and immediate improvement is needed even at the present time." In Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria, St. John, Halifax and other places he urged his gospel of wider spaces and room in towns and cities. " I would plead," he said in Toronto on Oct. 4th, " for the creation in every city of a thinking centre to plan for the future development of the city, for the advancement of health, utility and commerce."

An incident of the year was the visit of J. Norton-Griffiths, Conservative M.P. for Wednesbury and a prominent contractor, who invested large sums in British Columbia and upon several occasions expressed publicly the hope that closer political relations

and more extended emigration arrangements might be organized between Great Britain and Canada. On Aug. 15 the Toronto *Globe* came out with an unpleasant personal attack upon this visitor from which one brief extract may be allowed to speak for itself: "Now who is this Mr. Norton-Griffiths anyway? A despatch to *The Globe* from Winnipeg describes him as M.P. for Wednesbury in the British House of Commons. He is said to be travelling with a parcel of Lords, two of whom are reported as having bought considerable Winnipeg real estate during their stay of three days." Mr. H. W. Just, C.B., C.M.G., Secretary of the Imperial Conference, toured Canada with a view to understanding the Dominion view of pending problems and of obtaining from the Dominion Government its proposals for the Conference of 1911.

Sir William Priestley, Liberal member for Bradford, in a Winnipeg interview on Oct. 17th made an interesting comment on the Canadian Navy proposal: "That," he said, "is playing with toys. It is the policy of the cabbage-patch. Canada may have a gun-boat or two on one side and a few on the other, but what would happen if Germany sent a Dreadnaught to blow them to smithereens? Why, poor old Mother Britain, the country that many Canadians tell me is fast descending to the dogs, would have to despatch a war fleet to protect them. The Canadian Navy has nothing to do with Imperialism." Another visitor, the Earl of Harrowby (Montreal, Oct. 2) defended British landlords as follows: "You will hardly credit it when I tell you that I rent cottages which cost three hundred pounds for 6 pounds per annum; or at 2 per cent. gross revenue. Besides the owner does all the repairs. If they squeeze us with the Budget we cannot afford to do that. At present the big landowner is the father of his people. He is their leader in every movement. When any new improvement is suggested it is to him that they go to bring it forward. But if they squeeze us by land taxes, we will have to put our estates on a business basis. That will mean that rents will go up, and it is the poorer people who will pay for it in the long run."

Lord Brassey had intended to take his yacht up the Great Lakes during the summer but did not get further than Montreal and a visit to Ottawa when he was compelled to return home; Frank T. Bullen, the novelist, toured the West and described himself as in a never-ending state of wonderment; Frederic Villiers, the war artist, lectured from Halifax to Vancouver; G. B. Hunter, Albert Vickers and Sir Robert Perks were all in Canada in connection with Naval plans and dockyard facilities; the Bishop of London, Archdeacon Madden of Liverpool and other clergymen visited Canada for the Church Congress at Halifax where, on Sept. 8, the Bishop described and emphasized certain things as essential to success: (1) absolute straightness and sense of honour; (2) deep-seated humility—no side, no frills, and no airs; (3) true and genuine sympathy and (4) quiet, humble, unshaken faith.

Archbishop Bourne, the Rev. Father Vaughan and other distinguished British or Empire divines were present at the Eucharistic Congress in Montreal and the two mentioned also toured the West. The Archbishop in a Montreal interview on Sept. 14 summed up his Empire opinions as follows: "We are all naturally anxious to keep the Empire together. Its problems will be solved in a sensible way, but slowly." Justice Sir William Grantham travelled from Montreal to the Coast and made some strong Imperialistic comments and political statements. An interesting group of visitors during the year was a delegation from Bristol coming to "spy out the land" and visiting Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Sudbury, Port Arthur, Fort William, Winnipeg, Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Edmonton, and Regina. The members included H. L. Riseley, Sheriff of Bristol, Ald. E. Beaden Colthurst, T. R. Johnson, Edward J. Lowther, C. G. Huggins, H. N. Bathgate, P. E. Gane, E. Harvey, J. H. Jones, J. C. Skewes, E. J. Taylor, John Thorn and other prominent citizens of that historic English port. They were, for much of the time in Canada, guests of the Canadian Northern Railway and were entertained by many Canadian Boards of Trade as well.

Sir Ernest H. Shackleton was a most popular visitor and speaker. He had not been long in Canada before he stated in an interview in the Toronto *News* (Apl. 23) that: "Well can I understand the pride of country shown by men when they have such a heritage. I freely confess that the microbe of Canadian endeavour and Canadian opportunity has entered into my blood and it may be my fortune before long to join the ranks of those who cast their lot in your greater land." Great audiences at Toronto on Apr. 26, Montreal on Apr. 28, Winnipeg on May 21st, Vancouver on May 30, and at other points on other dates listened to his modest, witty, but stirring narratives of the Antarctic Expedition. He also addressed various Canadian Clubs in the larger centres, spoke at Upper Canada College in Toronto, purchased some land in Port Arthur and declared his intention of returning to live in Canada.

British organizations and groups were strongly represented amongst the general visitors to Canada. In addition to the Bristol delegation a team of British bowlers toured Ontario and won a large number of matches; a party of British University students, as winners of University travelling scholarships given by an organization of which Lord Strathcona was President, visited various centres in search of information; a party of Cadets from Britain, sent out under Lord Roberts' auspices, visited Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and the West; twenty-four military cadets from Australia, averaging 16 years of age, under command of Captain Rushall of the Australian Light Horse, toured the West; a group of 50 London teachers came out to see and study the country; the famous Grenadier Guards' Band under Lieut. A. E. Williams, Mus.D., was heard in many Canadian centres.

A visit which was greatly hoped for, widely discussed and which did not come off, was that of Field Marshal Lord Kitchener. Special despatches to United States papers intimated in April that after his inspection of the Australasian forces the distinguished British general would visit the United States and Canada—making Bermuda, where his brother was Governor, the starting-point of the tour. Then came sensational reports from the United States about an alleged tour of inspection which was prevented by General Otter or by hostility in high Canadian circles to any such proposed visit. When Lord Kitchener reached San Francisco on Apr. 8 he merely said: "I intended to visit Canada until important business in England made it necessary for me to shorten my homeward trip. For that reason I will go direct to New York and Liverpool. I will leave New York not later than Apr. 16th." He was also to spend a few days in Chicago. At this latter place on Apr. 14th he was reported as saying: "As to Canada's Military future; I haven't visited Canada. I see no aggressiveness in the future so far as Canada is concerned. The little Navy they are building up there is only that they may sleep a little easier o' nights. One rests better with a 'bobby' walking around the square. I suppose they will some day begin to increase the Army there just for the same reason."

Sir F. W. Borden, Minister of Militia, in reply to an inquiry on Apl. 15th as to why Lord Kitchener had not been invited to Canada said: "There is really nothing to say except that General Sir John French has been invited to visit Canada and I understand that Lord Kitchener was invited to visit Australia with the approval, in both cases, of the War Department." At the three great centres in the States Lord Kitchener was given a splendid reception and on Apl. 18th the Toronto *News* expressed much Canadian feeling when it said: "As he traverses America from East to West he gets tantalizingly near the Canadian border, but he never crosses it. This is the occasion of keen regret on the part of thousands of Canadians. Had the hero of Omdurman, the man who was the chief driving force in the last phase of the Boer war, visited the Dominion, he would have been accorded a triumphal procession from coast to coast. For to Canadians he represents one important aspect of the large Imperial legend of our race." Its explanation was that no invitation had been accorded from Ottawa. In the Commons on Apr. 20, and in reply to questions by Major J. A. Currie, the Prime Minister said: "There is no official reason why Lord Kitchener did not visit Canada; the Government of Canada did not advise Lord Kitchener to visit Canada. It did not occur to the Government that it was opportune to do so. There is no correspondence on this subject." Interviewed in London on his return the Field Marshal stated that he did not have time even to visit Washington and that a hurried visit would have been a poor compliment to Canada. The tours of the Dominion by Sir John

French and General Sir R. S. S. Baden-Powell are dealt with elsewhere and the following List indicates others than those already mentioned who were in Canada during the year:

The Duke of Sutherland, K.G.
D. G. Stephenson.
Lord Hindlip.
Hon. Charles Hedley-Strutt.
Earl Bathurst, C.M.G.
Sir Edgar Speyer, Bart.
Major Guy St. Aubyn.
J. G. Colmer, C.M.G.
Hon. Rupert Guinness, C.M.G.
Viscount Hill.
The Earl of Orford.
Carlyon Bellairs, ex-M.P.
Captain Walter Long, D.S.O.
J. Dods Shaw.
Lord Talbot de Malahide.
Professor Sir William Ramsay.
Sir Edward D. Stern.
Sir James Knox.
Rev. Dr. John Monro Gibson.
Frederick Horne of Newport.
Major-General Sir F. W. Benson.
Sir William Treloar, Bart.
Rev. J. L. Jones, B.D.
Sir Augustus F. Baker.
Hon. C. A. Parsons, C.B.
Rev. W. J. Dawson.
Lieut.-Col. Hon. G. C. Napier, C.I.E.
Colonel Sir William H. Mahon.
Sir John E. Bingham.
Sir Frederick Macmillan.
Sir John Lawrence Langman.
Professor Robert Wallace.
Sir Sydney Eardley-Willmot.
Harry R. Brittain.
The Earl of Dunmore, V.C., M.V.O.
Sir George Doughty, ex-M.P.
J. Allen Baker, M.P.
Lord Clinton.
Lord Wenlock, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Arthur M. Grenfell.
Hon. F. E. Grosvenor.
Sir Alfred Mond, Bart., M.P.
The Earl of Albemarle, C.B., M.V.O.
Arnold M. Spencer.
Rev. Dr. G. H. Hanson.
Robert C. C. Long.
William Maxwell.
Captain Kincard-Smith, ex-M.P.
The Countess of Antrim.
Sir John Murray.
Sir Arthur and Lady Hazlerigg.
Sir Edwin and Lady Lithgow.
Sir Henry Spencer Berkeley.
L. S. M. S. Amery.
Sir Henry Trickett.
George J. Sandys, M.P.
Sir Henry Ballantyne.
Arthur Spurgeon, J.P.
Horace Boulton, M.A., M.V.O.
Rt. Hon. Sir H. H. Cozens-Hardy.
Alex. Cross, ex-M.P.
Sir John Fandel-Phillips, Bart.
Robert Carr-Gomm, M.P.
Sir Walter Caine Hillier, K.C.M.G.
Major-General Sir Ronald Lane.
Sir Joseph Bampfylde Fuller.
Rev. Lord William Gascoigne Cecil.
Sir Arthur Trevor Dawson.

Empire Organizations and Work in Canada

The Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire did a good deal of organizing work during the year. It was founded in 1900 during the South African War by Mrs. Clark Murray of Montreal as the Federation of British Daughters of the Empire and in 1901 the headquarters were moved to Toronto and the present name adopted. The Victoria League in England and the Guild of Loyal Women in South Africa were organized in 1901. The objects of the Order were, in brief, to promote unity between the Motherland and the other States of the Empire; to promote loyalty to King and country; to forward every good work for the betterment of the country and people; to assist in the progress of art and literature and to draw woman's influence to the bettering of all things connected with this great Empire; to instil into the young patriotism in its fullest sense. The study of the history of the Empire, and of current Imperial questions was urged and members

were asked to celebrate patriotic anniversaries, to cherish the memory of brave and heroic deeds, and to mark the last resting places of Empire heroes and heroines, especially those in distant and solitary places; to erect memorial stones on spots that had become sacred to the nation, either through great struggles for freedom, battles against ignorance, or events of heroic and patriotic self-sacrifice. There was also a philanthropic and charitable side to the Order in that it was required to care for the widows and orphans and dependents of British soldiers or sailors during war, and in time of peace when affected by sickness, accident or reverses of fortune.

During the autumn of 1909 an Organizing Committee formed 18 Chapters in Western Canada and a number of others were formed elsewhere. In 1910 the Order had 137 Chapters in Canada, nearly 10,000 members in the Dominion, a number of members amongst the British-born women of the United States, and many members in the West Indies. Close affiliation was maintained with the Guild of Loyal Women in South Africa, and the Victoria League of Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand. The event of the year was the visit of another Organizing Committee to Quebec, the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland for the purpose of forming new Chapters and promoting public interest in the Order. It was composed of Miss Catharine Welland Merritt, Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Douglas Young, Mrs. H. W. Auden and Miss Nanno Hughes. Montreal, St. John's, Sherbrooke and Quebec, Moncton, St. John and Fredericton, Halifax, Charlottetown and St. John's, Newfoundland, were amongst the points visited in this 4,000 mile itinerary. Chapters were formed at all these points —in many cases two or three of them—and at Amherst, N.S., and Sydney. In Newfoundland a National Chapter was organized with Lady Horwood as the leader and the Premier and Lady Morris as strong supporters.

Other new Chapters during the year in Canada were organized at Belleville, Napanee, St. Thomas, Brantford and St. Catharines in Ontario, at Prince Rupert and Sardis in British Columbia, at Edmonton, Alberta, and Yorkton, Sask. Many Chapters of the collateral organization of Children of the Empire were also formed. The nature of the work done by these Chapters is well illustrated in the year's record of the one in Vancouver which included contributions to St. Paul's Hospital; help rendered the Crimean Veterans' Pension Fund; contributions to the Aberdeen Association, the Quebec Battlefields' Association and the Nelson Memorial Fund. Prizes were also given in the Public Schools for the best essays on patriotic subjects; a Union Jack was presented to the Cadet Corps of the High School; large pictures of King Edward and Queen Alexandra were given to a new rural school with, also, a Union Jack; a subscription of $150 was raised for the Baden-Powell Scouts, a silver cup presented to the best-drilled corps of

British Columbia; and help was undertaken for the erection of a local Tuberculosis Hospital as a memorial to the late King.

Meantime the annual meeting of the Order had taken place in Toronto on May 10th. Mrs. Nordheimer, in her Presidential address, drew attention to an important point in the working of the Order as follows: "I know some of the Daughters have charitable work very near their hearts, but the Order is growing enormously and it behooves us to remember that we are formed first for Imperial and patriotic work. I am going to ask you to assist the Executive in carrying out their views by leaving off solely charitable work and doing more work of an Imperial and patriotic nature." Mrs. Nordheimer was re-elected President; Mrs. Albert Gooderham, Mrs. P. D. Crerar and Mrs. William Mackenzie, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. George P. Reid, Hon. Secretary; Miss Merritt, Hon. Organizing Secretary, and Mrs. J. Bruce, Treasurer. An address was read from Mrs. Langstaff, National President of the Order in the United States.

During the year Mrs. W. Orde Marshall, Hon. Secretary of the League of the Empire, visited Canada and interested many centres, including Ottawa, Winnipeg, Brandon, Edmonton, Regina and Victoria in a proposed work of arranging preparatory agricultural schools or farms in the West for youths who might emigrate from Great Britain. Another object and one in which the "Children of the Empire" were already interested was the promotion of an interchange of letters, essays, articles of interest, etc., amongst the schools of the Empire. Miss Muriel L. Talbot, Hon. Secretary of the Victoria League, after visiting Australia and New Zealand was also in Canada from coast to coast during the Summer trying to promote objects which she explained as follows to the Toronto *News* of May 20: "The organization, which has been in existence for nine years, has a membership of about 9,000 among whom are numbered some of the leading men and women of the Empire, whose aim is to promote mutual understanding, help and intercourse between all citizens of the British Empire. Its work has been called the Organization of Sentiment. The methods by which the League works are varied. The Education Committee organizes meetings and lectures, provides picture talks for schools and encourages the children to think by providing prizes for essays. The Hospitality Committee of the League is a department which does a great work. It welcomes visitors from every part of the Empire who bring personal introductions to the League. It also aids emigrants going to a new country if they be members of the Victoria League."

The Empire Club of Canada, with its 600 members and a series of addresses by prominent men during the Season of 1910, was a considerable factor in the presentation of Imperial and patriotic ideas to the people—partly through the ordinary medium of press reports, partly through the publication of verbatim reports of the

speeches in Toronto *Saturday Night,* partly through the publication of a yearly volume containing these addresses. Originating in 1903, under the direction of Colonel James Mason and half-a-dozen other Toronto Imperialists, at the time when the Alaskan Boundary affair was the topic of heated discussion and with a system of weekly Luncheon addresses similar in plan and character to that of the Canadian Clubs, the members of the Club in the seven years of its existence up to 1910 had heard 193 speakers of whom 28 were British or from British Dominions other than Canada, 155 were Canadians and 10 United States or Foreign. The subjects discussed numbered 103 of an Imperial character, 47 of a purely Canadian character, 25 of a United States or foreign character and 18 of a miscellaneous kind. The Honorary President of the Club since its inauguration had been Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal and in 1909 he indicated his sympathy with the Club's motto of " Canada and the interests of a United Empire," and expressed his approval of its annual volume, by contributing $1,000 to the continued publication of the speeches. The Honorary members of the Club were the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, who was elected in 1904 and Sir G. W. Ross, elected in the year under consideration. The chief officials have been as follows:

Year.	President.	Hon. Secretary.
1903-4	Colonel James Mason	J. F. M. Stewart.
1904-5	Colonel James Mason	J. F. M. Stewart.
1905-6	Professor William Clark	W. J. Green.
1906-7	James P. Murray	E. V. Portway.
1907-8	J. F. M. Stewart	Dr. D. J. Goggin.
1908-9	D. J. Goggin, D.C.L.	J. F. M. Stewart.
1909-10	Dr. Elias Clouse	Rev. Dr. C. S. Eby
1910-11	J. Castell Hopkins	E. B. Merrill.

Besides Mr. Hopkins as President the Executive for 1910-11 was as follows: F. B. Fetherstonhaugh, G. Frank Beer and J. M. Foster, Vice-Presidents; Hon. Organizing Secretary, R. S. Neville, K.C.; Hon. Treasurer, Alexander Fraser, and Hon. Secretary, Edward B. Merrill. Seven volumes of Empire Club Speeches had been issued, since 1903, edited by Mr. Castell Hopkins. An interesting incident of the year was the joint Luncheon of the Empire and Canadian Clubs on Aug. 31st given in honour of General Sir R. S. S. Baden-Powell with President J. F. Mackay of the latter Club in the chair; another was an address by the Rev. Father Vaughan before an evening Dinner of the Empire Club which embodied high Imperialism, lofty religious and moral ideals; another was the suggestion that the Club should affiliate with the Association of Canadian Clubs; a less pleasant incident was a prolonged discussion in the Club and the press over Mr. Arthur Hawkes' speech in reply to an address by Bishop DuMoulin containing certain references to Suffragettes and Labour members in England and the President's letter of apology to the Bishop for

alleged personalities in Mr. Hawke's speech. The following addresses were delivered before the Empire Club during 1910:

Date.	Speaker.	Subject.
Jan. 5...	Professor Lewellys F. Baker..	The Triumphs of Modern Medicine.
Jan. 10...	Hon. George E. Foster, M.P....	The Trend of Empire.
Jan. 20...	Prof. Andrew Macphail, M.A...	The Psychology of the Suffragette.
Feb. 3...	Principal W. Peterson, C.M.G...	The Naval Question and the Empire.
Feb. 17...	P. D. Ross of Ottawa.....	The Imperial Press Conference.
Feb. 24...	Dr. G. Sterling Ryerson.....	The New Germany.
Mch. 3...	Rev. Dr. W. H. Hincks.....	England's Place Amongst the Nations.
Mch. 10...	Rev. C. E. Manning.....	Canadian Immigration Problems.
Mch. 17...	Hon. W. R. Riddell.....	The Constitutions of Canada and the United States.
Mch. 24...	Rev. A. Logan Geggie.....	Scotland's Contribution to the Empire.
Apr. 7...	Very Rev. Dr. A. E. Burke....	The Irishman's Place in the Empire.
Apr. 14...	Prof. W. G. Miller, LL.D.....	The Mineral Industries of Canada.
Apr. 21...	The Rev. Alexander MacMillan.	Sir Walter Scott as an Empire Builder.
May 5...	Arthur Spurgeon	The Literary Outlook in the Empire.
May 13...	Rev. Dr. Andrew Robertson...	King Edward's Keys.
May 23...	Senator George W. Ross.....	The Place of the King in the British Constitution.
Aug. 31...	Sir R. S. S. Baden-Powell.....	The Boy Scout Movement.
Sept. 15...	Rev. Father Bernard Vaughan.	Empire Citizenship.
Sept. 22...	L. S. Amery.....	Hudson's Bay: Its Conditions and Problems.
Sept. 30...	G. A. Lloyd, M.P.....	India and the East.
Sept. 30...	Hon. W. Ormsby-Gore, M.P....	Tariff Reform in Britain.
Oct. 6...	The Ven. Dr. T. J. Madden....	The Principles of Imperialism.
Oct. 12...	Sir Joseph Lawrence, ex-M.P..	Canada and Tariff Reform.
Oct. 20...	Hon. Clifford Sifton, M.P.....	Conservation of Resources.
Oct. 26...	Clive Phillipps-Wolley.....	The Navy and the Empire.
Nov. 3...	Major George W. Stephens....	Canada and the St. Lawrence Waterway.
Nov. 10...	F. C. Wade, K.C.....	Canada at the Grave of Wolfe.
Nov. 16...	Senator J. P. B. Casgrain.....	Transportation Problems.
Nov. 24...	Rt. Rev. Dr. J. P. DuMoulin..	Canada from East to West.
Dec. 1...	Arthur Hawkes	Thoughts on Political Conditions.
Dec. 8...	Rev. Robert E. Knowles.....	The Imperial Position of Canada.
Dec. 13...	Hon. W. R. Riddell.....	The British Monarchy in History.
Dec. 22...	Major W. H. Edwards.....	England's Chiefest Needs.

The Navy League in Canada, as a Branch of the British organization, was at the beginning of 1910 largely confined to the Pacific Coast where Mr. Clive Phillipps-Wolley was the enthusiastic advocate of its principles and the organizer of branches at

Ganges Harbour, B.C., Salt Spring Island, The Islands, Duncans, and Vernon as well as a chief factor in developing the work of the Victoria and Vancouver branches. Of the former he was President, of the latter Sir Hibbert Tupper. During the summer Mr. Phillipps-Wolley re-organized the Winnipeg branch, with Lieut.-Colonel H. N. Ruttan as President; endeavoured to infuse life into the dormant Toronto organization; and delivered a series of speeches in Ontario. The objects of the League in Britain and Canada were as follows:

(*a*) To secure as the primary object of the National Policy the command of the sea.

(*b*) To spread information showing the vital importance to the British Empire of the maintenance of naval supremacy, upon which depends its trade, Empire and national existence.

(*c*) To call attention to the enormous demands war would make upon the Navy and to such measures as may be requisite to secure adequate preparation for the maritime defence of the Empire.

(*d*) To urge these matters upon public men and in particular upon Members of Parliament.

Press Cable-News Agencies and Empire Cable Projects

There is no more important subject (and none so little understood by the public) than that of Cable news from London to Canada. Most of it has been in the hands of the American Associated Press and similar United States agencies since cable communication was first established. This Cable news, and United States news as well, has for many years come to Canada from the American Associated Press *via* the C. P. R. Telegraph Co. The A. A. P. sold this service, approximately 100,000 words weekly, to the C. P. R. Telegraph Co. for $600,000 a year delivered at Buffalo and, in addition, a certain return service for Canada. It was known as the New England and Northern States Service of the A. A. P.—in other words a service selected in New York to cater to the ideas of the New England States and Northern New York and sent into Canada without any editing or any regard to the special needs or ideas of the Canadian newspapers.* This, in turn, the C. P. R. Telegraph Co. retailed to the Canadian daily press at a weekly rate delivered; the charge being a lump sum which included the telegraph tolls in each case. Owing to a decision of the Dominion Railway Commission on Jan. 11, 1910, that lump sums, usually called flat rates, were illegal in telegraph service because of the facility for discrimination the C. P. R. Telegraph Co. had to frame a word tariff for all its services including the American Associated Press. This led to complications which banded the newspapers together in a fight against the new rates and in a study of the whole situation.

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* NOTE.—These facts were supplied the writer by the courtesy of Mr. P. D. Ross of the Ottawa *Journal*.

An important element in this conflict and the succeeding arrangements was the Western Associated Press which was originally organized to compete with the C. P. R. Service and to lessen the heavy expenses incidental to so vast a field of operation. In June representatives of this Service and of Eastern newspapers visited Ottawa and had various conferences with the Dominion Railway Commission and the Canadian Telegraph Companies. Satisfactory terms were settled upon which included considerable reduction in the cost of " all-Canadian Syndicate Services." At a meeting in Montreal on Oct. 10 attended by Stewart Lyon of the Toronto *Globe* (Chairman), John Ross Robertson, J. E. Atkinson and J. R. Bone of other Toronto papers; J. M. Eastwood of the Hamilton *Times* and W. Miller of the London *Free Press;* J. W. Dafoe of Winnipeg and A. R. Crandall of Halifax; P. D. Ross of the Ottawa *Journal* and W. Southam of the *Citizen;* Dr. Watson of the Quebec *Chronicle* and representatives of the Montreal press; a contract with the American Associated Press was approved which was to give up the control of the editing and distribution of the news service in Canada to Canadians. A further meeting was held in Toronto on Nov. 8th and the Canadian Press Ltd. organized as a co-operative Company for handling the matter. It was decided that the organization should extend over the entire Dominion—with subsidiary associations for handling such local or inter-provincial news service as might be agreed upon. A large and representative Board of Directors was chosen and J. F. MacKay, Business Manager of the Toronto *Globe,* was elected President; M. E. Nicholls of the Winnipeg *Telegram,* Western Vice-President; J. S. Brierley, of the Montreal *Herald,* Eastern Vice-President; and J. E. Atkinson, of the Toronto *Star,* Hon. Secretary-Treasurer. Messrs. Charles O. Knowles of the Toronto *Telegram* and E. D. Slack of the Montreal *Gazette* were appointed Managers of the Ontario and Quebec Division—one in Toronto, the other in Montreal. The Service was to commence on Jan. 1, 1911.

Meanwhile, the ordinary American Cable news had been supplemented by special despatches and correspondence during the January and December elections in Britain. They were frankly partisan, as in those sent to the Toronto *Globe* and *Star,* and were attacked and defended on that score. J. S. Willison in the London *Times* described them as representing " the heated atmosphere of the National Liberal Club "; the Winnipeg *Free Press* described the Canadian people as satisfied with them and as knowing the issues as well as the British people themselves. With these despatches there was also the enlarged service during the Elections of the Canadian Associated Press. Usually its average was 300 words by day and 200 words by night costing $30,000 a year. Under a new subsidy arrangement the Dominion Government gave

this Service $12,000 for 1911 and graded it during a five years' term down to $5,000 in 1915. The Finance Minister, in presenting to the Commons his renewal subsidy to this Service, read a letter from its President, J. Ross Robertson, eulogizing it as "British, complete and impartial."

During the year another Service was started by a number of public-spirited men in Montreal and Toronto, with Mr. Æmilius Jarvis as President, and called the British and Colonial Press Service, Ltd. A. C. Batten of the Toronto *News* was, in April, appointed Managing-Editor and its main object was defined as being the supply of news and special features with an Imperial tone and spirit to Canadian papers. A limited number of papers took this Service during the year and it supplied considerable British and Foreign news to its customers, as well as some of an inter-Provincial character. Hostile critics claimed that a part of this Service was that used by the Hearst newspaper Syndicate of the United States. It was announced on June 25 that the Toronto *Mail and Empire* and the Montreal *Star* had signed a contract with the Sun Printing and Publishing Association of New York, owner and operator of the Laffan News service, for leased wire news reports.

There was much talk during the year of lower cable rates and a State-owned Cable between Canada and England—*The Times* of Nov. 26th stating that the estimated cost of the latter would be £850,000 which would permit of a charge of 9 cents a word for ordinary messages and 5 cents a word for press despatches. At the close of the year it was stated from New York that the United States cable Companies proposed to cut the rates on messages not in code to 12½ cents a word as soon as the consent of the European Governments was obtained. The situation leading up to this proposal was stated as follows by the London *Standard* of Oct. 26th: "Broadly speaking, the policy of the Cable Companies is rather to raise revenue by exacting high tolls than to encourage a large traffic by offering the inducement of low rates. At present the charge by all the Atlantic Companies is 1s. a word, and this forms a large part of the expense of telegraphing to the distant Oversea States and is the chief obstacle to a general cheapening of the rates. A new movement is in progress towards the consolidation of the different Cable companies into one great trust. An agreement to pool the interests of all the companies is now under consideration, and will probably be carried into effect before Christmas unless something unforeseen occurs."

As to the Pacific the Pacific Cable Board controlled and owned all the cables from Australia and New Zealand to Canada; the Atlantic companies continuing the communication with Great Britain from Montreal. The result was that where any question of through rates or communication was concerned the Pacific Cable Board to a certain extent was in the hands of the private Com-

panies owning the Atlantic Cables. The cost of cables from Australia to Vancouver was 1s. 7d. a word and from New Zealand 1s. 11d. a word. To this had to be added the terminal tax in Australia of 5d. a word and in New Zealand of 1d. a word, so that messages for both countries cost exactly the same, namely, 2s. a word. From Vancouver to England the cost was another shilling a word. So far as South Africa was concerned it was served by the Eastern Telegraph Company with the alternative lines each passing through British ports.

It was understood that the C. P. R. and other interests were behind the movement for a new State-owned Cable across the Atlantic and the Canadian Press was distinctly favourable to the project. In the Canadian Commons on Mch. 31 Mr. Lemieux, Postmaster-General, by arrangement with the Imperial Government, carried a measure placing the Cable Companies operating between Great Britain and Canada under control, as to rates, of the Dominion Railway Commission. Cable rates were to be adjusted, it was said, so that the rate for urgent messages would be as at present one shilling a word, but for semi-urgent messages sixpence, representing a reduction of one-half. The rates on press matter, which were fivepence a word, would be threepence. The Canadian legislation was not to come into effect until similar legislation was passed in the Imperial House. In September the Australian House of Representatives granted a subsidy to the newly-organized Independent Press Cable Association of £5,000 for the first year, £2,000 for the second and £1,500 for the third under an arrangement by which 6,000 words were to be transmitted weekly from Europe or America. Special arrangements were made at Vancouver for Canadian news and *vice versa* and it was stated that the new Service was especially intended for the Australian rural press. Mr. A. J. Fraser of Sydney was in Canada and England toward the close of the year for the purpose of organizing the Service and Vancouver was made the headquarters for this continent.

Canadian Incidents of Imperial Importance.

Jan. 1.—Patriotic scenes are witnessed at the New Year rallies of children attending the Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and Congregational Sunday Schools, Montreal. 5,000 young Canadians salute the flag of Empire and take the solemn pledge: "I promise to be loyal and true to my flag and the Empire for which it stands."

Apr. 16.—In the Montreal *Herald* and other papers C. Arthur Pearson appeals to Canadians to contribute to a Fresh Air Fund for the slum children of English cities of whom 220,000 were given a holiday in 1909. The result is not announced.

Apr. 28.—The British Empire League meeting in Toronto passes several Resolutions. One requests Canadians to watch closely further negotiations in the direction of reciprocity with the United States and to insist that no policy be adopted which shall prejudice the British preference or the protection of Canadian products and manufacturing activities. A second one congratulates

Mr. Chamberlain upon his advocacy of Imperial Preferential trade within the Empire; and a third expresses regret that Canada has been made to appear as unwilling to join with New Zealand and Australia in providing for the immediate construction of powerful battleships and the strengthening of the Imperial Fleet.

July 16.—The Ottawa *Journal* (Ind.-Cons.) states that the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Postmaster-General and Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Minister of Marine, have declined the honour of Knighthood.

Aug. 28.—The Imperial Veterans Association meeting at Winnipeg states the total membership at 2,200 with companies under organization at Brandon, Battleford, Prince Albert, Rainy River, Broadview, Regina, Vancouver and Victoria.

Aug. 29.—The Toronto *Star* takes strong ground against the flying of Foreign flags in Canada. "A Canadian does not expect to see British flags when he visits Buffalo, and he would not be reasonable if he entertained any such expectation. Courtesy and hospitality do not demand the flying of foreign flags. The object of foreign travel is to study the customs, sentiments and institutions of foreign peoples. When an American traveller comes to Canada, if he is an intelligent man, he will look not for American things, but for things that are distinctively British and Canadian."

Sept. 1.—Viscount Hill visits Toronto on a commission to effect preliminary arrangements for an Imperial Exhibition to be held in London in 1915. He visits other points and in Montreal on Sept. 23 explains the reason for the popularity of the project in Great Britain as follows: "One is the fact that in previous Exhibitions the manufacturer found much of the value of his exhibits destroyed by the competition of the manufacturers of foreign nations. Both in London and Glasgow the British manufacturers felt that they were somewhat pushed out of the first place by the prominence given to their foreign competitors. In an Exposition confined wholly to the products of the Empire this complaint could not prevail. The other fact is the growing interest of the British manufacturer in the market of the Overseas Dominions. Heretofore to some extent he has considered this market a negligible one but he is now beginning to realize its wonderful potentialities."

Oct. 15.—The Montreal *Star* illustrates the value and prestige of the British flag by the following narrative of incidents in the Portuguese Revolution: "The American Minister steamed up the Tagus in a boat flying the Union Jack. A rebel cruiser fired a blank cartridge as a command for the boat to lay to. In response the skipper blew a derisive blast on his siren and hoisted another Union Jack. The rebel cruiser took the hint and the American Minister went on his way unmolested. A party of Jesuit priests defending a monastery, finding themselves worsted, hoisted the British flag, and the fire of the attacking forces ceased. The King and the Queen Mother took refuge in Gibraltar under the same flag and immediately were as safe as though they were a thousand miles away."

Oct. 23.—In response to an open circular letter signed by the Archbishops of Canterbury, York and Dublin and the heads of 17 other religious bodies in the United Kingdom, the Very Rev. Dean Evans preaches a vigorous sermon in Montreal against the evils and continuance of the Indo-Chinese Opium Traffic.

Nov. 10.—Addressing the Daughters of the Empire in Toronto Mr. Justice Riddell declares that "the future of Canada is indissolubly united with that of Britain, and the patriot's eye must ever turn in her direction."

Nov. 11.—It is stated that contributions to the Fund for the erection of a Canadian Memorial to General Wolfe, at his grave in Greenwich, England, now total $2,241. In Toronto, on this date, Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C., of Vancouver, to whom the project owed its initiative, addresses the Empire Club upon the subject and announces the appointment of a local Committee. In Winnipeg a little later he addresses the Canadian Club and a representative Committee is formed in that City. Amongst the early subscribers are Lord Strathcona and Lord Northcliffe $500 each, and the Canadian Club and Women's Canadian Club, Vancouver, $1,000 between them.

Nov. 21.—The Town of Shelburne, N.S., as a result of some correspondence with the Marquess of Lansdowne is presented by the latter with engravings of the first Marquess, known to Nova Scotia as the Earl of Shelburne, after whom this town was named.

Dec. 1.—It is announced that Sir Henry Pellatt, who during the Summer had given generously to the English Society of Knights Bachelors, has been elected its President for the ensuing year.

Imperial Incidents of Canadian Interest.

Jan. 1.—The Imperial Federation League in Australia publishes its Annual Report reviewing the work of the year 1909 and announcing co-operation with the British Empire League, the Compatriots Club and the Imperial Co-operation League of Great Britain and the British Empire League and Empire Club of Canada. Mr. Alfred Deakin, M.P., is President; Senator Sir Robert Best, Hon. C. Carty Salmon, M.P., Hon. Donald MacKinnon, M.L.A., Sir Arthur Snowden and J. M. Gillespie, Vice-Presidents; and E. Morris Miller, M.A., of Melbourne, and A. F. Gibson, St. Kilda, Hon. Secretaries.

Jan. 1.—The New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* gives the world's production of gold in 1909 as 22,000,000 ounces of which the British Empire produced 12,000,000 ounces or nearly 57 per cent.

Jan. 1.—The world's ocean shipping in 1909 shows the tonnage and immense superiority of the British Empire in its Merchant Marine as follows:

Country.	Sailing and Steam Vessels. Tons.	Steam Vessels alone. Tons.
United Kingdom	11,500,000	10,100,000
Remainder of British Empire	1,700,000	900,000
Germany	2,800,000	2,300,000
France	1,400,000	800,000
Norway	1,600,000	800,000
Italy	1,000,000	600,000
United States	900,000	600,000
Japan	1,500,000	1,200,000
All other nations put together	4,900,000	3,300,000

Jan. 14.—It is stated in the London *Standard* that "the preferential allowance of 10 per cent. granted by the Commonwealth Postmaster-General to British tenderers for postal and telegraph material in Australia is having a revolutionary effect upon practically all contracts for the supply of electrical wire and plant."

Jan. 19.—Sir Robert Best, Australian Minister of Trade and Commerce, issues a denial to the Liberal statement in the British Elections that Australia is opposed to Preferential Trade. "Australia is not opposed to the principle of Preferential trade," he says, and in proof of his statement he points to the fact that she herself has granted a preference to the manufactures of Great Britain. "This, in actual practice, is worth no less than £828,000 a year

to the Mother Country and is increasing in value. And further," continues the Minister, "Australia is prepared to increase the Preference which she grants."

Jan. 26.—Speaking at Sheffield, the Archbishop of York declares that in fifty years Canada will be "the centre of the British Empire," and this view is afterwards endorsed as possible by J. R. Dougall, the Montreal newspaper proprietor. On Sept. 26th Dr. Neil McPhatter, President of the New York Canadian Club, gives the following turn to the subject. "If the Canadian people continue to be the industrious, sober people they are, before the next 100 years are past the capital of the British Empire will be in Ottawa."

Feb. 13.—According to figures published by the London *Standard* the following indicates the military progress of three great Powers—the British figures including Militia, volunteers, native corps, and the native army of India as well as Regular troops:—

	Britain.	France.	Germany.
1800.....	240,075	260,000	220,000
1854.....	535,712	588,857	399,000
1870.....	615,408	567,000	955,000
1880.....	695,044	1,570,836	1,957,000
1900.....	975,269	3,174,349	3,800,000
1906.....	993,427	3,630,363	4,010,000
1910.....	950,000	4,000,000	5,000,000

Feb. 18.—The voluntary offerings in the Established Church of England for the year ending Easter, 1909, are announced as totalling £8,060,289, or over $40,000,000.

Feb. 23.—It is stated that Lord Pirrie, Chairman of the African Steamship Company and Harland and Wolff Ltd., has purchased the numerous business undertakings and enterprises of the late Sir Alfred Jones—including the Elder-Dempster concerns.

Feb. 26.—The Archbishops of Canterbury and York issue in the press an "Appeal to the Church and People of England" asking for financial aid to the Church in the vast and swiftly-growing regions of Western Canada. "We appeal for four things—for interest and prayer, for men and money. We want the clergy to see that the Church of England ought to be sending out fifty men for each of the next ten years. We want all to see that this boundless opportunity, which if not used must soon be lost, calls for earnest thought and action and makes claim on many who have hitherto cared little for mission work. Those who can ought to give large sums and all ought to do what they can."

Mar. 1.—It is announced that Lord Mount-Stephen has given $300,000 for the purpose of promoting desirable British emigration to Canada. It is put in the hands of a Trust composed of Robert Meighen of Montreal, John Turnbull of Toronto and the Royal Trust Company.

Mar. 2.—An official British return shows that in 12 fiscal years, 1897-8 to 1908-9, death duties to the amount of $1,055,208,450 were paid on 753,824 estates, of the aggregate net capital value of $16,338,360,000, with an average income of $1,361,530,000 per annum.

Mar. 11.—It is announced that the *Standard of Empire* 100-Guinea Prize for the best Essay on the Governance of Empire—with special reference to a scheme for the future government of the British Empire—has been awarded to Mr. Reginald V. Harris of Halifax, N.S. Amongst the hundreds of competitors from all parts of the world the first eight whose names were published include two other Canadians—Professor H. T. F. Duckworth and J. Castell Hopkins of Toronto. The other Canadians mentioned are W. D. Lighthall, K.C., of Montreal and A. Pinto Joseph

of Quebec. The Judges, selected in September, 1909, are the Earl of Jersey, Lord Northcote, Sir Charles Tupper, E. J. Duveen, L. S. Amery, H. A. Gwynne and A. J. Dawson.

Mar. 16.—The President of the British Board of Trade announces the formation of an Advisory Committee on Commercial Intelligence which includes Lord Strathcona, Mr. W. Hall-Jones, the High Commissioner for New Zealand, Sir Hugh Bell, Lord Avebury, Sir G. H. Reid, High Commissioner for Australia, Sir A. K. Rollit, Sir A. Spicer, M.P., and other prominent men.

Mar. 25.—Mr. J. M. Clark, K.C., of Toronto is banquetted in London by the Imperial Co-Operation League and deals with Imperial problems as follows: "If an organization of the resources of the British Empire were devised and completed such adequate preparation could be made in time of peace as would practically avoid the possibility of war. The statesmanship of the Empire has not yet been equal to the task of devising such a Council, perhaps it is better to say that time is not yet ripe in the development of the organization of the Empire. A permanent solution must be found which will give Canada an official and effective voice in the control of the foreign relations of the Empire in which she is specially interested. Pending such a development of the situation, my view is that the Canadian Parliament must retain control of Canadian contributions to Imperial defence."

Mar. 29.—It is stated in the annual Report of the Tariff Reform League that during the past year 7,763 meetings have been held, over 53,000,000 leaflets, pamphlets, etc., distributed and from 600 to 1,200 letters received daily at the Head Office.

Apr. 20.—It is stated that the British Manufacturers' Association, recently organized in London, has the following objects:

To establish in the chief cities of the Dominion a series of show-rooms wherein will be exhibited full sample ranges of the goods manufactured by the various members.

To establish bonded stores in such chief cities, wherein goods can be stored in bulk, thus ensuring quick delivery.

To act as selling agents or factors, secure orders for goods and attend to consignment of same in bulk.

To employ a competent staff as travellers who will, under expert supervision, travel the whole of the Canadian market.

To study the special requirements of the Canadian buyers, report thereon, and supervise all advertising.

To arrange for exhibitions of British goods either in the British section of existing Exhibitions or otherwise.

To publish special catalogues showing the leading lines of the various members, and the cash prices in currency for goods delivered at the various distributing centres.

To arrange with one of the railway companies in the Dominion to hire at a fixed rate per mile, a train which can be fitted up as a travelling show-room.

To exercise the functions of an industrial bank and advance money against goods for consignment abroad.

To establish a special trade paper, devoted to the furtherance of the above objects.

Apr. 24.—It is announced that C. Arthur Pearson has disposed of his controlling interest in *The Standard* to Davidson Dalziel, M.P., of the Dalziel News Agency.

May 27.—The British Board of Trade announce the appointments of the following gentlemen as His Majesty's Trade Commissioners in the four Dominions of the Empire:

Canada: Mr. Richard Grigg, Montreal.
Australia: Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes, Melbourne.
New Zealand: Mr. G. H. F. Rolleston, Wellington.
South Africa: Mr. R. Sotheron Holland, Capetown.

June 1.—The *Terra Nova*, Captain Scott in command, sails from the Thames on the first stages of its 10,000 mile voyage to the Antarctic in search of the South Pole.

June 13.—On the request of the British Ambassador at Vienna the Austrian Emperor visits the Canadian Pavilion at the Exhibition and shows astonishment in the immense agricultural resources of the Dominion, which he calls "a blessed country."

July 2.—Mr. Beckles Willson, a Canadian writer in London, tells the St. John *Standard* that "the reading class in the Old Country to-day probably knows more about the Dominion as a whole than Canadians themselves. Canadians while well acquainted with their own Province frequently have very hazy ideas of other parts of Canada. So much has appeared in the British press in recent years that a knowledge of Canada is much more general."

July 16.—It is stated that Shipowners Associations throughout Great Britain are perturbed over the recent shipping legislation enacted in Canada, dealing with the water carriage of goods. This measure, it is claimed, affords another instance of the utter disregard shown by many of the Colonies for the views of the Mother Country and a want of sympathy on the part of some of them with that desire for freedom of contract which is so conspicuous a feature of English institutions. The *Shipping Gazette* expresses regret that Canada should have "so wantonly interfered with freedom of contract."

July 18.—According to quoted extracts in Canada the York Herald of the Herald's College, London, disposes of an interesting and insistent contention that the King has a surname. "Surname, in the ordinary sense of the word, the King has none. He—as was his grandmother, Queen Victoria, as well as her husband, Prince Albert—is descended from Witikind who was the last of a long line of continental Saxon Kings or rulers. He had a second son who was Count of Wettin, but clear and well-defined and authenticated genealogies do not exist from which may be formulated any theory establishing by right or custom any surname in the ordinary accepted sense of the word for the various families who are descended in the male line from this Count of Wettin."

July 22.—The Canadian Northern Liner *Royal George* carries 500 English residents of Canada in a visit to England. They are members of the Sons of England Benevolent Society and are accorded a hearty welcome at various points in the Old Land.

July 25.—It is announced that the outbreak of foot and mouth disease amongst cattle in Yorkshire is apparently stamped out—124 animals having been slaughtered. On this date also it is stated that the Canadian Department of Agriculture has suspended all permits for the importation of cattle, sheep and swine from Great Britain into Canada.

Aug. 17.—Lord Brassey, a distinguished English Liberal, in an address at Montreal makes an interesting statement: "As regards future action, we see now, dimly, the probable future course of affairs. A change of Government will come in the Old Country. When that change comes Mr. Balfour will assemble around the table accredited Delegates from all parts of the Empire. The doors will be closed and they will deliberate with that commonsense which is the especial faculty of the British people. All that is possible will be done. Pending a Conference on Tariffs let us lose no opportunity of helping one another by every possible means. Swift communication is a bond of Empire. If more Liners are needed and high subsidies are demanded, let the charge for subsidies be shared in with no grudging spirit by the Mother Land."

Sept. 6.—Lord Wenlock, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., tells the Montreal *Star* that he is sure King George will not be able to visit Canada: "It would be impossible to come here without going to Australia and South Africa, as such a trip to one great self-governing Dominion would, if it did not actually give offence to the others, be deeply disappointing. The King and the Queen regard with the most profound interest the developments in progress here and in other parts of the Empire and are always eager to know what is going on."

Sept. 16.—The London *Standard* states that plans for the holding of an Imperial Exhibition in London, in 1915, are well under way and adds that the proposal owes its initiative to Sir Pieter Van B. Bam, Chairman of the South African National Union. Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Winston Churchill and Colonel Seely, M.P., approve the scheme while Lord Strathcona and the other three High Commissioners, Lord Kitchener, the Earl of Selborne, Sir Gilbert Parker and many others had joined the Committee.

Oct. 1.—Dr. Roberts, of London University, and Secretary of the project, announces that invitations have been sent out to all the Universities of the Empire inviting representatives to an Educational Conference in London in 1912.

Oct. 18.—Mrs. George W. Stephens of Montreal is appointed Honorary Local Representative for Montreal of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, London; the yearly Canadian Scholarship of the Board is awarded to Jaroslav Bauer of Calgary.

Oct. 28.—To Lord Ridley and the Tariff Reform Conference at Manchester Mr. Chamberlain writes as follows: "The treaties made by Canada will affect our policy and make it more difficult than in the past; in fact, I believe that unless the present opportunity is taken we may find the electors less easy to persuade in the future than in the past. The hope of Preference is, indeed, the hope of a more complete union with our Colonies, and unless this is secured at the next Colonial Conference it may be too late to influence those with whom we have to deal."

Nov. 3.—The Canadian and British situation as to the supply of teachers is described by the *Canadian Gazette* of London as follows: "There are computed to be 4,000 well-equipped teachers turned out as qualified from the State training colleges, and it would seem turned out also to starve. This is one side of the picture. The other has frequently been depicted in the columns of the *Gazette*. The Deputy Minister of Education in the Government of Alberta, Mr. D. S. Mackenzie, declared in our columns two years ago that Alberta alone needs about 600 additional teachers every year. The Province itself produces only about 200 annually, so that there remain ample openings for British schoolteachers in Western Canada."

Nov. 16.—A personal event of some political and Imperial interest takes place in the marriage at St. Margaret's, Westminster, of Mr. L. S. Amery and Miss Greenwood, sister of Hamar Greenwood, M.P.

Dec. 1.—In connection with the discussion as to the relative merits of "The Maple Leaf" and "O Canada" as a National anthem the Victoria *Colonist* declares for "God Save the King." "The old British National air is good enough and others must be content to fight it out between themselves for the second place. The bands will play these so-called National airs, and the people will learn to sing them, and public opinion, which is the court of last resort, will decide which, if either of them, shall live. 'God Save the King' is a fine, old, downright sort of a tune. It is just one movement from beginning to end; each line being

like the blow of a sledge hammer. Musically it is essentially simple."

Dec. 3.—The Duke of Argyll in his volume *Yesterday and To-Day in Canada* makes the following suggestions: The distribution of Canadian immigration literature at every post-office in Britain; the cabling of important official news by the Governments of Britain and Canada for the benefit of the people through the newspapers of either country; further encouragement for the investment of British capital in Canada and Government aid to emigration to Canada, with subsidies for an All-Red route.

Dec. 31.—The Obituary of the Year includes certain names of Imperial character and Empire importance. Earl Spencer, K.G., Liberal and Whig statesman, died on Aug. 14; Sir Charles Todd, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., Government Astronomer of South Australia, died on Jan. 30 at Adelaide; Sir Alrfed L. Jones, ship-owner and millionaire, died at Liverpool on Dec. 13; Sir Thomas E. Fuller, K.C.M.G., ex-Agent-General for the Cape in London, died on Sept. 5; Admiral Sir Harry Holdsworth Rawson, lately Governor of New South Wales, died on Nov. 3; Sir George Newnes, Bart., M.P., Millionaire publisher and owner of many periodicals, died on June 9; H.S.H. Prince Francis of Teck, a brother of H.M. Queen Mary, died on Oct. 22nd; Rt. Hon. Sir Fred. Matthew Darley, P.C., G.C.M.G., Chief Justice and Lieut.-Governor of New South Wales, died at London on Jan. 4.

Dec. 31.—The following are the most important Books of the Year dealing with Empire subjects and conditions:

Book.	Author.	Publisher.
India and Thibet	Sir Francis Younghusband	London: John Murray.
Canada as It Is	John Foster Fraser	London: Cassell & Co.
Australia: the Making of a Nation	John Foster Fraser	London: Cassell & Co.
England and the English	Price Collier	New York: Charles Scribners' Sons.
Life of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield	William Flavelle Monypenny	London: Murray.
The Governance of Empire	Major P. A. Silburn	London: Longmans.
Dominions' Department	Annual Report	Sir Charles P. Lucas.
The Broad Stone of Empire	Sir Charles Bruce	London: Macmillan.
Edward Marjoribanks, Lord Tweedmouth	(Edited) Countess of Aberdeen	London: Constable.
The Ramparts of Empire	Frank Fox	London: A. & C. Black.
The Native States of India	Sir W. Lee-Warner	London: Macmillan.
The Riders of the Plains— The R.N.W. Mounted Police.	A. L. Haydon	London: Melrose.
Selections from the Papers of the Governors-General of India	(Edited) G. W. Forrest	London: Constable.
Ancient and Modern Imperialism	The Earl of Cromer	London: John Murray.
Indian Speeches, 1907-1909	Viscount Morley, O.M.	London: Macmillan.
Life of Cecil J. Rhodes	Sir Lewis Michell	London: Arnald.
Modern India	Sir J. D. Rees, M.P.	London: Allen.
Speeches of John Redmond	(Edited) R. Barry O'Brien	London: Fisher-Unwin.
The Rt. Hon. Cecil J. Rhodes.	Sir Thomas E. Fuller.	London: Longmans.
The Gates of India	Colonel Sir Thomas Holditch	London: Macmillan.
Administrative Problems of British India	Joseph Chailley	London: Macmillan.

II.—THE NAVAL QUESTION

The British and German Naval Situation in 1910

Canadian politics and the Naval question in Parliament were so closely associated with the general situation in Great Britain that some consideration must be given to the latter subject here. The proposed construction of a Canadian Naval force arose primarily out of the German war menace or alleged menace of 1909; the Opposition policy of a direct contribution to the Royal Navy was based upon the assumption that a real crisis existed in the relations of Britain and Germany; the subsidiary controversy in Quebec turned largely upon how such a situation—if it existed—would affect Canada.

As officially stated (Oct. 14, 1910) the net naval expenditure of Great Britain in 1906-7 was £31,472,087, in 1909-10 the estimated total was £35,851,800 and in 1910-11 £40,603,700. Meanwhile that of France and Italy slightly increased by two or three millions each and that of Russia very slightly; that of Japan had risen from £3,952,311 to £7,202,823 in 1909-10 and a similar figure in 1910-11; that of Germany had increased from £12,005,871 in 1906-7 to £19,538,188 in 1909-10. The estimate for 1910-11 was £21,662,000 and, according to the press at the close of the year, this total would be increased to £23,000,000 in 1911-12. The British Naval estimates of £40,000,000 in 1910-11 included £13,279,830 for new construction (exclusive of the Australian and New Zealand contributions) and the Conservative *Standard* of Mch. 14th stated that this provision for ship-building was insufficient while there was still no adequate protection for trade routes and no provision for restoring dismantled Naval stations abroad. The tonnage of the British Navy, according to Mr. McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty (Aug. 8, 1910) was 2,046,126 and that of Germany 544,073. Prior to this, on Jan. 13, Dr. Macnamara, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, stated at Hastings that:

> In Dreadnaughts we have at present seven against Germany's two and in addition three more are rapidly approaching completion. In April, 1912, the so-called point of danger, we should have twenty Dreadnaughts to Germany's thirteen. At the same date we should have forty pre-Dreadnaught battleships under twenty years of age, with an aggregate displacement of 585,000 tons, mounting 656 guns, from 6-inch to 12-inch, including 152 12-inch guns. At the same date Germany would have twenty pre-Dreadnaughts, under twenty years of age, with an aggregate displacement of 241,000 tons and mounting 384 guns from 5-inch to 11-inch.

> In the matter of cruisers, and leaving out the Invincibles which I have counted with the Dreadnaughts, we should have in April, 1912, 35 cruisers of an aggregate displacement of 416,000 tons and mounting 470 guns of from 6-inch to 9·2-inch, while Germany would have eight cruisers, with an aggregate displacement of 78,542 tons and 112 guns of 5·9 inch to 9·4 inch. Of docks big enough to take Dreadnaughts we have to-day twelve in home waters against Germany's six.

Lord Brassey's 1910 *Navy Annual* gave the modern British battleships completed as 32 and those building as 7, while Germany had 17 completed and 11 building; in Dreadnaughts Britain would have 39 at the end of 1912 and Germany 25. According to a careful writer in the London *Graphic* the British sailors on active service ratings numbered 131,000 and those of Germany 53,000, while the Reserves showed 58,000 British sailors of 12 years service and Germany with 110,000 of 3 years service. On Aug. 6th the greatest battleship-cruiser in the world, *The Lion,* was launched at Devonport—the fifteenth British Dreadnaught. The British fleet in the Naval manoeuvres of July included 350 warships of all kinds which had cost £113,000,000 and upon which 17,000 men were engaged. Through the fact of this great force being drawn together from other stations and weakening British naval strength in the Mediterranean and Pacific, Admiral A. T. Mahan, the eminent United States naval expert, drew conclusions unfavourable to the maintenance of British supremacy unless the British democracy woke to the real menace of Germany and to the vital import of its own naval protection. "This is the fundamental condition which the British democracy of to-day have to recognize as regards their national security, upon which their economic future—their food, clothing, and housing—depends; that they stand face to face with a nation one-fourth more numerous than themselves, and one more highly organized for the sustainment by force of a national policy. It is so because it has a Government more efficient in the ordering of national life, in that it can be, and is, more consecutive in purpose than one balanced unsteadily upon the shoulders of a shifting popular majority." A collateral view of the situation to this was given by the London *Times* (Jan. 13) as follows:

> The plain truth is, that Germany, quite fairly and rightly from her standpoint, stole a march upon us in the matter of construction. All our efforts will be needed to regain and retain that lead which is so essential to us. Otherwise, without firing a shot, without breaking that peace which it is her boast to have preserved, Germany will impose her will upon the British Empire as effectively as she has imposed it again and again since 1870 upon Continental powers. There would be no need of war, or even of an overt menace of war, to achieve this end. We should have to choose between surrender or war.

The strongest warning note of the year—the most "alarmist" indication of the time as many politicians termed it—was the appeal by the Imperial Maritime League, backed up by the sig-

natures of nearly 500 prominent army and navy officers, for the expenditure of £100,000,000 upon the Navy to be raised by a special national Defence Loan. Lord Charles Beresford earnestly endorsed this call. "I venture," he wrote to the Prime Minister on Sept. 27th, "to affirm with such assurance as 50 years of public service may lend to my words that the position of affairs with regard to the Naval defence of the Empire will, three years hence, be fraught with a danger whose gravity I believe it to be difficult to exaggerate." In order that British Naval strength should in 1913-14 be equal to possible demands he considered the laying down in 1911 of 12 Dreadnaughts essential instead of the 5 decided upon. Under existing arrangements and plans he stated that the number of British Dreadnaughts in 1913 would be 25 and those of Germany 21 while Austria and Italy—in alliance with Germany—would have four each. "It is," he added in reference to the Australian ships which were being built, "impossible to include in any practical estimate of Naval force ships which are not under the direct control of the Admiralty." He went on to point out that any existing superiority in heavy ships was neutralized by lack of men, of cruisers, of stores, of docks, of torpedo boats—in all of which the German navy was admirably equipped. As to the existing crisis he was emphatic:

> I would here observe that the strength of a fleet can only be rightly measured by the work it is designed to perform. A part of the duty of the British Government is to provide a sufficient naval force to maintain supremacy in home-waters over one foreign Power. Within three years it will hardly be possible to even fulfil that one duty. It is my intention to most earnestly appeal to my countrymen to remember, ere it be too late, that Great Britain is charged with the duties of guarding British interests in Canada, in South Africa, in Australasia, in Egypt, in India and in the Far East, and I shall ask them to insist that those responsibilities be once more adequately discharged. It is essential that a powerful fleet be maintained in the Mediterranean and that a strong Squadron be stationed in the Far East. By 1913-14 two members of the Triple Alliance will together be able to place eight Dreadnaughts in the Mediterranean. At present we have in the Mediterranean six inferior battleships which are unfit to encounter modern heavy ships. It will be the duty of the British Government three years hence to station at least eight Dreadnaughts in the Mediterranean. Under existing arrangements the force of Dreadnaughts in home waters would, therefore, be decreased to 17. We should then have four fewer in home waters than the number owned by Germany. It has also to be remembered that circumstances may arise which will require the despatch of a battleship squadron to the China station. Confronted by these plain considerations how is it possible for any intelligent person to deny the urgency of the present need?

To the London *Standard* on Oct. 21st Lord Charles wrote declaring that a ship-building programme which would properly enforce British policy, protect British interests, guard British and Colonial trade routes or territory, would involve (1) an immediate constructive programme of 7 battleships, 31 second-class cruisers, 32 destroyers, two floating docks and 4 floating coal depots; (2) replac-

ing of dismantled repairing stations abroad, replacing of depleted stores and the increasing of coal reserves by 160,000 tons; (3) the provision next year of 5,000 new men and of 11,000 men every year for six years. He pointed out that in British merchant ships there were at all times and now unguarded, $900,000,000 worth of goods; that British ships in a year carried nearly $6,000,000,000 worth of freight; that in the event of war privateers would be everywhere and the rates of insurance would rise as well as the prices of raw material and of the necessaries of life, in strict proportion to the naval security afforded.

Meanwhile what of Germany? Docks and fortifications on the North Sea were being steadily improved and enlarged and Wilhelmshaven, with its immense dry-docks, was credited with being able in 1911 to take 25,000-ton ships while Emden, Bremerhaven, Brunsbuttel, Cuxhaven, bristled with every kind of new and modern gun with, also, wonderful systems of submarine mines and electric torpedo stations. The Army charges had risen to $250,000,000 and the trained soldiers available at the beginning of 1910 were 4,000,000 with 6,000 field guns. Colonel Gaedke, the German Naval expert, stated on Feb. 24 that the German Government was actually building a fleet of 58 battleships; that "the time is gradually approaching when the German fleet will be superior to all the fleets of the world, with the single exception of the English fleet"; that in the past 12 years Germany had spent on new ships alone £63,200,000 or $316,000,000 and that between now and 1914 she would spend £57,500,000 more or $287,500,000. On Aug. 5th three leading German papers—the *Vossische Zeitung,* the *Tagliche Rundschau,* the *Deutsche Tagerseitung*—agreed in declaring that Germany could never accept an arrangement with England as to a limitation of naval armaments, because such an agreement would be incompatible with German dignity and vital interests. On the other hand the *Berliner Tageblatt,* the *Morgenpost,* the *Neue Freie Presse,* and the Socialist organ *Vorwarts,* favoured some limitation in this respect or criticised the German Government for its stiff policy toward England's proposals.

The annual Report of the German Navy League in April showed a total of 1,031,339 members as against an estimated membership in Britain's League of 20,000. Professor T. Schierman of the University of Berlin, in the New York *McClure's Magazine* for May clearly stated that Germany would not submit in future to British naval supremacy or to any limitation of armaments. "The claim that one Nation must be the Sovereign Mistress of the Seas can no longer be defended. The motto of the future runs: The sea is free, free as the air whose highways are equally not to be barred. Equally indefensible is the pretension of one nation to forbid another to decide for itself how strongly it must be armed in order to assure it peace." By the close of the year Germany had far more airships available for offensive operations than any

other nation. In the April manoeuvres large Army airships took part, a special battalion of 1,000 trained officers, engineers, and men was organized during the year and a fleet of at least 14 effective and superior airships was ready for immediate action while still more powerful types were being rapidly constructed. On the other hand Vickers Sons and Maxim were making for the British army the largest airship in the world, a National Aerial League had been organized in London with much support, and the British Admiralty had appointed an expert Committee to supervise further development. British guns of 13·5 inch size (the largest yet in use) were placed on a new battleship in the summer with the prompt comment by the *Nachrichten,* Berlin, that Krupps had for two years been studying a still larger (14-inch) gun. In September it was announced from Berlin that a new warship was under construction driven by a motor, carrying bigger guns than a Dreadnaught, with 27 knots speed and invulnerable to airships. Toward the close of the year the Persian situation developed a crisis owing to German intervention and readily illustrated the ease with which war might at any time come between the rival Powers. "Once more," declared the *Reichsbote,* "the peace of Europe hangs by a hair." The *Tageblatt* announced, on Oct. 28th, that under a new Government Bill three more warships of the most formidable type would be laid down three years earlier than provided by the Naval Act of 1900.

While all this was going on Canada was discussing the situation very largely from a party point of view. The Liberals took the British Liberal view that the crisis of 1909 was over and that a comfortable margin of superiority in ships now lay with Britain; the Conservatives took the side of the so-called Alarmist school and re-capitulated the speeches of Roberts, Rosebery, Beresford, Milner, &c., with earnestness, as proving an emergency which required an immediate money contribution from Canada to the Admiralty as well as, or in place of, the establishment of a Canadian Navy. Sir Wilfrid Laurier speaking in Toronto on Jan. 5th said: "In 1912 while Britain would have much over 2,000,000 tons displacement, Germany would have a displacement of 1,000,000 tons. The disparity was so great that there could not be an imminent danger from Germany. All the countries of Europe were preparing for war, but he could not believe that they were arming against any one in particular. He did not know what was at the back of the head of the German Emperor, but he doubted if he intended an attack upon the Royal family from which he himself was sprung. He knew something of the German people and he knew that they had no quarrel with England. When Napoleon had over-run Europe, England and Germany had fought together to overthrow him, and he could not believe that that was forgotten by the German people. If Britain were in danger there would be a wave all over Canada which no Government could

resist and all would rally to the defence of the Motherland. Canada must take its share in Naval defence, but it must do it in its own way. In the meantime, they would not be stampeded." In Parliament (Jan. 12) Mr. R. L. Borden took exactly the opposite view and, after quoting various British statesmen, proceeded as follows:

> These statements pointed to a crisis, an emergency, and a peril which might face the British Empire within two or three years at the outside. Has that peril passed? No, Sir, we are nearer to it by nearly a year. Has Germany's policy been modified in the meantime? No. On the contrary, Germany has since put forward the greatest Naval budget in her history—434,000,000 marks or $105,434,000—$60,000,000 of which is to be devoted to construction and armament alone. My Right Hon. friend may dismiss all this with a wave of the hand and an eloquent phrase and he may say there is no danger and no peril. Sir, in Denmark in 1864, in Austria in 1866, in France in 1870, a Prime Minister might have done the same but that would not have altered the record of history. I do not say there will be war; I do not know nor does the Prime Minister. I trust, I hope, I pray, there will be no war. But without war, without the firing of a shot or the striking of a blow, without invasion, German naval supremacy would bring the Empire to an end. It is idle to assure us that there will be no war. The war has already begun. The war of construction and victory will be as decisive as in actual battle. Does the dissolution of the Empire signify nothing to Canada and to her people? Laying aside other considerations let us remember that we settled some matters to our satisfaction and to our advantage when the British North America Act was passed in 1867. Not only Federal but Provincial autonomy was secured and rights and privileges were recognized and are still maintained which are very dear to the hearts of all the Canadian people. But, Sir, when the British Empire is dissolved the B.N.A. Act goes also and with it there departs every constitutional guarantee which it contains. All beyond is chaos and darkness.

Prominent Canadians visiting England, in nearly all cases, came back with an impression that war was more or less imminent. W. F. Hatheway, M.L.A., in the St. John *Telegraph* of Jan. 10; Dr. G. Sterling Ryerson before the Empire Club, Toronto, on Feb. 24th; Colonel G. T. Denison at a Toronto meeting on April 25, at Winnipeg on June 29th and at Vancouver on July 15; declared war to be more than probable, to already exist so far as preparation or rival expenditure was concerned. Mr. J. S. Willison writing from London to the Toronto *News* (Jan. 19) said: "The German peril is not a bogey. It is a thing of flesh and blood. Amongst many of those whose opinion is best worth having, who love peace and hate war, who have never opened their lips to increase the tension between Great Britain and Germany there is a solid conviction that the British Empire approaches one of the great crises of its history, and that it must gather up all its energies to maintain not merely its naval supremacy but its existence as an Empire." Colonel Denison in addressing the Canadian Club, Victoria, on July 19th pictured the result of a British defeat as follows:

Suppose the British and German fleets fight in the North Sea. Suppose the British fleet is not up to full strength, some of its units having been detached for specific purposes, and on account of this, suppose the Germans are victorious? The German fleet might then go and defeat the rest of the British fleet in detail. What would such a victory mean? It would mean that Great Britain would be cut off from food supplies. It has been said that in the event of a successful war with Great Britain Germany would ask for an indemnity of a thousand millions. On the day that Germany gets the command of the sea she will have the British fleet as well as her own. As a nation there is nothing which she desires more than expansion. To where can she expand better than to Canada? With her command of the sea she could pour a million troops into this country and they could march triumphantly from one end to the other. But people in answer to this say that the Monroe Doctrine would protect Canada. If Germany once gains possession of the British fleet you will hear no more of the Monroe Doctrine. Would the United States with its ten millions of Germans, its negroes and its Irishmen, help Canada to fight the Germans? No. In such a case I would rather trust to Germany than to the United States.

The chief exception to this rule was E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., of Toronto who told *The Globe* on Sept. 17th that the "war scare" was a newspaper war. He stated, however, that English travellers were rudely treated in Germany—a rather significant thing in itself. British visitors in Canada seemed in very many cases equally sure of the existence of a crisis. Frederic Villiers, the War correspondent, was emphatic in his belief and so stated in various speeches and interviews. Mr. Carlyon Bellairs, ex-M.P., before the Canadian Club, Toronto, and elsewhere; Sir William Grantham of the Court of King's Bench in the Winnipeg *Free Press* (Aug. 25) and other interviews; Frank T. Bullen, the English novelist in various interviews throughout Canada; declared the German menace a real one, the rivalry in construction critical, and the situation dangerous. Dr. Platon Reich of Trinity College, Toronto—a German resident in Canada—set forth in the *University Monthly* for January the conditions of "this impending struggle for existence":

What has led to the alienation of these two great peoples, who have a good many qualities in common? The best answer is, The struggle for existence. It is the struggle for commercial supremacy, nothing more and nothing less, which, nowadays, to a certain degree, involves the command of the seas. And, if we add to this, unfounded suspicion, jealousy, and inflammatory literature on both sides, all of which are part and parcel of the great race for existence, we have perhaps found the causes of estrangement between the two peoples. Neither mutual assurances of good-will nor monarchical embraces, neither the representatives of God on earth nor the visits of mischief-making journalists, will solve this question which is gradually becoming acute and may ultimately result in an appeal to arms. This, not because the German people have any particular grudge against the English, or *vice-versa*, but because circumstances of an economic, commercial, industrial and political nature may force this crisis on both nations.

Discussion of the Naval Service Bill in Parliament

The presentation to the tenth Parliament of Canada on Jan. 12, 1910, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, of the Government's measure respecting the Naval Service of Canada was an interesting and important incident in the public policy of the Dominion and in the history of the Canadian Liberal party. The debates which followed in the House and in the country covered a wide field of Canadian and Empire action, or opinion, and indicated also that the popular viewpoint was rather indecisive in terms and certainly in a state of flux as to Canada's proper place in the defence system of the Empire. The Prime Minister introduced the measure for its first reading in the Commons, because of the illness of Mr. L. P. Brodeur, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and in a brief speech explained its underlying principles.

In a general sense, he observed, the Bill provided for the creation of a Naval force to be composed of a permanent corps, a reserve force, and a volunteer force, on the same pattern absolutely as the present organization of the Militia force. "The Bill, I may say, follows the Militia Act in many respects, and does not materially depart from it except in one feature. Under the Militia Act it is provided that the whole male population of Canada, from the age of 17 to the age of 60, is liable to military service. Should an emergency arise the whole male population within these ages may be called upon for service. Nothing of that kind is to take place under the present Bill, no man in this country under the Naval Service Act or any other, will be liable to military service on the sea. In this matter the present Bill departs altogether from the Militia Act; every man who will be enrolled for naval service in Canada will be enrolled by voluntary engagement; there is no compulsion of any kind, no conscription, no enrolment and no balloting." This Naval force was to be under the control of the Department of Marine and Fisheries with a Director of Naval Service to supervise it and a Naval Board to advise the Department. Commissions in the Naval Militia were to issue in the name of the King and the terms of engagement to be decided by the Government. Provisions akin to those of the Militia Act were made for pensions, the establishment of a Naval College patterned on that of the Military College at Kingston was promised, and Naval discipline was to be in the form of the King's Regulations. Then came an important statement:

> Coming now to the service which will be required from the Force. 'Active service' as defined by the Act means service or duty during an emergency and 'emergency' means war, invasion or insurrection, real or apprehended. The Act provides, also, that at any time when the Governor-General-in-Council deems it advisable in case of war, invasion or insurrection, the Force may be called into active service. There is also an important provision to which I at once call the attention of the House, that while the Naval force is to be under the control of the Canadian Government, and more directly under the control of the Department of Marine,

yet, in case of emergency, the Governor-General-in-Council may place at the disposal of His Majesty for general service in the Royal Navy the Naval Service or any part thereof and any ships or vessels of the Naval Service and any officers or men serving on these vessels, or any officers or men of the Naval Service. There is a subsequent provision that if such action is taken by the Governor-in-Council at a time when Parliament is not sitting Parliament shall immediately be called.

Mr. Sproule: Is the war referred to war in any part of the Empire or in Canada only?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: War everywhere. When Britain is at war Canada is at war; there is no distinction. If Great Britain, to which we are subject, is at war with any nation, Canada becomes liable to invasion, and so Canada is at war.

The Premier proceeded to explain that the Government had not seen its way to accept, for the present, the Admiralty's suggestion for a Naval unit on the Pacific—though recognizing the strategic reasons for such a policy—and had decided to have part of its Force on the Atlantic and part on the Pacific. At the Conference of 1909 the question was discussed as to what should be the initial extent and character of the fleet to be created. "Two plans were proposed and discussed, one involving the expenditure of $2,000,000 a year and the other involving the expenditure of $3,000,000 a year. The first one would have consisted of 7 ships; the second one would have consisted of 11 ships, namely, 4 Bristols, 1 Boadicea and 6 destroyers. We have determined to accept the second proposition, that is to say the larger one of 11 ships. The total cost of these ships would be, according to British Admiralty figures £2,338,000, or a little over $11,000,000. According to Canadian prices, supposing the ships were to be built in Canada, we would have to add at least thirty-three per cent. to the cost just given. I may say that it is our intention to start at the earliest possible moment with the construction of this fleet and, if possible, to have the construction done in Canada."

Mr. R. L. Borden, Leader of the Opposition, followed in a speech which commenced with an expression of Canada's debt to the Empire for the safety of its commerce, the security of its shores, the powerful protection of the British flag, the safe-guarding of its citizens upon every sea and in every land, the benefits and *prestige* of the British diplomatic and consular services, the maintenance of its institutions and traditions. He declared that a former statement of the Prime Minister to the effect that the Canadian Navy could take no part in a British war unless Parliament first consented meant "the absolute and complete independence of Canada from the British Empire"; spoke of the proposed Force as really a Canadian unit of the British Navy and emphatically declared that upon the high seas in time of war all British fleets were one; expressed himself as in favour of Canadian control and autonomy in management during times of peace. Isolation was impossible. "It has been suggested that Canada can never have need of a navy whether she belongs to the British Empire or

otherwise. Look at the capture not many years ago of a Canadian ship in the high seas by one of the South American powers. Look at the pressure of Oriental nations upon our western coast, and realize, if you will, that it would be the most utter folly for Canada to attempt to isolate herself from the activities of the world. Canada can not be a hermit nation. Canadian interests will exist and must be protected not only upon the high seas, but in every quarter of the globe."

As to Militarism he observed that "those who oppose what they call militarism in this country are apparently under the impression that our participation in the defence of this great Empire will impose upon the people of Canada greater burdens than would have to be endured if we were an independent nation or if we were absorbed into the great republic to the south of us. Let me point out the absolute and utter fallacy of that." Briefly, he alluded to the real meaning of Trafalgar, the inestimable advantage of British sea-power. Mr. Borden declared his belief that Great Britain would never in the future engage in any great war—unless it were forced upon her at a moment's notice—without consulting the Dominions of the Empire. Such had certainly been the case in the South African war. "It is not wise to prophesy what the future may bring forth, but I would venture to hope that a Defence Committee, or an Imperial Conference having special jurisdiction over defence matters, composed of men from both parties in Great Britain itself as well as in the self-governing nations of the Empire, will have some control over the organization of Imperial defence, and as an outcome of such a Committee or such a Conference I would expect that in future Great Britain will engage in no great war without knowing beforehand that she has the support and the sympathy of every one of the great self-governing nations of the Empire. This would give to these Dominions a voice in the control of war, because I thoroughly agree that if we are to take part in the permanent defence of this great Empire we must have some control and some voice in such matters."

He argued against the idea that a Canadian Navy would have any separatist tendency provided that the terms of the Parliamentary Resolution as to "co-operation with and close relation" to the Imperial Navy were observed; emphasized the contention that in time of war the Naval force, as well as the Militia, "must be vested in one supreme authority acting in the interests of the whole Empire"; deprecated the idea that corruption would accompany the construction of, or control in time of peace, a Canadian Naval force. Upon the question of a contribution to the British Admiralty the Opposition leader said: "It has been suggested that instead of the organization of a Canadian Naval force, there should be a system of annual contributions from this country to the Mother Country, and I am free to admit that from the strategical point of view, I would be inclined to agree with the view of the

Admiralty that this would be the best way for the great self-governing Dominions of the Empire to make their contributions. But, Sir, from a constitutional and political standpoint, I am opposed to it, for many reasons. In the first place, I do not believe that it would endure. In the second place it would be a source of friction. It would become a bone of partisan contention. It would be subject to criticism as to the character and the amount of the contribution in both Parliaments. It would not be permanent or continuous. It would conduce to severing the present connection between Canada and the Empire. Permanent co-operation in defence, in my opinion, can only be accomplished by the use of our own material, the employment of our own people, the development and utilization of our own skill and resourcefulness and, above all, by impressing upon the people a sense of responsibility for their share in international affairs."

On the other hand, there was, he contended, a vast difference between contributions as a permanent policy and the granting of monetary aid in a crisis such as the present German situation. An emergency vote or special grant to the Royal Navy was, from the standpoint of autonomy, no more objectionable than a subsidy to cable or steamship lines or a gift to the San Francisco and Italian earthquake sufferers, and for patriotic and Imperial reasons it was to be commended whenever necessary. He spoke at length of the open and avowed challenge issued by Germany to the supremacy of the British fleet which guarded the integrity of the Empire; and described the consolidation, organization and dominance of German military power, the progress of German industry and Naval strength, as amongst the most notable events of modern times. Upon Canada's position in this general connection Mr. Borden was explicit: "The mere circumstance that there are in Canada those who conscientiously object to co-operation in defence, gives room for grave disquietude. I can understand the man who advocates Independence. In that case with ten thousand miles of coast line and a great sea-borne commerce, we must of necessity become a naval power at enormously increased expense, or else remain the play-thing and laughing-stock of the world. I can understand the man, if there be any such in Canada, who conscientiously advocates the union of this country with the great neighbouring Republic, but let him remember that such a union would be followed by naval and military charges of twenty or twenty-five million per annum. I cannot, however, understand how any man receiving and accepting the protection of the British flag, the advantage of British citizenship, can reconcile it with his self-respect to have every dollar of the cost paid by the over-burdened taxpayers of the British Islands." If any country were willing to permanently accept such a position the sooner the Empire was rid of it the better.

When the Battle of Armageddon comes, when the Empire is fighting for its existence, when our kinsmen of the other great Dominions are in the forefront of the battle, shall we sit silent and inactive while we contemplate with smug satisfaction our increasing crops and products, or shall we pauper-like seek fancied but delusive security in an appeal to the charity of some indefinite and high-sounding political doctrine of a great neighbouring nation? No, a thousand times, no! I say to my Right Hon. friend, the Prime Minister, so far as my words have any weight with him: Go on with your Naval service. Proceed cautiously and surely. Lay your proposals before the people and give them, if necessary, opportunity to be heard, but do not forget that we are confronted with an emergency which may rend this Empire asunder before the proposed Service is worthy of the name. In the face of such a situation immediate, vigorous, earnest action is necessary. We have no Dreadnaught ready; we have no fleet unit at hand. But we have the resources and I trust the patriotism to provide a fleet unit, or at least a Dreadnaught, without one moment's unnecessary delay. Or, and in my opinion, this would be the better course, we can place the equivalent in cash at the disposal of the Admiralty to be used for Naval defence under such conditions as we may prescribe.

Such were the initial views of the two party Leaders in the prolonged debates over the Government's Naval legislation and policy. Mr. F. D. Monk, a French Conservative who did not believe in giving organized assistance to England—as with many of his compatriots from Quebec England was made to stand for the Empire—followed. He described the Resolution of 1909 as more or less devoid of meaning and as simply given in a time of panic and fever to help in allaying English fears. He then dealt with the matter of war. " I say that if Great Britain is involved in war, whether it be to suppress an insurrection in India, or against any foreign country, or in virtue of her numerous alliances or treaties, the moment that war breaks out—if we carry out this plan and the scheme, generally, laid down by the Imperial Conference —we are into that war. It is said that that is absolutely necessary any way. I deny that. I am now speaking of war only and, I deny that." He contended that this Naval plan involved much that was not on the surface. " What is proposed to-day is to invite us to become responsible for the policy, for the diplomacy, for the treaties, for the alliances of which we know nothing, over which we have no control, made by men, excellent men no doubt, but men who are not responsible to us. And the proposal is to ask us to assume all these responsibilities without our enjoying the privileges of representation."

The 2nd reading of the Bill took place on Feb. 3rd and was moved by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. His speech was an elaboration of the views previously expressed together with definitions and some detail in respect to disputed or much-discussed points. He briefly reviewed the Government's policy in refusal of the Imperial Government's suggestions as to military and naval defence of a combined Empire character; declared again the Government's preference for a national policy along the lines of Kipling's " Daughter

am I in my Mother's house, but mistress in mine own"; criticized members of the Conservative party who were described as carrying upon their foreheads the Imperial phylacteries and loudly thanking God they were not as other men; emphasized the differences in the Opposition as embodied in Mr. Monk's advocacy and in the various forms of a "respectable though misguided Imperialism." As to himself: "I do not pretend to be an Imperialist. Neither do I pretend to be an anti-Imperialist. I am a Canadian, first, last and all the time. I am a British subject by birth, by tradition, by conviction—by the conviction that under British institutions my native land has found a measure of security and freedom which it could not have found under any other regime." He reviewed and reiterated his regard for Canadian autonomy with Empire unity. "I have to submit that this idea of contribution seems to me repugnant to the genius of our British institutions; it smacks too much of tribute to be acceptable by British communities. That is not the conception, the true conception, of the British Empire, the conception of new, growing, strong and wealthy nations, each one developing itself on the line of its own needs and conditions, but all joining in the case of a common danger, and from all points of the earth rushing upon a common enemy."

After quoting Lord Milner's views at length the Premier went on to describe England as one of a watching circle of European nations; each with great and special interests. Canada was very different. "Our chief consideration is public works; to develop the resources of our country." He defended the right of the Government to call the Navy into action in an emergency without the consent of Parliament; quoted Lord Charles Beresford as in favour of cruisers instead of Dreadnaughts to aid in Imperial defence; deprecated and denied the idea of danger from Germany or the existence of a crisis. "For my part, I do not see any cause of danger to Great Britain at the present time. Let me say further that if Great Britain were engaged in such a contest a wave of enthusiasm to assist her would sweep over this country and all other British countries. It is true Germany is creating a navy, but I see no reason whatever for supposing that Germany is creating a navy for the purpose of attack or that England is increasing her navy for the purpose of attack. No one knows exactly what is in the minds of the German Government, but everybody knows that between England and Germany there is no cause of war. They have always been fast friends so far back as contemporary history goes. And there is another feature; democracy is coming to the front in all the countries of the world, and all the democracy of the world is opposed to war, because it is well known that war falls upon the masses of the people generally." He then turned to those opposed to all action and who objected either to a Canadian Navy or to contribution to the Imperial Navy.

Do these gentlemen forget that the revenue of Canada is to-day $100,000,000 and the population over 7,000,000? Do they forget that our country extends from one ocean to the other, and from the American boundary to the Arctic ocean, not on the map only but in actual and ever-increasing settlements? Do they forget that there are growing up on the Pacific Coast cities fast approaching in strength and wealth the eastern cities, that Vancouver to-day has a population of 100,000, that Victoria has a population of over 40,000? Do they forget that Prince Rupert is also fast advancing to the front? Do they also forget that we are going to build a railway from the interior to Hudson's Bay? Do they forget that we have gold mines under the Arctic Circle? Do they forget that Canada is expanding like a young giant, simply from the pressure of the blood in its young veins? Are we to be told under such circumstances that we do not require a Naval service? Why, Sir, you might just as well tell the people of Montreal, with their half-million population, that they do not need any police protection."

As to his previous declaration regarding war he somewhat modified his position in these words: "If England is at war we are at war and liable to attack. I do not say that we shall always be attacked, neither do I say that we would take part in all the wars of England. That is a matter that must be guided by circumstances, upon which the Canadian Parliament will have to pronounce, and will have to decide in its own best judgment." The Premier reiterated his contention that Canada should "endeavour to maintain British supremacy on the high seas." There was no compulsion but he believed in time of war French Canadians would be found fighting in that fleet for the King of England as their ancestors had fought for the King of France. "What," he asked, "would be the condition of Canada to-day and of the Province of Quebec in particular, if England were to lose the supremacy of the seas? Canada to-day is a prosperous country. Quebec is a very prosperous province; but is not that prosperity due to our trade with England? Let the market of Great Britain be lost—and it would be lost if the British supremacy on the sea were lost—and the prosperity of Canada and the prosperity of Quebec would be affected for years, if not for ever." He concluded with an appeal to all races to join in making successful this crowning effort of the policy of union and conciliation inaugurated in another century by Baldwin and Lafontaine.

Mr. Borden in his reply declared that much of the Prime Minister's speech had nothing to do with the subject; that he seemed to think he was living in the year 1837. Autonomy and responsible government had nothing to do with the matter. As to conditions attaching to Canada's place in time of war he was explicit. "My Right Hon. friend has told us that under conceivable circumstances the rest of the Empire might be at war while Canada was at peace. Such a proposition is absolutely impossible. So long as Canada remains in the Empire, Canada is at war when the Empire is at war. So long as English flags float above Canada Canada is at war when that flag is attacked. The moment a shot is fired, or a blow is struck at that flag, Canada is at war with the

nation or country which fires that shot or strikes that blow." He claimed that the Government had not accepted the advice of the Admiralty as they had undertaken to do and as the Parliamentary Resolution of 1909 bound them to do. "I say without the slightest hesitation that in the most important respect of all, the control of the Naval force of the Empire in time of war, the Bill of the Government absolutely departs from the suggestions of the Admiralty and therefore absolutely departs from the Resolution unanimously agreed to in this House in 1909. What was the suggestion of Lord Tweedmouth, First Lord of the Admiralty, on that occasion? The suggestion—indeed it was more than a suggestion, it was an absolute declaration—was that, so far as the Naval forces are concerned, there must be a unit of the two in time of war. It does not require experience, it does not require naval knowledge, to understand that in time of war the whole integrity and future of this Empire may depend upon that unity of command and control."

In this matter of Imperial naval strategy Mr. Borden quoted many British leaders. If through simple inaction the Canadian Government in time of war did not place the Canadian Navy under control of the Imperial authorities "it would amount to a declaration of independence." There was to be a three-year training for the Canadian fleet yet it took, he understood, at least six years to make a sailor efficient in these days of complicated war machines. As to the rest, what was the good of these ships under the conditions outlined? "They might be useful as scouts, or be of some advantage to this country in protecting our fisheries. But what would be the result in time of war? I will tell my Right Hon. friend what the result would be. An Australian or New Zealand Dreadnaught would be called on to protect these Canadian cruisers from attack by the enemy." He concluded by describing the Government's proposals as weak and ineffective, and as affording the Empire no immediate aid; and then moved the following Resolution:

That the proposals of the Government do not follow the suggestions and recommendations of the Admiralty and in so far as they empower the Government to withhold the Naval forces of Canada from those of the Empire in time of war are ill-advised and dangerous;

That such proposals cannot safely be accepted unless they thoroughly ensure unity of organization and of action without which there can be no effective co-operation in any common scheme of Empire defence;

That the said proposals while necessitating heavy outlay for construction and maintenance will give no immediate or effective aid to the Empire and no adequate or satisfactory results to Canada;

That no permanent policy should be entered into involving large future expenditures of this character until it has been submitted to the people and has received their approval;

That, in the meantime, the immediate duty of Canada and the impending necessity of the Empire can best be discharged and met by placing, without delay, at the disposal of the Imperial authorities, as a free and loyal contribution from the people of Canada, such an amount as may be

sufficient to purchase or construct two battleships or armoured cruisers of the latest Dreadnaught type, giving to the Admiralty full discretion to expend the said sum at such time and for such purposes of Naval defence as in their judgment may best serve to increase the united strength of the Empire and thus assure its peace and security.

Mr. F. D. Monk followed. He claimed that this creation of a Canadian Navy was a disguised method of contribution to Imperial defence and quoted various reports and statements emanating from the Imperial Defence Conference of 1909—especially the Military Memorandum. "I affirm that even for a layman like myself it is impossible to read over that Military Memorandum, approved of by our Delegates, without arriving at the conclusion that the whole of this scheme exhibits the constant carrying out of what has been characterized in a vague kind of way, since some years in this country and elsewhere, as the Imperialist scheme; the putting into execution of a political union, practically, of the Empire and the abolition of what is most important in the autonomy of the Dependencies, reducing them in a certain sense to mere municipal institutions and conferring upon the Imperial authorities at home, without any corresponding privilege to ourselves, of an absolute right of control without any consultative voice on our part whatever." He criticized Sir Wilfrid Laurier for his use of the term "Suzerain" in reference to the King; defined the Sovereign's extensive and varied powers; incidentally described the Prime Minister as "a master of circumlocution and deceit"; and described the results of the Government's policy as follows:

1. We become more strictly bound by the Foreign policy of the British Government, its alliances offensive and defensive, for the reason that we engage to support by force the Empire's exterior action.
2. If the scheme of the Imperial Defence Conference is approved by us, we are bound to participate as belligerents in all British wars.
3. We become parties to all British guarantees to Foreign nations.
4. We receive no guarantee as to the maintenance of the integrity of our own Dominion. Most important of all, we have no voice of any kind in the conduct of Imperial affairs, while being bound by Imperial obligations towards Foreign countries. We become liable to the political and financial results of those obligations, without any representation, or administrative responsibility.

Mr. Monk went on to vigorously attack the old Imperial Federation League, the existing British Empire League, and Imperialists, generally, as "anti-Canadians"; to describe the British Government as always ready to sacrifice Canadian territory or diplomatic interests; and to denounce the Canadian Government as ready to give everything for nothing when attending Conferences in England. He moved an amendment to the Opposition Leader's Resolution as follows: "This House, while declaring its unalterable devotion to the British Crown, is of opinion that the Bill now submitted for its consideration changes the relations of Canada with the Empire and ought, in consequence, to be submitted to the

Canadian people in order to obtain at once the nation's opinion by means of a Plebiscite." The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Postmaster-General, replied to Mr. Monk in an eloquent and forcible speech. He described the importance of protecting the farmers' products on the Atlantic—90 per cent. of all Canada's agricultural exports going to England; denounced the dependence of some people upon the Monroe Doctrine as cowardly and, in the end, useless—a delusion and a distortion of the facts; declared that the rebels of 1837-8 did not fight against Great Britain but against local institutions and grievances; described British Naval supremacy as vital to Canada and Canadians.

> We are interested primarily in maintaining her supremacy, because we know that that supremacy has been the means of maintaining throughout, not only the British colonies and dependencies, but throughout the civilized world, wherever there were small nations persecuted by tyranny, the principle of right and justice and liberty. It was through that British supremacy that liberty was secured to minorities. We pay no tribute. We pay nothing towards her Navy. We enjoy absolute autonomy and it is through that very autonomy, through our own free-will, that we make to-day this new departure of a Canadian Navy, in order to help the Mother Country in first defending our own country, as the loyal subjects that we are, and in co-operating loyally with the Mother-Country in case of emergency.

Mr. Lemieux described direct contribution as being taxation without representation and an impossible condition; quoted Sir W. H. White as declaring the construction of small war vessels equally important with that of great ones; deprecated the German "war scare" and declared it a thing of the past; opposed "the splendid isolation of the French-Canadian race" urged by Messrs. Monk and Bourassa; spoke of the indebtedness of his people to the British Crown. "It is to the interest of the French-Canadian citizen, whether he be a layman or a priest, and especially a priest and bishop of my own Church, to fight for the maintenance of British supremacy in order to maintain the rights, the privileges and the franchises which were obtained from the patriots of the British Parliament in 1774." Sir Frederick Borden defended the Government's policy at the Imperial Conferences; stated the approximate expenditure upon the Naval service during the next four years at a total of $6,685,000; estimated the annual cost of maintenance at $3,680,000 and the total cost of construction—ships and necessary buildings such as the Naval College, dockyards, repairs, etc.—at $11,730,000; quoted various German works and speeches to prove that Germany's Naval construction was not aimed at England except in a purely defensive sense; declared it to be Canada's duty to assist the Mother-Country in every way possible. As to the rest: "My notion of the way to build up the Empire, my idea of true Imperialism is for each one of the great Dominions that make up the galaxy of nations constituting this

great Empire, to enter upon the task of developing itself to the utmost. Let each one of these Dominions make itself strong by improving its trade connections and its trade routes and by developing the great natural resources within its limits, and, not forgetting at the same time its duty in reference to the defence of the Empire."

The Hon. George E. Foster was the next speaker and with characteristic fervour and force made a Conservative attack upon the Government policy. His definition of an Imperialist was as follows: "The Imperialist is a man who, while doing all his duty to his own country, is part of an Empire into which he was born and in which he desires to remain. He is a man who loves his country, gives up not one whit of its proper responsibility and proper obligations and proper autonomy, but at the same time does not go down to the market-places of Boston and New York to declare that he is in favour of the Independence of this country of ours." He described the talk about autonomy in this connection as "tilting at windmills"; declared the days of centralization as quite gone and a bogie used by the Premier to prejudice his opponents; described the British proposals which had been turned down at the Defence Conference as follows: "The Pacific Ocean has been revolutionized in the last ten years. On the Pacific Ocean Britain's fleet is not numerous—it is weak; and the facing fleets are daily growing stronger. Britain, in conjunction with Australia and New Zealand and, as she fondly hoped, Canada, made this proposition first. She said: Join with Australia and New Zealand and the British Government, and let us build four units, fifty-three vessels, and place them with their four Dreadnaught leaders in the Pacific Ocean. If you do that you will confer an absolute favour upon the British Empire. You will put in those unprotected seas a strong fleet that will be amply able to hold those waters against all comers, until, if it were necessary in a great emergency, British aid could come from other quarters to help you in your conflict. What a splendid idea? One fleet of four participants, strong with their Dreadnaughts, and strong with their equipment for effective naval warfare."

A careful analysis of the Defence Conference followed together with a vigorous denunciation of Canada's "pitiable position" in its debates. To the idea that only in an emergency should Canada aid the Empire he objected strongly. "I say that if for nothing else but the almost intolerable burden which the British taxpayer is carrying and which will be made heavier upon him with each succeeding year, for which he and he alone pays, but as the result of which we have the security of our commerce, the security and peace of our country, the peace of the Empire and the world—I say that, for this reason and outside of all emergencies, Canada with her one hundred millions of revenue, with her strength and wealth and power, ought to contribute immediately toward that

Navy from which she has taken the benefits and to which she has contributed nothing in men or money."

In the ensuing debate, which continued on February 8, 15, 16, 22, 23, 24, 28, March 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, April 5, 19, 20, every form of argument was exploited and repeated over and over again in varied and sometimes interesting forms. The relations of Canada to the Empire were threshed out in every phase bearing upon Defence—without however, any constructive advocacy or policy along the lines of constitutional representation in Britain being evolved by either party. That issue was carefully avoided except in the negative sense of Liberal protests against any direct contribution to Imperial defence without representation. Mr. E. M. Macdonald (Lib.) denounced contribution as a tribute, on Feb. 15, and this was the favourite form of Liberal argument throughout the debate. He quoted the Australian Defence Act of 1903 as embodying clauses similar to those of the Canadian Act and as stating that "the Governor-General may in time of war—for the defence and protection of the Commonwealth and of the several states thereof—place the naval forces or any part thereof on board any ship of the King's Navy on the Australian station, and during the time they are so placed they shall be under the command of the officer commanding the ship upon which they are placed and be subject to all laws and regulations to which the King's Naval forces are subject." His conclusion was an eloquent eulogy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier as an Imperial statesman and the Navy Bill as an Empire measure. "And now, in order to assist in maintaining the supremacy of Britain on the ocean, having reached that stage in our national history when we are in a financial position to do so, we relieve the nation's burdens by inaugurating a fleet that in the days to come will grow as we grow, and develop with our strength as we develop in population and wealth, and stand at all times for the Empire in peace and war."

Mr. Martin Burrell (Cons.) was strongly British in his speech. "We want not a separated country, not a fleet which in the hour of danger may or may not lift a hand, or fire a gun, whose vessels according to a significant hint may or may not be flying a distinctive flag, but we want one King, one Fleet, one Flag." He, as well as practically all of the Conservative speakers, emphasized the German danger, laid stress upon the agreement of Australia and New Zealand with the Admiralty proposals at the 1909 Conference, and denounced the Canadian Government for not meeting the wishes of British leaders and experts in evolving one Imperial Navy, composed of many branches, rather than a Canadian Navy isolated in its control from the British central power.

Mr. F. D. Congdon (Feb. 16) gave the view of many Liberal members in declaring the German issue a panic created, he declared in unusually strong language, by "the resolute lying of a few respectable men." Mr. G. H. Cowan (Cons.) proclaimed

any hesitation on the part of Canada to allow its Navy to participate in an Empire war as a declaration of neutrality and this to be equivalent to a declaration of Independence. He also claimed that by the British North America Act the command of both the Naval and Military forces in Canada were vested in the King and that, therefore, to enact that the King, through his local advisers, "may" do this or that was unconstitutional. He claimed all through his speech that it was really the Independence of Canada the Government was aiming at. Lieut.-Colonel H. H. McLean took a somewhat different view from most of his Liberal confrères, proclaimed his preference for the Fleet unit recommended by the Admiralty and intimated his belief that there was something in the assertions that a crisis and emergency existed. He freely denounced any talk of Canadian Independence. Mr. Ralph Smith (Lib.) pointed out that the new Act vested the command of the Naval forces in the King and that, therefore, Mr. Cowan's argument was baseless. He, incidentally, defended British diplomacy in these terms: "No man is in a position to doubt the wisdom of British diplomacy who refuses to spend a dollar for the protection of his own country. Britain has undoubtedly, in her diplomatic negotiations, to make compromises, but it must be remembered that she has to protect every country within the Empire, and all her diplomatic resources have had to be exercised in favour of the Empire." His point on the proposal to submit the Navy question to the people was that the protection of coasts and commerce was a natural and logical duty of government while the Opposition leader's policy of a direct contribution of $20,000,000 or more to the British Exchequer was the matter which should really be placed before the people for decision and action.

A new argument was brought forward by Mr. F. L. Schaffner (Cons.) in the statement that Canada borrowed yearly as much from Great Britain as did the United States, Japan, Russia, Mexico, and Chili—$200,000,000 a year as compared with the United States figures of $68,000,000. He took a straight stand on the Empire issue and urged that union is strength while greater union is greater strength. He quoted Rosebery, Grey, McKenna, Lyttleton, Balfour and Asquith as proving the existence of a German crisis and concluded by declaring (1) that absolute dependence upon Britain for Naval protection was intolerable; (2) that Canadians would almost unanimously vote against this situation; (3) that as 95 per cent. of Canadian exports were water-borne it was of the utmost importance to have the trade routes protected; (4) that the Government's Naval policy was miserably inadequate; (5) that the proper policy was "a great Imperial Navy, the expense of which was borne by the whole British Empire"; (6) that one or two Dreadnaughts should be immediately constructed at the expense of Canada; (7) that his policy was "one Throne, one Flag, one Navy."

Mr. L. A. A. Rivet (Lib.) followed in a French-Canadian view of the measure which he claimed was, "with slight variations," based entirely upon the Militia Act. The much-discussed Clause 18 simply gave the Government power, in case of emergency, to place the Naval service at the disposal of the British Admiralty. He rather logically analyzed the two extremes of opposition—Mr. Borden who claimed that this Clause accentuated Canadian autonomy, and Mr. Monk who contended that it was destructive of Canadian autonomy. His basic conclusions as to the situation were (1) that the organization of a Naval Force was not a blessing but a necessity; (2) that militarism was a preponderance of national consideration given to the military element and ideal; (3) that the Colonial tie was one of quasi-independence and almost imperceptible yet "it exists in all its strength and only a successful revolution or the consent of Great Britain could dissolve it"; (4) that the safety of the British Empire lay in "liberty of action and the free autonomous development of its component parts." He denounced Mr. Monk and the Nationalists as urging premises which drove straight for separation from England; declared that such a result would impose still greater burdens on Canada; denounced the Monroe Doctrine and those who leaned upon what he termed vassalage to the United States; deprecated immediate Independence but proclaimed the right of those who looked forward to this end as a distant possibility; declared the only true Imperialism to be that based upon a reciprocity of interest between England and Canada; deprecated the German "scare" but at the same time proclaimed Great Britain the peace-maker of Europe. He would vote for the Bill for reasons given in the following summary:

1. Because it is based on Canada's traditional policy of providing for her own defence.
2. Because the establishment of a Canadian Naval service is but the opportune crowning of our system of national defence.
3. Because, in the establishment of that Naval fleet, the Government is actuated by those principles of autonomy that ever guided our national life.
4. Because the autonomy of our country is sufficiently guarateed by Clauses 18 and 19 of the Bill.
5. Because the mobilizing, under sanction of Parliament and for the benefit of the Empire, of our Canadian Navy is not incompatible with Canada's autonomy, but is merely the execution of a duty of assistance to Britain always recognized and fulfilled by our country.
6. Because the maintaining of Great Britain's maritime power is one of the best safe-guards of our development and security.
7. Because Canada's independence or annexation to the United States instead of lessening would considerably increase the obligations and sacrifices thereby sought to be avoided.

The speech of Mr. J. W. Edwards (Cons.) which followed (Feb. 23) attracted a good deal of public attention because of its frank references to French-Canadian opinion: "Time and again

it has been impressed upon us in this House that there is an anti-Imperial sentiment in the Province of Quebec which has to be reckoned with when any great political question comes before this House and country. There is no getting around this, and there is no use in mincing words in dealing with it. We have heard it stated in this House within the last few days that if one should undertake to criticize an estimate for a wharf or a post office in the Province of Quebec he is liable to be misrepresented in that Province as being antagonistic to the French-Canadian people. We know that, time and again, we have been cautioned to be very careful how we considered any question on which the people of Lower Canada have an opinion which differs from ours. In the consideration of the French Treaty it was almost as much as a man's position was worth to express an adverse criticism, no matter how honestly he might hold that view, for fear of being misrepresented as an Anglo-Saxon bigot."

After summarizing the Riel and Manitoba School and other questions Mr. Edwards went on: "It seems that the uppermost thought in the mind of the Government is: What will Quebec say or think? Ontario and other Provinces, they seem to conclude, can be relied upon to be fooled as usual with a few sentences having an Imperial ring, but really as empty as sounding brass. I have not one word to say against the French-Canadians of this country. I believe they are an energetic and intelligent people. . . . I do not like to use the word disloyalty, but I do believe we have ample evidences in this House, in the expressions which have fallen from the lips of different speakers, that there is in the Province of Quebec an anti-British or, if you like it better, an anti-Imperial sentiment. I propose to deal with that matter squarely and to place the blame for that sentiment, which I do not consider in the interests of Canada, where it justly belongs."

He then analyzed the writings of Tardivel and his book, *Pour la Patrie,* which advocated the formation of a French Republic and of which the Quebec Legislature in 1896 purchased a number of copies; reviewed the Mercier advocacy of Independence in 1892 or thereabouts and quoted from alleged Liberal campaign literature in the 1896 elections of an anti-British character; pointed out that the disloyalty charged was amongst the political leaders of Quebec and not the mass of the people. He denounced any talk or thought of separation from the Empire, dealt with Canada's indebtedness to Great Britain, quoted at length from a recent *brochure* by the author of this volume on the same subject, referred to the German emergency and concluded as follows: "This policy enunciated by the Prime Minister and by his Government is, I firmly believe, part of a plan to bring about separation. Canada's destiny is in our hands; the issue for us to decide upon is not one as between giving Dreadnaughts and building Bristols; the issue we have to decide now is as to whether we shall turn in the direction

HIS MAJESTY'S CANADIAN SHIP *Niobe*.

The first ship of the new Canadian Navy.

of separation and independence or, rejecting that, turn ourselves to a closer unity between Canada and the Empire at large."

This speech aroused much attention and though Mr. Edwards strongly denied any idea of intending to create racial friction, the French-Canadian members on the Liberal side, especially, and the Liberal press, generally, took it up in that sense and charged him with this offence. Mr. H. S. Beland (Lib.) in a short address given in French denied Mr. Edwards' arguments and indicated that the new policy was a matter of maritime police more than anything else. Mr. C. J. Doherty (Cons.) followed and stated that certain quotations made by Mr. Edwards were incorrect in the translation which he had seen and, also, that as the separationist advocacy of Mr. Mercier was carried on after he had been driven from power it did not properly represent French-Canadian opinion. He differed from other Conservative speakers in one important respect: "I say, that to my mind it is an uncontrovertible proposition that this Bill is before the House because it purports to be the first step on the part of Canada in the direction of establishing a permanent policy of participation in and contribution to the maintenance of an Imperial naval force and of sharing in the naval defence of the Empire as a whole."

He argued, however, that motives were nothing to him, that the efficiency and value of the contribution were the important points, that the essence of this part of the question was in the fact that modern naval warfare involved the principle of attack and general offence, rather than mere local defence, that if this premise were correct the proposed plan was futile to help the Empire, that the control of a Navy lay properly in the hands which controlled the Foreign policy. He argued at length for a policy of contribution to Imperial defence, accompanied by an organized share in the Empire's Foreign policy. "I am here to say that, when this duty is presented to us of our taking a share in the maintenance of the naval forces of this Empire, there is necessarily presented to us at the same time another duty, the duty of our taking our share in the heavy burden of the control of the Foreign affairs of this Empire." The question of autonomy and control he handled in the following incisive terms: "That force, whatever it may be, is to go on through all the piping times of peace with, as its Commander-in-Chief, His Majesty the King, floating the flag of the Empire. This Government takes credit to itself that by the creation of this Navy it is making a contribution to Imperial defence. It is only when the war is declared, it is only in face of the enemy, that this Government proposes that Canada should decide whether its Navy is going to fight or not." Canada's autonomy might be safe in such a policy but where, he asked, was Canada's honour?

In following, Mr. Onesphore Turgeon, a French-Canadian Liberal from New Brunswick, eulogized British power and policy

in the most unstinted terms: "Over all world powers the British Empire holds supremacy and exercises it in the best interests of humanity and civilization, and it behooves every British subject in every part of the world, according to his means, to work in the defence of the British Empire, in defence of that power which so gloriously protects civil, political and religious liberty. It is to that power that Canada owes her autonomy." He argued at length against the capacity or intention of Germany to attack Great Britain. Mr. G. H. Barnard (Cons.) was emphatic in his concluding references to the Bill: "I say that any man who is in favour of British connection, and the maintenace of British connection, is guilty of a breach of duty to himself and to the country if he votes for the second reading of this Bill. I am willing to vote for a Canadian Navy that is started on right lines, that is to say, on lines that will tend towards the consolidation of the Empire. But for a Canadian Navy which is to be started on lines such as these, which I believe are lines designed or at any rate tending, to the dismemberment of the Empire, the severance of Canada from its allegiance to the British Crown, I for one will never vote." He was followed (Feb. 24) by Mr. E. B. Devlin (Lib.) who argued at length in opposition to Mr. Edwards' speech. As to the Navy he was enthusiastic. "The time will come when Canada will realize that the Navy is one of the richest assets which this country can possess. It will develop our industries, will open up our mines, will give general employment, and will relieve us from the condition of dependency in which we now find ourselves."

The speech of Mr. Charles A. Magrath (Cons.) was a notable contribution to the debate on Feb. 2. It was a vigorous appeal for British and Imperial sentiment and unity; it was a continuation of the Conservative claim that, as he put it, the Canadian Navy was "a step away from the Motherland, a step towards disintegration in the British family." He summed up the present situation in Canada as follows: "I say there is too much drifting, too much running to political corners to sift out the winds of temporary political advantage, too much placing of ears to the ground to listen for the rumblings of discontented vote manipulators, too little thought of great principles and the willingness to go down and out for them, too little effort to create a strong, healthy public opinion in this country to deal intelligently with all large issues." Mr. D. D. McKenzie (Lib.) claimed that under existing conditions a strong squadron or the ship of a Foreign power could take possession of the great coal mines of Nova Scotia; Mr. J. W. Daniel (Cons.) brought out the point that a Government which wished to do nothing could, in a crisis of Imperial war avoid, under the Naval Act, putting the Navy at the service of Britain and be under no compulsion to call Parliament together.

His speech was strongly Imperialistic with "one Navy, one Control, one Flag" as the basis. Mr. John Best (Cons.) con-

tended that "we cannot maintain British connection and stand aloof from Europe"; Mr. E. N. Lewis (Cons.) opposed both the Canadian Navy and the British contribution and suggested an arrangement under which Great Britain might send out a dozen or more men-of-war on which 40,000 Canadian fishermen could be trained as sailors; Mr. M. Y. McLean (Lib.) presented a new view of the question of Canada's obligations in defence: "I say this claim of our Hon. friends opposite that we are greatly indebted to Great Britain is a fallacy which cannot be supported by fact. As a Canadian, I wish to say that in a material sense we are not indebted to Great Britain for anything, and in no sense is Canada indebted to her for more than good-will and filial affection. . . . . The most silly contention I think I have ever heard made in this House is that she has protected our shores from invasion by foreign foes." This latter speech evoked strong Conservative comment and Mr. J. E. Armstrong (Mch. 1) replied to the point raised as follows:

> We have always had the protection of the greatest sea power on the earth. England has loaned us, in addition to that protection, hundreds of millions of pounds sterling for the development of our waterways and railways and public institutions in general, so that when the Hon. member for South Huron (Mr. McLean) made the statement that Great Britain had done little for us that statement was not based on fact. Between 1852 and 1902 Great Britain spent $85,000,000 on military expenditure in this country. Go back 100 years and you will find that she spent $170,000,000, in addition, making a total of $255,000,000 in 150 years. In addition she spent $35,000,000 on the citadel and public works in the City of Quebec and $81,000,000 on our canals before we took them over. Again she spent $56,000,000 on all kinds of public works in this country before Confederation. And I want you to remember that I am not taking into consideration the War of 1775 or the public works on which enormous sums of money were expended in 1778 when these were built at Levis, Kingston, Montreal, Halifax, Toronto, St. John and many other places. I am not taking into consideration the War of 1812, which lasted, so far as the British taxpayer is concerned, from 1811 to 1815, and I could go on and show you what she expended on roads and bridges which she made in this country. The expenditure of the Treasury of Britain on our railways and public works would reach over $1,000,000,000.

Mr. E. Guss Porter (Cons.) reiterated, on Mch. 3rd, his party's contention that the Navy Bill "smacked of sedition" and made for separation and independence rather than co-operation and unity. He vigorously defended British diplomacy in Canadian affairs. Mr. A. Lachance (Lib.) quoted from Sir John Young, Governor-General in 1869 and from the London *Times* of the same period to prove that Independence was the natural and inevitable outcome for Great Britain's Colonies—although he did not actually urge that policy for immediate consideration. Mr. G. H. Perley (Cons.) dealt on Mch. 7th with the greatness of the Empire, the value of its unity and the necessity of Canada contributing to its defence in an efficient manner and, at the same time, with a view to representation in its Government. Mr. O. S. Crocket (Cons.) asked

these questions: "Why does the Government of Canada want a Navy separate from and independent of the British Navy, repudiating as this Bill does all connection with the British Admiralty? Is it that we know better how to build a Navy? Is it that we can build it and maintain it more cheaply or more efficiently than the British Admiralty? Is it that a Navy constructed under the direction of the Government of Canada will be more valuable and effective for the defence of the Empire, or for the defence of Canada alone, if you like, than the British Navy?"

Mr. D. H. McAllister (Lib.) taunted the Opposition Leader with urging that the Government expenditure in Canada upon the Navy should be voted on by the people while he was quite ready to pay $20,000,000 to the British Admiralty without any such reference or consent. He wanted "a Canadian navy in Canada built with Canadian money by Canadian people; under local control in time of peace and Imperial control in time of war." Mr. David Marshall (Cons.) attacked the Government's policy (Mch. 7) for this reason: "The creation of a Navy, however small, involves years of building and years of training, and an outlay of which no man can see the end. We are told that the fleet will cost eleven millions. We were told that the Grand Trunk Pacific would cost thirteen millions, and it has already passed the hundred million mark. We may take it then that the creation of a Canadian Navy is not intended as an aid to the Mother Country in a crisis present or immediate." Mr. J. P. Molloy (Lib.) defended it for the following seven reasons:

1. Because the Imperial authorities approve it and they are the best judges.
2. Because, for Imperial reasons the protection of trade routes is the most difficult part of the British Navy's work, and it can be better done by home squadrons in home waters.
3. Because, as Canadians we should be proud to bear our own burdens and not pay others to bear them.
4. Because, though we may never seek war ourselves we incur dangers all the while we are under the flag, and we want to prepare to defend the flag.
5. Because it is true that much of the money spent on warlike equipment is wasted in times of peace; but if we have to spend this money we might as well be utilizing Canadian resources and building up Canadian industries with it.
6. Because, in this work of protecting our own commerce and our own coasts, we need only the light, small and speedy craft which are known as third-class cruisers and river craft, and we can in a short time put ourselves in a position both to build these and train our own men to man them.
7. Because we Britishers beyond the seas should feel ashamed to think that the Britishers at home have to worry about the protection of our thousands of miles of coast line when we can do it ourselves.

This debate on the 2nd reading included many other speakers and nearly all the French-Canadians used the French language. The chief portion of the debate ended on March 9th when the divi-

sion against Mr. Monk's amendment to the amendment was 175 to 18. Those who supported the insurgent Conservative were Messrs. P. E. Blondin, A. Broder, T. Chisholm, J. A. Currie, C. J. Doherty, R. Forget, J. Herron, C. Jameson, E. N. Lewis, J. A. Lortie, W. B. Nantel, E. Paquet, S. S. Sharpe, A. Verville, G. V. White, O. J. Wilcox and A. N. Worthington—all Conservatives with the exception of Mr. Verville. Mr. Borden's Resolution was then defeated by 129 to 74. The Conservatives rose and sang the National Anthem; the Liberals joined in it and the debate was over.

The discussion was resumed on March 10 by Mr. W. B. Northrup (Cons.) who contended at length that the Navy Bill was unconstitutional because it infringed upon the King's admitted prerogative of control; pointed out that the naturalization laws of the Empire only allowed Canada to make British subjects within the bounds of Canada and that this would be a serious matter for, say, American-Canadians serving in the proposed Navy in time of war; referred to diplomatic issues and stated that "history has been entirely re-written within the last ten or fifteen years, and to-day we have the strongest proofs that at the time of the American Revolution nine-tenths of the wrongs were committed by the revolting Colonies"; and declared that "British diplomacy has been exercised with wisdom and success for the benefit of Canada." He concluded by moving the Bill be read this time six months.

Mr. W. F. Maclean (Ind.-Cons.) described the national greatness and permanence of a people as depending on its sea-power. "If," he said, "we wish to be in the Empire, and to assist in holding that great fabric together for what it can do for humanity, we must join with England in maintaining sea-power and sea-power of the highest kind, and sea-power at home." He wanted Naval construction to commence in Canada, he wanted Dreadnaughts as well as cruisers, he supported the Bill as a weak beginning of a good project. Mr. William Wright (Cons.) took strong ground upon the question of Canada's debt to Britain. "Let me point out that for hundreds of years Great Britain has been laying the foundations for the peace of Canada as well as other parts of her Empire. There is not a privilege which the Canadian people enjoy to-day which has not been secured to us by the expenditure of the blood and treasure of the Motherland, and we would be ingrate indeed to refuse to-day to give practical assistance to the parent state, and her other oversea Dominions." Mr. R. S. Lake (Cons.) supported Mr. Northrup's motion for these reasons:

1. The essential features of the Bill provide for an independent Canadian Navy which shall take no part in, or rally to the defence of, other parts of the Empire unless specially authorized to do so by the Government of the day.

2. That even if authorized to fight by the Government in power, it can render no assistance to the Empire in a fleet engagement, and would have to confine its energy to protecting commerce close to Canadian shores and then only when no superior ship of the enemy was in the neighbourhood.

3. It provides for defence from a thoroughly local standpoint which Lord Selborne, when first Lord of the Admiralty, declared to be a policy which simply invited disaster.

4. That the power given to the Government of the day to remain neutral in case of Great Britain being engaged in Naval war includes necessarily the power to haul down the flag and declare the independence of Canada without giving Canada the chance to pronounce upon the subject.

He quoted Lord Tweedmouth's statement as First Lord of the Admiralty in 1907, to prove the difference between the British and Canadian attitude: "We want you to give us all the assistance that you can, but we do not come to you as beggars; we gladly take all that you can give us, but at the same time if you are not inclined to give us the help that we hope to have from you, we acknowledge our absolute obligation to defend the King's dominions across the seas to the best of our ability." After brief speeches from W. D. Staples, T. G. Wallace and Glen Campbell —all Conservatives—the motion was defeated by 119 to 78 and the second reading adopted by the same vote reversed. The third reading of the Bill was moved by the Premier on Apr. 20 without a speech and was followed by the Opposition Leader in a brief address. Mr. Borden carefully divided the question at issue into two distinct elements: "The first consideration is how we may best give aid in what I consider to be the present emergent condition of the Empire, the second is what will be a reasonable basis of permanent co-operation by Canada in the naval defence of the Empire. In the former respect an immediate cash contribution was desirable; in the latter both time and propriety suggested a decision by the people themselves. Under existing proposals the Canadian Navy would be a Canadian force in time of peace; in time of war it would be an Order-in-Council Navy." Mr. Borden pictured a Russian or German iron-clad holding back its torpedo from the side of a Canadian ship until the Captain received word that the Order-in-Council was passed! There was no further discussion and the division was then taken—111 to 70.

Meanwhile, on Apl. 18, Sir Wilfrid Laurier had moved in Committee the Resolutions upon which a Bill was subsequently based and passed constituting a Department of Naval Service to be presided over by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and authorizing the immediate appointment of a Deputy Minister. On the following day some interesting discussions took place. The Premier contended that the prerogative of the Crown in Britain was no longer in force as to the Army and Navy because they were controlled or managed by Parliament; Mr. Borden did not agree with this entirely and pointed out that, in any event, Canada was

bound by a written constitution of which the King was a part. Mr. Aylesworth, Minister of Justice, pointed out that the Imperial Act of 1867 empowered the Canadian Parliament to make laws "in relation to militia, military and naval service and defence." He argued at length that there was a great difference between a power "vested" in the Sovereign and one "exercised" by the Sovereign. Mr. E. A. Lancaster urged that the Act gave a prerogative to the Governor-General which was distinct from that of the King whom he represented; Mr. J. A. Currie contended that in practice the Canadian Navy would, by the terms of this Bill, be entirely under the command of the Premier for the time being and might, by eliminating the King's power, be used by a majority as an iron flail over a minority struggling for constitutional liberties; Mr. R. L. Borden put the total cost of the *Niobe* and *Rainbow,* the construction of 11 ships as planned, the up-keep for six years thereafter ($25,500,000), the cost of the Head-quarters Staff and interest and depreciation, at a total expenditure—on preliminaries and six years' maintenance—of $58,484,040. The following important discussion then took place—*Hansard,* pages 7621-3:

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: On Section 18, Naval Service may be at disposal of His Majesty in emergency.

Mr. R. L. Borden: I would like to know what will happen in case of war, or in an emergency, if the Governor-in-Council does not make any such order.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: Then the Navy does not take part in the war but remains in inactive service.

Mr. R. L. Borden: Unless this country is independent you can never avoid taking part in a war. These ships are not on land. They are on the sea and the sea is one. It surrounds the world and all this continent. The ships of the enemy are on the sea and our ships are on the sea. I could understand how land forces might be kept in Canada when war is not prevailing in Canada. I can understand how they might not take part in a war, but how a navy can be kept practically neutral, in time of war with a naval power, utterly passes my comprehension.

Mr. Sproule: The Prime Minister said when England is at war Canada is at war.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: Undoubtedly, when England is at war, Canada is at war, but it does not follow that Canada is bound to take part in all the wars in which England is engaged. These wars may be very far from Canada. These wars may be of such a character that Canada might have no interest in them. They might be of serious moment or they might be insignificant.

Mr. R. L. Borden: But I am not talking of that kind of war. I am talking of a war in which the Empire might be engaged in a struggle with one of the great Naval powers. For my part, I do not see how it is possible, in the first place, to work out this scheme which is proposed by the Government. When our ships are on the high seas they will I presume be flying the flag of the Empire, the British flag. If they are flying the British flag, then they will be subject to attack, and if they are subject to attack, what are they going to do?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: There is no doubt that there may be cases in which, unfortunately, the naval supremacy of Great Britain may be challenged. If, which God forbid, such an occasion should arise, then this Navy of ours, small as it is, with all the resources of Canada behind it,

will be placed at the command of England. But there are wars in which Great Britain may be engaged which will not tax her resources, which will not put her in peril, and in which, in my humble judgment, it would be folly for Canada to take part at all. I instanced, in discussing the first reading of this Bill, the Crimean War. I state now, as I stated then, that it would be folly for Canada to take part in such a war as the Crimean War. . . . My Hon. friend will say, But what will happen if our ship is on the high seas and is attacked? Sir, if it is attacked, it will defend itself, and I have no doubt will give a good account of itself.

Mr. R. L. Borden: Suppose a Canadian ship meets a ship of similar armament and power belonging to an enemy, meets her on the high seas, what is she to do? I do not say if she is attacked; but will she attack, will she fight?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: I do not know that she would fight, I do not know that she should fight either. She should not fight until the Government by which she is commissioned have determined whether she should go into the war.

Mr. R. L. Borden: The position of the Prime Minister is that ships flying the British flag should meet an enemy on the high seas and not attack them. That is a new position for the British Navy.

In a further speech Sir Wilfrid Laurier reiterated his statement that "when Great Britain is at war we are at war." Mr. Borden followed in these words: "I say that in any war where naval forces can be engaged, the Canadian naval force ought to be in exactly the same position as the Impercial naval force; in a war of the Empire, the Canadian naval force ought to be classed exactly in the same category as the other forces of the Empire. I say that is the only practical and workable theory on which you can devise a scheme for maintaining a great naval force of the Empire if the Empire is to hold together." The Premier then interjected the statement that the Egyptian War of 1882 was another in which Canada should not have taken part had it then possessed a Navy. Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance, took the following line of argument: "The Naval Service, then, is to be a service primarily for the defence of Canada but not, only, for the defence of Canada. Under the measure we are proposing we shall have a Canadian Service which is Canadian in time of peace, but which by the very machinery we have provided will unmistakeably become Imperial whenever the help of Canada is needed for the defence of the Empire. I accept the view that when the Empire is at war Canada is at war; Canada will never need defence except when the Empire needs defence, and so I say the Canadian Navy, while supplied primarily for the defence of our shores, is after all but a grant to the Royal Navy in time of peace, and will become an integral part of the Royal Navy whenever the war alarm is sounded." Mr. Edmund Bristol (Cons.) compressed his view into these words: "If the Navy of Great Britain is supreme on the seas, then this Order-in-Council Navy is absolutely useless and unnecessary. On the other hand, if Great Britain loses the supremacy of the seas, the money spent on this Navy is wasted and worse than wasted." The dependence

of Canada was on the one great British Navy which it should try to strengthen.

On Apr. 6 the House was passed into Committee by Sir Wilfrid Laurier upon Resolutions, duly approved, and authorizing certain subsidies to be paid for Dry-dock construction—naval and general in character—floating dry-docks, large and small, with various attached conditions and subject to Order-in-Council as to terms, tolls, rates, &c. In asking a vote of $3,000,000 for the Naval Service on April 30—including the upkeep of the Halifax and Esquimalt dockyards and maintenance of training schools—the Premier said: "On a previous occasion I stated to the House that it was our intention, as soon as the Navy Bill passed, to ask for tenders for the ten ships with which we propose to commence our Navy. It is not probable that any portion of the $3,000,000 for which we now ask will be applied this year to that purpose. Tenders will be called for, and the first thing the successful tenderer will have to do will be to put up a plant and, therefore, I do not think we shall be in a position this year to spend a single dollar of this amount." In answer to succeeding questions Sir Wilfrid stated the cost of the *Niobe* to be $1,075,000, which would come out of the above appropriation, with maintenance and repairs $413,000 additional; the cost of the *Rainbow* $250,000 with additional expenditures of $277,600; the officers and men were to be borrowed from the Imperial Navy and to remain in its service.

In the Senate the 2nd reading of the Naval Service Bill was moved by Sir R. Cartwright on Apl. 26 and the debate continued for a couple of days thereafter. The Hon. J. A. Lougheed, Opposition Leader, reviewed the arguments against the measure and concluded, like so many of his confrères in the Commons, that "the logical result of a Canadian Navy must be to produce in Canada ultimately a severance from Great Britain"; that the scheme itself was an evasion of responsibility; that it would have been better to give a direct grant to Britain and to then discuss a Federal Defence Committee for the Empire. He moved that "this House is not justified in giving its consent to this Bill until it is submitted to the judgment of the country." The Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain (Lib.) declared that "the principle of participating in the defence of the Empire is sustained by an overwhelming majority throughout this country"; the best means to attain this object was the policy of the Government. He described what French-Canadians had done for the Empire in times of war and spoke of British acts of kindness in return—including her generous treatment of 8,000 priests banished from France in 1794-5 and the National Fund of $2,200,000 collected for their use. As to the Fleet being used for the Empire in time of war he was emphatic: "Why all this question of shall and may? Share we must and go we shall."

The Hon. A. C. P. Landry (Cons.) quoted various Liberal speeches, or alleged speeches, by French-Canadians of a very different kind from the above. He quoted Hon. L. O. David who was said to have stated in the Quebec Legislature in March, 1890, that he preferred American Federation to Imperial Federation—annexation rather than close Empire unity. He quoted a resolution moved in the Club Nationale, Montreal, on Feb. 21, 1890, by Mr. R. Lemieux (now Postmaster-General) in favour of Independence and "emancipation from any European tie" which was carried unanimously.* Senator Landry denounced this policy either as an ideal or a reality. As to the future Navy, if the rest of Canada wanted it to be sent to aid England, "the Province of Quebec would accept the decision." The Hon. W. Roche (Lib.) pointed out the need of Canadian coasts for naval protection, the great coal resources of Nova Scotia, the fact that a Canadian naval force, if adequate, could command a portion of the seas for Britain and, besides protecting Canadian shipping, could convoy some of the British mercantile fleets and protect Canadian coasting vessels for British use. The Hon. J. H. Legris (Lib.) denounced the Navy Bill as (1) a new departure imposing an "unjust and unnecessary burden" upon the people; (2) as changing the constitutional position and wiping out a part of Canada's autonomy; (3) as springing a little-understood issue upon the people. Canada's best investment for the Empire was in the development of her resources and he believed the coming yearly expenditure upon this proposed scheme would be 15 or 20 millions of dollars. He quoted Senator David's *Laurier and His Times;* A. D. DeCelles' *Lafontaine and His Times* and *Le Canada* of Oct. 15, 1903, to prove that the Prime Minister had always resisted closer Empire union and Chamberlainism until now. He concluded by terming the Bill "a gigantic folly."

The Hon. Paschal Poirier (Cons.) in a brief speech eulogized Britain as opposed to Germany, denounced the Monroe Doctrine as useless, declared the building of a Navy by Canada to be "a national crime," and claimed that our future must be one of peace. The Hon. H. J. Cloran (Lib.) approved these sentiments and added the statement that British statesmen like Gladstone and Bright had looked forward to Canadian Independence. "I, as a young Canadian want to see my country not only free but independent." He opposed the Naval policy, urged Government and Opposition to keep cruisers in the background and "guide Canada toward full and free nationhood on the basis of peace." The Hon. L. O. David supported the Government policy, declared that "if Canada were independent it would have to spend a large

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* NOTE.—Subsequently Mr. Lemieux explained that this was a purely academic motion and a debate in which sides were taken without regard to personal opinion.

portion of its revenue on armaments," and observed that advocates of Independence, "if sincere, would be the first to demand the creation of a Navy." Canada owed to England the preparation to help the Empire in time of danger and in so doing to help Canada. He defined his loyalty thus: "I would be ashamed to take the position that the Province of Quebec had not the patriotism and courage to do what was necessary for the glory and the surety of the Empire and the preservation of the supremacy of Britain on the sea."

The Hon. P. A. Choquette (Lib.) quoted Liberal leaders, such as the Premier and Mr. Brodeur, as opposed to Imperialism and Militarism, claimed Canadian railways to be more useful to England than Canadian cruisers; quoted Sir C. Tupper, *Le Canada* and *Le Soliel* in proof of this; and supported Mr. Lougheed's amendment. The Hon. R. Dandurand (Lib.) supported the Bill and declared that "those who want Canada to be immune from Great Britain's wars dream of a status for this country which very much resembles independence." This was a delusion. "We are not independent; we are tied up to Great Britain by articles of partnership which no one in Canada wants to abandon or nullify." The Hon. George W. Ross (Lib.) followed in support of the Government. He welcomed the Bill as "an evidence that we recognize that if we are to take our place as a part of the Empire we must do our duty and bear part of its burdens as well as share in its responsibilities, its protection, and its honour." The conquest of England meant, he declared, the conquest of Canada. In his opinion a Canadian Navy meant the very reverse of severance from Great Britain. It meant more freedom and greater loyalty. England did not need money from Canada; she did need the support of a co-operative Navy. Sir Mackenzie Bowell (Cons.) was inclined to support the Navy policy if the Bill contained a proviso stating that in time of war the ships should automatically become part of the Imperial forces.

The Hon. Paschal Poirier (Cons.) in a brief speech eulogized it to be Canada's interest and duty "to protect the Empire and to do a fair share for its maintenance"; denied that any French-Canadian wanted Annexation and did not know of any who would be prepared to advocate Independence. "We are a free people protected by the best institutions known to the world and enjoying the benefit of the prestige and strength of the British Empire. . . . It is the duty of every citizen of this country to do his fair share towards maintaining the integrity of the Empire." The Hon. C. B. de Boucherville (Cons.) said that a simple Order-in-Council in an emergency could place the Canadian Fleet under the command of the nearest British Admiral who could send it to Japan or anywhere else. This was not autonomy or Canadian control in his opinion. It demanded popular consideration and a plebiscite. The Lougheed amendment was finally lost on

division and the Bill passed its second and third readings with little further discussion.

The Government's Naval Policy and Public Opinion

Closely associated with the political situation in England and Imperial relations with Germany; intimately bound up with the debates in Parliament just reviewed; were the actual policy of the Government, the practical steps taken to carry it out, the opinion of the people upon the proposals of the time. The Prime Minister's Toronto speech on Jan. 5th had given the keynote to much of the discussion already summarized. Canada a nation, in loyal allegiance to the King as titular head of the Empire, and in alliance with Great Britain, was the dominant principle of the speech. The German danger was minimized, as elsewhere stated, if not scouted; the great interest of Canada was proclaimed to be peace; the vital policy for Canada was one of increased transportation facilities. Optimism was visible throughout the address. "Is it any wonder when this country is known to be what it is, that it shall be the country of the twentieth century? One does not require to be a prophet to know and affirm in advance that for 100 years Canada will be the magnet of the civilized world."

Succeeding speeches in Parliament made the Navy the great issue of the year, the question of Imperial relations the pivotal point of attack and defence. In Sir Wilfrid Laurier's introductory speech, there, the new Navy was to consist of five cruisers and six destroyers costing £2,338,000 at British rates or 33 1-3 per cent. more if bulit in Canada as the Government proposed. The Canadian Navy was to be built in Canada if possible; it was to be under Canadian control but in times of emergency might be placed at the disposal of the King to serve as part of the Royal Navy; when Britain was at war, it was declared by the Premier, Canada was at war; a Canadian Naval College was to be established with naval pensions; there would be a permanent reserve and volunteer naval force without conscription or compulsion of any kind.

The Liberal English-speaking press was favourable to this policy and emphatic upon certain points much debated in Parliament. Upon what constituted "emergency," for instance, the Montreal *Herald* on Jan. 13 said: "There is no use quibbling over the meaning of all this. It means nothing more nor less than a formal declaration by Canada that she is in the Empire, that she is of the Empire, and that she is prepared to assume her fair share of the burden of the Empire. Mr. Borden may, to please some of his followers, plead for more, Mr. Monk for less, but the great majority of the people of Canada, if not inflamed by unwise appeals to racial or other prejudices will, we believe, support the Government's programme as being based on patriotism and common-sense, on a right conception of the needs of the future, and a proper appreciation of our duty to the Empire." As to the object of the policy the Toronto *Globe* of Jan. 15th was equally

explicit: "While Britain's supremacy now and for years to come, is unquestioned, the fact remains that the competition of a nation of 40,000,000 with one of 64,000,000 (Germany) must be very severe on the less populous country if the larger is determined to exceed it in strength. That is the situation with which the British Empire has to deal, and it must be dealt with not by a splurge, or spasm, but by a serious determination of all the Units to build up navies commensurate with their resources. It is easy for partisans to sneer about tin-pot navies, but in a comparatively few years the united Navies of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa should form a contingent of the Imperial fleet by no means to be despised."

In succeeding issues, Feb. 5, Feb. 8, Feb. 15, Mch. 14, Nov. 12, the latter paper argued editorially that the Navy was, like the Militia, a contribution to Empire defence; that it should, like the Militia, be under Canadian control in time of peace but that in any serious war it should be and would be placed under the control of the Admiralty; that there was no real emergency at present in the relations of Britain and Germany; that none-the-less British sea supremacy was vital and Britain's preparations commendable; that Colonial navies standing beside the Mother-Country would be instruments for enforcing peace; that nothing could be more provocative of separationist tendencies than handing over $25,000,000 a year to Britain as Mr. Borden proposed; that the growth of Canada's Navy "would no doubt be regulated by the world's naval outlook" and be, therefore, a yearly increasing contribution to Empire defence; that heretofore Canada had wisely devoted herself to developing the Empire's industrial strength, building railways, perfecting inland navigation and promoting production—"but the time had arrived for advance from the line of supplies to the line of defence."

The Halifax *Chronicle* laid stress upon another point. "The time having come for Canada to make a start with the Naval defences of her own coasts, it is essential to its development that the force should be a Canadian one under the absolute control of the Canadian people. It is no less essential, in our judgment, that the ships shall be built in Canada, for we believe we have now the opportunity to lay the foundations and presently to establish a great ship-building industry; for the construction of not only our own Navy, but of a fleet of merchant-men, which in years to come will carry the sea-borne commerce of the Dominion." According to the same paper on Feb. 4th: "The policy of the Government in creating a new Canadian Navy to act in co-operation with the Imperial fleet, is in accordance with the recommendations of the Admiralty, is based upon the sound principle of responsible government and is a great forward step in the evolution of Imperial unity." The Montreal *Herald* in February and March had a series of able front-page editorials defending and explaining the Naval

policy; condensing the arguments of a day's Parliamentary speeches into a paragraph. The following summary of the policy (Feb. 23) was notable:

It means, in the first place, the carrying out of Lord Milner's advice to develop new centres of strength, not to seek to shift the Empire's burdens from Britain to the Oversea Dominions.

It means the creation of a new national institution, with roots sunk in our national life, growing with our growth and responsive to the demands of our future.

It means the placing on our own shoulders—where it surely should be—of the burden of national defence.

It means ability to participate in the defence of the Empire; to take our share in the responsibilities of Empire.

It means development of our national life along those lines of self-government, within the Empire, which have brought us liberty and peace, and which can be departed from only at the cost of liberty and peace.

It means a development which, while satisfying the Imperialists, does no outrage to the feelings of those who to-day are not Empire-lovers but who may learn, through the freedom which is ours within the Empire, to accept the Imperial relation as something to be prized and preserved.

It means the expenditure of our money in our own way, the employment of our own sailors and our own mechanics; the opening of new channels for the activities, the ambitions, the enthusiasms, of our young men—activities, ambitions and enthusiasms in which the sons of Quebec can and will as freely share as the sons of Ontario.

It means, above all, that we escape no responsibility that is justly ours; that we evade no permanent duty by performing a passing one; that we do not face the shock of battle with a gift of bank notes to another country, but rather throw our own sons into the imminent deadly breach.

Upon the question of war and Canada's participation therein the Toronto *Star* of June 23 said: "The real meaning of the provision in the Canadian Navy Act is that the British Government must take the Canadian Government into its confidence, and that the public opinion of Canada expressed in Parliament and elsewhere must be considered. That is reasonable. British Ministers are not infallible and it is right that they should be guided by the public opinion of not only the United Kingdom but of all parts of the Empire which would be involved in war." Here and there in the party outside of Quebec—which is dealt with separately—there were discordant notes or peculiar statements. Mr. Charles Lunn, a Saskatchewan Liberal, for instance, wrote the Premier on Feb. 28th, expressing suspicion of the possible large expenditure upon a Canadian Navy and a preference for the British contribution plan; E. W. Thomson, the much-quoted Canadian Liberal and Ottawa correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* made this statement: "We depended long on England for coast defence. Now we have to depend on Ottawa, or go without, which would be dangerous. Our jingoes want us to go without or leave it to England who simply can't and won't do the business." But, upon the whole, the Liberal English press was united along the lines of special Canadian defence—a project and policy said to be helpful to both Canada and the Empire.

British opinion indicated confidence in Canada's loyalty, belief that its Navy would, as a matter of course, help in time of war, but doubt from a technical standpoint as to the wisdom of the Clause preventing automatic Admiralty control in time of war. The same view pertained as to the very similar policy of Australia. The Admiralty, however, while retaining its old-time belief that an efficient Navy must be one and indivisible, loyally helped the Canadian and Australian authorities at every point with advice, technical plans for construction, the loan of officers and men, the sale of training ships, estimates as to cost, &c. The *Spectator* approved of local navies as local centres of increasing power and Imperial support; the *Army and Navy Chronicle* declared that while mistakes were bound to be made yet, if Canada was in earnest, she would ultimately build up a Navy which would count for a lot in the defence of the Empire; the London *Standard* of June 23, hoped that the foundation of Canadian, Australian and New Zealand Navies was the beginning of a great Imperial Maritime Confederacy. Dr. Spencer Wilkinson, Professor of Military History at Oxford, took the view that the defence of all the Dominions against European menaces lay in Great Britain and in Europe—if that should break down they would be without defence against any great Power. "If, therefore, they are to help themselves it must be by providing ships and men to join with the British Navy in the great sea-fights which constitute the first act of a European war." The *Times* of Apl. 22nd was explicit as to the subject of control:

> In the sudden crisis of a declaration of war against us, which might be upon us in a night, instantaneous and effective action could only be secured by instantaneous and systematic adhesion to the plans of central command. Outlying divisions of the fleet responsible to separate control would inevitably be left to their own devices. No enemy which encountered them would stop to enquire whether or not the Government controlling them had decided to participate in the war. Each Parliament must indeed control the forces which it creates, but there are dangers and responsibilities from which neither Parliaments nor Governments could absolve such forces after the declaration of war.

Conservative public opinion in Canada was fairly but not completely represented in the Parliamentary debates. Manitoba Conservatives were strongly in favour of the contribution policy; Imperialistic Conservatives there and elsewhere were quite ready to support a Canadian Navy under automatic Admiralty control in war-time *plus* an emergency contribution; other Conservatives objected to the whole policy as premature and not in line with British professional opinion; others, in Quebec, were represented by Mr. Monk with considerable exactness. The Ottawa *Citizen* of Jan. 13th put the matter as follows: "The situation in a nutshell is that the Government turns down the request of the present Liberal Government in Great Britain for a fleet unit, or even a Dreadnaught as the nucleus of a fleet unit, and substitutes therefor

a squadron of cruisers that can be of no use in maintaining British supremacy if it is threatened. Moreover the Navy, such as it is, may only fight for Great Britain if the Government so decides. In other words, the cruisers will exist not to assist Great Britain but to protect Canada."

The St. John *Standard* (Jan. 29) sarcastically observed as to the alleged crisis that: "Should the great struggle come and Britain be victorious, with the help of the two (Colonial) Dreadnaughts, Australia and New Zealand will be entitled to share in the rejoicing and the glory. Canada will be in a splendid position to move a vote of thanks." The Toronto *Mail and Empire* in a series of front-page editorials urged, in February, the immediate presentation to the British Admiralty of two Dreadnaughts on the ground (1) that Germany was spending more and more borrowed money on Naval construction; (2) that Canada had as yet given nothing to Empire defence although the subject was mooted at each succeeding Imperial Conference; (3) that the sea was strategically one and the Fleet should be one—a fact clearly recognized by little New Zealand. The Toronto *World* supported the Dreadnaught contribution as an addition to the local Navy construction; other papers followed the lead given by arguments at Ottawa and contended that the proposed Navy was a costly toy involving immediate expenditures of $16,000,000 a year and $7,000,000 a year thereafter instead of the $3,000,000 stated by the Government.

The Montreal *Star* enunciated a policy of its own. On Feb. 21 in a double-leaded editorial, after denouncing the Naval scheme as an "uproarious farce" and the beginning of a new policy of waste and extravagance running as high as $20,000,000 a year in expenditure, this paper stated the additional opinion that at the end of a number of years the result would be a fleet like Cervera's at Manilla Bay—only fit to be sunk. "If we are going to declare for Canadian Independence let us say so frankly and courageously. We will certainly then need a Canadian Navy, but it must be a navy of battleships and cruisers, of destroyers and submarines—a bigger navy and a stronger navy than that of the United States for the nearness of the United States will make this measure of strength absolutely necessary. If we are going to declare for Annexation a sham navy for Canada will do quite well enough, as a plausible explanation, some day, of the fact that we cannot fight." The grafters were the men who chiefly wanted a Navy—not the people and not even the leaders such as Laurier or Borden. On Feb. 22nd these suggestions were made:

> Let us authorize Great Britain to build at once a certain number of ships, Canada assuming the payment of the interest on the cost of their construction. Let the ships be recognized as belonging to Canada; let them be named after Canadian Provinces and Canadian cities, and let them be manned and officered as far as possible by the men whom we

recruit and send over to be trained in the ways and knowledge of the British Navy.

Let us arrange that, on two years' notice, should Great Britain desire time to replace them, we may recall any or all of our ships to Canadian waters, and put them under the control of our Naval Department, with their Canadian officers and crews competent to handle them as the traditions of the British Navy require that warships shall be handled.

This would give us the maximum of efficiency at the minimum of cost. It would give us as well-trained and disciplined a *personnel* as is possessed by any Navy in the world. It would bring home to the Empire the fact that Canada was trying to assume, in spirit as well as in form, her share of the responsibilities of mutual assistance. It would furnish us with the most modern warships at the lowest price and without any immediate capital expenditure.

At a meeting in Toronto on Feb. 4th W. K. McNaught, M.L.A., supported the construction of a Canadian Navy; in the same City on Feb. 25th Martin Burrell, M.P., expressed the belief that the projected Navy would never materialize and added to the Referendum idea a demand that the Government should appeal to the people; the Toronto *Telegram* of Apl. 4, in characteristic terms, defined the Government's naval policy as one of "scuttle, shirk and skulk"; Orange leaders such as Lieut.-Colonel A. E. Belcher of Ontario and T. Gilday of Quebec denounced the projected navy and urged the contribution policy; the Orange *Sentinel* of June 16, endorsed this attitude, pointed to the British Naval expenditure of £40,000,000 and the possible total in a few years of £60,000,000, described the intolerable nature of this burden which was yet an imperative one, and urged Canadian practical help at this juncture. Mr. R. L. Borden speaking at Long Branch, Ont., on June 15th, declared that the Government had not carefully considered the basis of permanent naval co-operation with the Mother-land and should take time and the people into their consideration of the matter. "If we are in the Empire in time of peace we must be of the Empire in time of war."

The position of the Prime Minister is untenable from a constitutional point and unworkable from a practicable standpoint. It is also dangerous and revolutionary, involving as it does an inchoate declaration of Canada's complete separation from the Empire. Let me examine the question briefly. The great Dominions of the Empire are distant from the Mother-Country and from each other and their armed forces equipped for the preservation of their territory may not be sent abroad without the consent of Parliament. But the ocean is the great highway of the nations. The continents are separated but the sea is one. The Prime Minister contemplates a Canadian fleet flying the British flag and remaining in effect neutral while the enemy is attacking British ships or destroying British commerce. According to his principle and according to his Bill Canadian ships take no part in any war no matter how sudden the attack, no matter how disastrous its consequences, unless and until the Ministers of the Crown have been called together and an Order-in-Council has been passed. If the Government pass no Order-in-Council the Canadian fleet remains neutral no matter how imminent the danger.

An interesting point was brought out by the Montreal *Standard* on Oct. 29th in the following comment: "If Canada should assist

Britain only when Canadian interests are involved why should Britain assist Canada when the interests at stake are purely Canadian, and are of no direct value or concern to the people of Great Britain out of whose pockets must come the great part of the cost of Overseas defence?" The Imperialists' viewpoint in this discussion was largely Conservative in its tendencies or the Conservative outlook was Imperialistic in its character—which ever alternative is preferred. Even this class in the community was, however, divided in its opinion. The large majority would have been willing to support the policy of Navy *plus* immediate and temporary contribution; Mr. R. E. Kingsford in an elaborate press letter on Jan. 7th urged a yearly cash contribution to the Admiralty of an amount to be fixed every three or five years by a sitting Conference; Colonel George T. Denison (Jan. 14) took this view of the situation: "A Canadian Navy to be built in Canada I do not believe could be ready for practical service in six or seven years, perhaps ten or fifteen; therefore, as the British Admiralty, which understands the question thoroughly, said that the important unit of the present-day fleet was the Dreadnaught and that it should be built first, I think it a great pity that our Government did not take the expert advice of the experienced officials of the Admiralty and build Dreadnaughts first."

At a meeting in Quebec on Jan. 20th Professor S. B. Leacock said: "Let the Empire have an Imperial fleet, not subsidiary ones. Local teachers are nothing compared with naval strategists and we will not learn much by keeping to ourselves. Self-complacence in the matter of national protection is dangerous." In the Montreal *Standard* Lieut.-Col. William Wood of Quebec had a series of able articles in January and February from the standpoint of "One Sea, one Fleet"; the Imperial South African Service Association passed a Resolution in Toronto on Feb. 15, in favour of a Dreadnaught contribution; a public meeting in the same City on Feb. 21 declared itself almost unanimously in favour of two or more Dreadnaughts being added to the present construction programme and was addressed by Colonel Denison, Hon. A. B. Morine, J. P. Downey, M.L.A., and Reverend Father Minehan with Professor J. G. Hume and others in opposition; Principal W. Peterson of McGill at Quebec (Feb. 5) deprecated so much unnecessary talk about self-government, urged more consideration of the responsibilities of nationhood in a partnership of free states and suggested the immediate contribution of one or more battleships with the understanding that when the Canadian Navy was well underway the value should be returnable in the form of a ship or ships for the Canadian unit of the Empire's Fleet.*

* NOTE.—In articles contributed to the Montreal *Standard*, the Canadian *Century* and other periodicals, as well as in speeches before Canadian Clubs, etc., the author of this volume in the first half of the year took the line of describing Canada's indebtedness to Britain and her duty in the premises as involving a Canadian Navy *plus* Contribution.

From the Pacific Coast came a strong note in this connection. Mr. Clive Phillipps-Wolley, an English-Canadian living near Victoria; a poet, author, traveller and enthusiastic Imperialist; organized during the year a number of branches of the British Navy League in British Columbia—small places but with large comparative memberships. Victoria and Vancouver were already organized. In the autumn Mr. Phillipps-Wolley made a trip to the East in the interests of his League speaking at Duncan's, B.C., and Winnipeg on his way. At the latter place (Oct. 19) the local Navy League was re-organized with Lieut.-Col. H. N. Ruttan in the chair and the following Resolution adopted: "This meeting endorses the present policy of the Government as being the best permanent policy of the Dominion of Canada, but, recognizing that an emergency exists, urges an immediate additional contribution in Dreadnaughts or cash to the Imperial authorities under such conditions as may be mutually agreed upon; and further affirms that the entire Naval service of Canada should pass automatically under the control of the Imperial authorities on the threat or outbreak of hostilities." Before a joint meeting of the Empire Club, the British Empire League and the Canadian Defence League an address was given by the same speaker on Oct. 26th followed by speeches to the Canadian Club at Guelph on Nov. 2nd, at St. Thomas on the 3rd, at Woodstock on the 4th, and at London on the 5th. The tenour of all these addresses was the same—Germany's aggressive attitude, England's necessity and Canada's opportunity. The following quotation from the Toronto speech indicates one characteristic of all:

In 1864 Prussia tackled Denmark, defeated her, and took Schleswig-Holstein; in 1866 she attacked Austria, defeated her in six weeks and took Hesse, Warsaw, and another Province; in 1870 she picked a quarrel with France and defeated her, securing 200,000,000 francs as indemnity and Alsace and Lorraine. Following 1870 Bismarck presented the world with a United Germany and an army of 4,000,000, the acknowledged mightiest of the earth. Germany has practically conquered the earth's armies, and stands as absolute master of Europe and, as far as land-fighting goes, of the whole world. Now, what else is it that Germany still needs? She needs two things which Britain has. She wants Britain's trade and Britain's land. There is no room for German expansion—she wants the Colonies which we only have. The Emperor started the German Navy League which is now a million and a quarter strong. In 1896 the Germans had four badly-constructed battleships, but in 1912, according to no less an authority than Sir Edward Grey, they will have the biggest fleet of Dreadnaughts the world has ever seen. In 1900 they spent £3,500,000 on their fleet. In 1909 they spent £11,000,000 although in that same year they declared a deficit of £10,000,000. I want you to notice this—they are building their ships on borrowed money. People do not borrow money to build ships except for an emergency—it is a poor investment as a rule. Last year Germany had two slips capable of carrying Dreadnaughts; to-day she has 17 of them. Then, you know all about the long quays at Emden for the embarkation of invading troops. You have read that Germany has established the greatest naval base the world has at Wilhelmshaven—and it is only 350 miles from Sheerness!

Shortly after this trip a pamphlet was issued by Mr. Phillipps-Wolley* which in terse, nervous English covered the entire field of Naval and Empire defence. Support the Canadian Navy as an integral part of the British Navy; prepare for an immediate emergency and make strong the basis of Canada's interest in sea-power; such was his policy. Meantime the Navy League at Victoria had held a public meeting on Mch. 10 which was notable for the passage of the same Resolution as given above in the case of Winnipeg and for a speech from Mr. Premier McBride in which he said: "Canada is big enough, rich enough, to give to the Mother-land sufficient money to build vessels which, when complete, can take their place in the first fighting line of any fleet in the world." We should also, he declared, proceed with the establishment of dockyards on the Atlantic and Pacific. On Mch. 19th a non-political mass-meeting in Vancouver, also addressed at length by Mr. Phillipps-Wolley, passed the above-mentioned Resolution. Speaking to the Imperial Co-operation League of London at this time Mr. J. M. Clark, K.C., a leading Imperialist of Toronto, declared that the Overseas Dominions should be represented in an Imperial Council but that pending its evolution Canadian contributions to the Imperial Navy must be under Canadian control. The Rev. Dr. Carman, General Superintendent of the Methodist Church of Canada, at a Toronto church meeting on Apl. 3, made his standpoint clear in terms of ringing loyalty. "I am for the Navy. I am for it straight and stout and strong. I am for a Navy in harmony with the Imperial Navy and I believe that we are unworthy of the name of Canadians unless we get into hearty co-operation with the Empire."

Mr. C. Frederick Hamilton of Ottawa, in the press during this year, in the *University Magazine* and other periodicals, argued clearly and cleverly along lines of close co-operation with the British authorities. His main premises were (1) that Canadian ships must act sometimes on the Canadian coast-line and sometimes away from it; (2) that Canadian seamen must be trained with the idea of serving anywhere in the world; (3) that Canadian sailors and ships must constantly practice in times of peace with the big fleets of the Royal Navy. "It is all right to have one part of the great Imperial fleet owned by Great Britain, a second part owned by Canada, a third part owned by Australia, and so on. But it is absolutely necessary to have all these parts trained to the same standard. The Canadian Admirals must be animated by the same strategical principles as British Admirals. The staff and intelligence systems must be identical. The ships must be of the same type. The guns must be of the same ammunition. The systems and standards of gunnery and signalling must be the same." Early in the year a Resolution was passed by a Lodge of the Sons of

* NOTE.—*The Canadian Naval Question:* published by William Briggs, Toronto.

England at Smith's Falls, Ont., which favoured the immediate contribution of one or more Dreadnaughts to the British Navy. It was sent to, and also passed by, a number of individual Lodges throughout Canada; but the Supreme Lodge at its annual meeting on Aug. 12th in Ottawa, refused to take any action in the matter. The attitude of the Orange Order, in many speeches and in the editorials of its Toronto organ, was strongly in favour of immediate contribution and rather antagonistic to the Canadian Navy idea.

There was another school of thought clearly expressed during this period. It was voiced largely by an organ of unquestioned Separatist tendencies which had been founded and fed by Dr. Goldwin Smith; which had led in the United States Reciprocity agitation for many years and which had now become the organ of a large body of farmers whose views on freer trade it represented and whose opinions on Imperial connection, British policy and history, Canadian politics and public affairs, it endeavoured to mould. This journal—*The Weekly Sun* of Toronto—argued at length and in many editorials in favour of Canada remaining inactive, and against any Naval or Militia policy which would permit of aid in British wars or of action beyond the shores of Canada. The burden of the Navy would ultimately rest, it was declared, upon the farmers whose interests were not at all concerned; the only Imperial policy for Canada was that of providing (Jan. 19) "safe investments for British capital and good homes for British emigrants"; the Navy project meant militarism and "every time that Britain shakes a stick at the Grand Llama, or there is an uprising of the Pygmies, the military clubs will boil over and Canada will be going to war." The issue was declared (Feb. 9) to be one of Imperialism *versus* Independence:

> By linking our forces with those of a world-wide power, we to that extent surrender control over those forces; by pledging ourselves as we certainly do in the policy now before Parliament to a possible part in any and all of Britain's wars we make not only our external but in large measure our internal affairs, as well, subject to the control of a Government which is not responsible to our own people. A Dominion which has heretofore, while nominally a part of the Empire, in reality maintained a separate existence, which has pursued its own course undisturbed by European or other foreign quarrels, will hereafter find its attention constantly diverted by these quarrels and its freedom of action at home restricted by its enforced part therein. Lastly, instead of our safety being made greater we shall incur dangers that do not now exist. Standing alone we are absolutely safe against aggression from any quarter outside of the United States.

A "mischief-making Governor-General," a "pernicious band of active local jingoes," and a mistaken Government, were described as the elements in this national tragedy. Agricultural Ontario was said to be overwhelmingly against the Naval policy of both parties and, on Nov. 9th, the Government's policy in regard to Imperialism was said to have "alienated those who would be its friends" and to have at the same time failed in making new friends

amongst the Jingoes. This view was not without support elsewhere. The Kingston *Standard* (Ind.-Cons.) denounced both the Navy and contribution proposals; the Woodstock *Sentinel-Review* (Lib.) inquired, after a reference to the alleged German "scare," if "the peace of Canada will be at the mercy of the Jingo element every time it happens to be in a position to work mischief"; the *Saturday Sunset* (Lib.) of Vancouver fiercely denounced the idea of contribution and declared that "Canadians are to be taxed for twenty or thirty millions to be spent for purposes in which they have no voice or control, that in fact Canadians are to be reduced to the level of serfs, sacrifice such aspirations to nationhood as we may have, declare ourselves incompetent to spend our own money, invite the re-establishment of the old and hateful meddling of Downing Street in our internal affairs, and turn back the hands of the clock for sixty years." The Annual Report of the Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress, presented at Fort William on Sept. 12, was impartially severe in its criticism of both parties who, it was said, "vie with each other in voting away the moneys of the people in useless efforts to demonstrate loyalty that is not in question. Whether it is a 'tinpot navy' or the 'tin-can opposition proposal' the result is the same. We are committed to vast expenditures for war purposes, and the same Jingo elements that foisted the new policy upon the Canadian people will no doubt in the same way rush us into the wars of the Mother-Country."

French-Canadian Opinion in the Naval Controversy

From the initiation of the Canadian Navy idea, as in the proposal to aid the Empire during the South African war, the pivotal position was that of Quebec. It gave an almost solid support to the Laurier Government; yet the margin in the popular vote was small and was looked at with hopefulness from time to time by the Conservative leaders. Hence the unanimous Parliamentary Resolution of 1909 seemed to meet a difficult situation for both Government and Opposition because it appeared to embody the maximum that French-Canadians would give in this connection with the minimum of friction in each party. Politics, however, which in this case meant F. D. Monk, the Conservative leader in Quebec, and Henri Bourassa, the free-lance Liberal member in the Quebec Legislature, ordained otherwise and Sir Wilfrid Laurier had to confess in his speech on Feb. 4th in the Commons that "in saying, 'when England is at war we are at war' I have shocked the minds and souls of many of our friends in Quebec." In this whole matter the French-Canadians were greatly concerned. To Britain they owed the permanent guarantee of certain privileges in laws, language and religion; in Canada their Province stood as the key to its national sea-board and great water routes; as a Province they were the guardians of important Federal interests, and the source of large commercial and shipping interests; as a people they held the scale between the parties.

The beginning of the year saw the appearance (Jan. 10) of *Le Devoir,* an evening journal published by an incorporated company, organized by Mr. Bourassa. Of the paper itself he was the Managing-Director and to it the chief political contributor. His first editorial announcement was one of opposition to the Gouin Government in Quebec and support for the Navy views expressed by Mr. Monk in recent speeches, coupled with the demand for an appeal to the people. Succeeding articles opposed the Navy policy with vigorous, biting denunciation of Imperialism and all its works; of Lord Grey, who in some insidious way was supposed to be at the back of all these developments; of Mr. Borden and any form of contribution to British naval or military power. On Jan. 20, in the City of Montreal, Mr. Bourassa commenced a campaign of oratory against the Navy Bill. A large gathering listened and then unanimously passed a Resolution declaring that "Parliament has no right to embark Canada in a Naval policy which is entirely new without having beforehand obtained the consent of the people." His point of view in this and many succeeding speeches was that of Canada and Britain as foreign countries with no close and intimate relationship. "Suppose," he observed at one stage of this first speech, "that Belgium and France were in treaty for mutual defence, can you imagine the Government at Brussels presenting to the Belgian Parliament a Bill of this kind—a measure which would place the Belgian army at the service of the French Government and, from that time on, would have that army commanded by the President of the Republic?"

Amidst cries of "shame" he repeated Sir Wilfrid Laurier's statement that when England was at war Canada was at war and, amid renewed cries of the same nature, said: "The object of this fleet is not to defend our ports and our coasts. It is to replace in the Atlantic and in the Pacific the fleet which the British Government withdrew, without consulting the Canadian Parliament." He did not believe in the "German Peril." But "if Germany really is a menace to England and to English commerce I ask you is it our fault. England has drawn it on herself." It was British not Canadian trade that England wanted us to help in defending. He concluded as follows: "I ask you in the name of your sons who will pay for this criminal policy, who will have to meet the taxes which will be imposed—in the name of those who will probably have to fight on those distant vessels—I have the right to ask you to say to Lord Grey, to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and to Mr. Borden, that before embarking on this policy they shall give to us their reasons and submit their policy to the people."

Another journal, *Le Pays,* made its re-appearance on Jan. 16 under the direction of Godfroi Langlois—recently Chief Editor of *La Patrie.* It was keenly opposed to the Government and to the Naval policy. One quotation will indicate the nature of its comments. Montreal was said to be no longer a village but to Canada

what Paris was to France and London to England. "Therefore, we should leave to Toronto the pride of being a cemetery and to Quebec that of being a city behind the times." After a month of vigorous campaigning by the Nationalists the Liberals appeared to wake up to the necessity of active work in the Province and, on Feb. 10, *La Patrie* of Montreal declared that Mr. Bourassa could not have things all his own way while its proprietor (Mr. L. J. Tarte) stated over his own name that an earnest campaign would be at once initiated. He stated that a Canadian contribution to the Royal Navy, either direct or indirect, would not affect the status of Canada or its autonomy; that Canada had been very fortunate in having the protection of the British Navy for so long without having to pay anything for it and that all races were in favour of at once assuming part of the burden. He challenged Mr. Bourassa's right to speak for the people, declared that French-Canadians were ready to do their share for the defence of the Empire, and announced that the leaders of opinion in Quebec would be at once interviewed on this point.

On the following day the paper pointed out that something had to be done and the Government policy should be approved for defence. "Let those who speak of resistance tell us what the results would be. Would we relieve ourselves of allegiance to Great Britain, or would we ask the United States to take over the Province of Quebec? In the first place, England would not let us go, and certainly the United States would not want us under such conditions. In fact all these propositions are absurd. No doubt this is the view Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who is one of our own, took before committing himself and his Government. The Province of Quebec is a part of the Dominion which is a British Colony and any division amongst the people of Canada cannot but retard our greatness and our prosperity." *La Presse,* the French-Canadian newspaper of the greatest circulation and influence, promptly followed with a plebiscite of its readers on the question and argued, by way of premise, that Canada owed to itself and to Britain the creation of a National Fleet and had no right to show indifference to the prosperity and success of the Mother-Country. Within a few days the votes were announced and showed 2473 in favour of a Canadian Navy, 38 in support of a contribution to the British Navy, 2205 for continuance as at present and 102 for Quebec remaining aloof from Great Britain even in the hour of danger and even though she had support of all the other Provinces.

Mr. Bourassa responded in *Le Devoir* on Feb. 17th by claiming that there was a conspiracy amongst the other French and English-speaking papers of Montreal to chloroform the public into neglect of the issue by keeping quiet as to the actual meaning of this policy—"a conspiracy of which Earl Grey is the instigator, Sir Wilfrid Laurier the responsible head and Mr. Borden the devil's advocate." Into this debate there was interjected Mr. Monk's

speech in the Commons on Feb. 15th which opposed the Naval policy because it assumed for Canada a place in the Empire's wars, diplomacy and responsibilities. Following it came a mass-meeting at Longueuil with speeches from various Nationalist orators. Mr. Tancrède Marcil started out by declaring that the Boers in South Africa had been merely fighting for what French-Canadians won in 1837 and to prevent Cecil Rhodes from stealing their patrimony. Mr. J. H. Rainville thought that if the United States attacked or wanted Canada Britain would not or could not defend her; Mr. Jules Fournier informed the interested audience that an ancestor of Lord Grey's (Colonel Grey of a British Regiment) had fought on the side of the English troops against the liberties of the people at Ste. Eustache.

A Resolution in favour of an immediate Plebiscite was passed by a meeting at Waterloo on Feb. 24th. At Rigaud on the 26th Mr. P. Cousineau, M.L.A., declared that all England wanted at this time was to get a Canadian contribution to her Budget; Mr. Rainville denounced the French papers of Montreal as being "sold to the project of Sir Wilfrid Laurier"; Mr. Gustave Boyer, M.P. (Lib.) followed in reply. "The speakers that have preceded me stated that we owe nothing to Great Britain. Is it not a fact, however, that we owe all to Great Britain? Is it not a fact that for the past fifty years we have had, under the protection of the British Flag, more personal, political and municipal liberties than any other people on earth?" Mr. Boyer said that Mr. Monk and Mr. Bourassa wanted to have a Referendum taken on the question but he would simply remind them that at the time of Confederation no referendum was asked or taken, while the present Parliament had been before the electorate a year ago. The verdict of the people was then in favour of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government and until the latter was called upon to come again before the people of the country his mandate was an absolute one; and to the people of this Province more than to any other, since the present chief of the Government was one of their kith and kin." Rather dramatically he concluded as follows, according to the Montreal *Herald* report: "Are you in favour of Laurier? Yes, cried 700 voices. Are you in favour of giving England your earnest support? Yes, cried the crowd." A Liberal semi-official view at this juncture was given by *La Presse* * as follows: "Is it not evident that the security of our institutions rests on the Naval force of the British Empire? If the British Fleet disappeared from the seas, of all the Provinces of Canada, the Province of Quebec would lose the most because the other Provinces could pass over to the United States without change of language, laws or religion, while the privilege of our faith, our tongue and our laws would disappear in the above case. The Province of

* Note.—Translation in Toronto *News* of Mch. 23, 1910.

Quebec and we French-Canadians, we Catholics, have the first interest in the power and preservation of the Navy of the British Empire. We are the most interested to fly to her succour in danger and, in the name of Heaven, in the name of common sense, what would we then do without a fleet, that is to say a Canadian fleet that could harmoniously become a part of the Imperial fleet in the hour of danger?"

In April Mr. Olivar Asselin—a fighting young Nationalist—issued a pamphlet containing the opinions and policy of this party. In the matter of Defence he took a purely negative position: "Could anything, for instance, be more illogical than to acknowledge a military duty to the Mother-Country on the part of the Colonies, and at the same time reserve the right for the latter to say when and how that duty shall be performed? You want Canada to contribute to just wars only? But who will be the judge of the justness of the wars? Sir Wilfrid's proposal that the sending of Canadian ships out of Canadian waters be subjected to the consent of Parliament will not bear examination. The action must be lightning-like or it will be useless. There is hardly more sense in the cash contribution proposal, unless the contribution is based on the principle of obligation and the quota determined accordingly. And, here again, once the principle is admitted you must go at it manfully and take up the burden in no niggardly spirit. The Quebec Nationalists, for fear of the consequences, will not admit the principle." Independence as opposed to Imperialism was clearly the issue. "If we are expected, under the proposed Imperial defence system, to shoulder all the liabilities of nationhood, why should we continue to drag the fetters of colonialism? Why should we not in our external relations look for that consideration which is the lot of all independent states, however small, and let that proud spirit which the full enjoyment of nationhood can alone beget impel us to great deeds?" Formally and concisely he summarized their policy as follows:

> Nationalism as advocated by the recognized leaders of the Nationalist Movement in Quebec aims at the upbuilding of a Canadian nation on the four following principles:
>
> (1) In Canada's relations with the Mother Country the greatest measure of autonomy consistent with the maintenance of the Colonial bond.
>
> (2) In Canada's internal relations the safe-guarding of Provincial autonomy on the one hand and of the constitutional rights of minorities on the other hand.
>
> (3) The settlement of the country with a sole view to the strengthening of Canadian nationhood.
>
> (4) The adoption by both the Federal and Provincial Governments of provident, economic and social laws that the natural resources of the country may be a source of social contentment and political strength.

At a meeting at Coteau Landing, April 24th, Mr. P. E. Blondin, M.P., Conservative and Nationalist, advocated the for-

mation of a French-Canadian party at Ottawa on lines similar to those of the Irish party at Westminster—holding and using the balance of power. Another Conservative, Dr. J. A. Lortie, M.P. for Soulanges, toured his county at this time and at the above meeting declared that "the position of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the matter is that of an ultra-Imperialist and militarist—a position which will ultimately lead to conscription and compel Canadians to defend English quarrels whether just or unjust. A Canadian fleet could hardly be constructed before it would automatically pass into the hands of England."* On May 11 Mr. F. D. Monk, M.P., was welcomed home to Montreal from Virginia at a demonstration addressed by himself and Mr. Bourassa and, briefly, by Mr. C. J. Doherty, M.P. (Cons.). Mr. Monk declared the Naval question to be a recasting of Canadian relations with the Empire and, therefore, one upon which the people should pass. The fleet would be equally useless and expensive. Militia defence was the only basis for Canadian action; if there had to be a Navy it should be confined to the defence of Canada's coasts. Mr. Bourassa declared himself very much alive. "The Liberal party has made the solution of all problems more difficult in the making of Laurier a supreme panacea for all ills. As for the Conservative party, he would advise its members not to be so much attached to the traditions of the past as to forget to plough the fields of the present and the future." A Resolution of regret at the King's death was passed and high tributes paid to his memory by the speakers.

In May the Liberal party organization in Quebec issued a pamphlet in defence of the Government's Naval programme—presumably intended to meet this campaign. It was a strong appeal to purely French-Canadian sentiment, with an expression of Quebec's indebtedness to Britain for its civil and religious liberties, and a repudiation of the alleged conspiracy between Lord Grey, his Premier, and Mr. Borden. A reference to the proposed Plebiscite indicated that it was undesirable because it might have placed Quebec in opposition to the rest of the Dominion. Following this, in a London interview recorded in the *Canadian Gazette* on June 25, Mr. Ovila S. Perrault, President of La Chambre de Commerce, Montreal, described the Liberal policy as follows: "We consider that our most effective way is to establish a local marine that will give our youth a chance of studying naval problems and qualifying themselves to take part in any wars that may crop up. That is surely the policy of national and Imperial strength—a far greater bulwark for the Empire than a paltry cash contribution over the counter. It is a modest beginning, but still a real beginning of a Navy which it is intended shall not only relieve England of the responsibility of Canadian defence but also

* NOTE.—Where not otherwise stated these quotations are taken from either the Montreal *Herald* or Montreal *Star* reports.

be a help in time of war." Later in the year (Sept. 6) at a Toronto Exhibition Luncheon, Mr. Perrault made a statement which had already been largely used by Liberal politicians in answering the Nationalists but was quite unfamiliar to the Ontario public: "The defence of our country was organized by a good Canadian of French descent, Sir George Etienne Cartier, who, when presenting in the Parliament of Canada on the 31st of March, 1868, his important Militia Bill uttered these patriotic words: 'I have already declared on many occasions that there are three indispensable elements in the building up of a nation—population, territory and a Navy. But the crowning of any national edifice is a military force.'"

A mid-summer campaign against the Government's policy was inaugurated at Beauport on July 10 by Mr. Monk—a French-Canadian Conservative with an English name. He stated that the course he was taking had cost him personal friendships; that General French's visit to Canada meant a decision to unify the British and Canadian military forces and perhaps involved the conscription which Lord Roberts was so vigorously urging in England; that Rome conquered the world but Romans had no liberty and so it might be here; that the American War of Independence was caused by taxation without representation while Canadians were now facing a taxation of blood, a racial taxation without representation. Mr. Armand Lavergne, M.L.A., denounced the South African war as the result of militarism and stated that he stood with Messrs. Bourassa, Monk and Prèvost against the Government on its Naval policy. Mr. J. P. Turcotte, M.P. (Lib.) spoke in defence of the Government. Mr. Monk and Mr. Bourassa were at Ste. Eustache on July 17th when a long Resolution was approved by several thousand people.

It (1) expressed readiness to defend the rights of the Crown and the soil of the country; (2) proclaimed the principles of self-government and strenuous objection to "any new policy, the result of which would be to draw us into distant wars, foreign to Canada, so long at least as the self-governing Colonies of the Empire shall not enjoy with the Mother Country, and upon an equal footing, the sovereign power and authority"; (3) denounced "the policy of centralization and apparent Imperial unity" of the new Naval law; (4) acclaimed as essential to Canada a policy of peace and material development; (5) urged the right of free discussion and the necessity of the people deciding this issue; (6) denounced the Navy policy as having thrown Canada into "the vortex of militarism" and misappropriated, for the construction of murderous weapons and the preparation for bloody wars, millions "destined to the development of our agriculture and means of transportation"; censured Mr. Borden as having urged a "no less nefarious policy" and Parliament for not submitting to the people a proposal involving a "tribute of blood and a load of military taxation." Mr. Monk's course was warmly approved.

At St. Henri, on July 28th, where this Resolution was also passed—as it was at various succeeding meetings—Mr. Bourassa handled the question without gloves. Caustically he spoke of the "Imperial Car" of Lord Grey, Mr. Chamberlain and Cecil Rhodes. Like the inhabitants of "the conquered provinces of Rome" Quebec must bow the head to Cæsar. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was described as a "false priest" and denounced "for having abused the confidence we placed in him, for having deceived us in leading us step by step at England's dictation because he has received one more decoration." He declared that he had warned the Premier in July, 1899, of the danger of Canada being brought into the South African troubles and Sir Wilfrid had told him that he had already "informed Chamberlain that Canada would send no troops to Africa." He claimed that at this very moment "Laurier's satellites were declaring in Three Rivers and Lachine that the new Canadian Navy could be used to more quickly obtain Independence from England." He mixed up the immigration and Navy questions by declaring that "it is a shame that our young men should be sent abroad in order that Mormons, Doukhobors and Galicians may fatten themselves in Canada." Mr. Louis Coderre declared that "Canadians are to be taxed to provide and maintain vessels which will take part in quarrels in which Canada has no voice at London any more than did the Thirteen Colonies which rose in revolt."

Mr. J. B. B. Prèvost, formerly a Provincial Liberal Minister, joined in the campaign at St. Hyacinthe on Aug. 6th and declared that the "only use for such a Navy would be for Ministerial excursions at the expense of the country." He analyzed the cost of its creation and estimated an initial cost of $50,000,000 and charges of eight millions a year for maintenance. Mr. Bourassa argued that it had always been the policy of all the Governments of Canada to be against any co-operation in the defence of the Empire and said that in 1885 Sir John A. Macdonald had refused England the privilege of engaging Canadian recruits for the Soudan expedition! Now Sir Wilfrid Laurier had surrendered the country to England and compelled Canadians to pay, against their desire, millions for the creation and maintenance of a Navy. That Navy, he continued, would not be of any use to any Canadian. It would only be at the disposal of Great Britain, to be sent to Foreign seas and "contribute to the English oppression of the weaker countries of Africa and Asia."* Speaking at Halifax before the students of St. Francis Xavier College on Aug. 18th Mr. Bourassa let rather new light into his opinion as to the future of Canada. After opposing Imperial Federation with vigour he proceeded (according to the Halifax *Chronicle* report) to say: "Conditions in Canada to-day make for Annexation rather than for Imperial Federation.

* NOTE.—Summary of Speech in Montreal *Star* of August 8th.

The penetrative influence of trade by rail and by coastal lines, the mental propensity of the two peoples living under the same or similar conditions, industrial and social, the constant inter-communication of Canadians and Americans, are all powerful factors making for annexation."

Continuing his Nationalist campaign at Montmagny on Sept. 17 Mr. Monk vigorously attacked Imperialism as "a certain school which existed here and in England with the object of reforming the British Empire but which would be fatal to the Empire. . . . This was not a question of loyalty to England, for Canadians under the present naval policy became the slaves of the English electors. If war was declared between England and another nation, Canada would have to send her fleet and this notwithstanding the fact that the electors of this country were never consulted as to whether or not they approved of a Naval policy such as that adopted last Session." Mr. William Price, Conservative M.P. for Quebec, was present at this meeting and afterwards told the Ottawa *Citizen* (Sept. 19) that "up to the end of last June I was inclined to underestimate the intense feeling throughout Quebec against the Naval policy of the Government. I thought it was a mere popular excitement which would die out without affecting the political situation to any great extent. The feeling, however, is steadily growing deeper and more intense, and I believe to-day that the Nationalists or Independents could carry fully one-half of the ridings in Quebec against the Laurier Government."

Interjected into this political turmoil and the emphasis upon racial conditions which the Nationalists had stirred up, came the Eucharistic Congress, Mr. Bourassa's utterances thereat, and the trouble in Ontario between Irish and French Catholics which the Bishop Fallon incident intensified. Then everything was said to await the Premier's visit to Montreal. Fresh from the laurels of his Western tour, with conciliation of the English-speaking elements of the country writ large in many speeches, he was to conclude his year's work by soothing the irascible conditions aroused by the Nationalists, make Quebec understand what the Naval issue really was, and meet, at any rate, the dangerous side of the recent agitation. The situation was a difficult one and more so even than the politicians at the moment were aware of. Elaborate preparations were made for a meeting on Oct. 10th. Delegations were arranged from all over the Province with 600 coming from Quebec City alone, a torch-light procession was to be held and a decorated route was prepared.

On the eve of the meeting (Oct. 9) Mr. Bourassa had an interview in the New York *Herald*. In it he declared that the principle of self-government and decentralization in the Empire must prevail also in military defence; that the only place where Canada was in danger of attack was along the United States frontier and that this would be averted by the good sense of the two peoples—

if it did come he expressed to a foreign people this extraordinary bit of patriotism: "We do not think that Great Britain is willing or able to defend us"; and consider the Monroe Doctrine a sufficient defence for Canada against all other enemies. He concluded with the following statement, after evading the inquiry as to whether an independent Canada would not require a Navy: "We want for Canada the largest measure of autonomy compatible with the maintenance of British connection. We ask for no radical change in that respect; but, should change be necessary, we think it should be in the direction of Independence, Canada remaining a friendly ally of Great Britain, rather than toward Imperialism or annexation to the United States."

The Premier's meeting was a successful and enthusiastic one with marked street demonstrations of welcome. Arrangements were carried out as planned. Sir Lomer Gouin presided and admission was by ticket. The speech was carefully prepared and carefully delivered with the obvious intention of a wider influence than could be wielded in a single Hall. He began by jesting at the disorganization of the Conservative party with Mr. Borden in the centre and Messrs. Foster and Monk representing the antagonistic extremes; declared that he was being attacked in Ontario and the West for organizing a Naval force which would promote separation from Great Britain and in Quebec for creating a Navy which meant Imperialism and Jingoism; described in terms of denunciation the Castors or Ultramontane Catholics of Quebec. "This violent section, you know it—comprises the Pharisee end of Canadian Catholicism; those who have constituted themselves the defenders of a religion which no one attacked; those who handle the holy water sprinkler as though it were a club; those who have arrogated to themselves the monopoly of orthodoxy; those who excommunicate right and left all whose stature is a little greater than theirs; those who seem to have only hatred and envy for motive and instinct; those who insulted Cardinal Taschereau when he was alive and who, now that he is dead, attack his memory; those who made Chapleau's life bitter; those, originally, whom the people with their picturesque language have designated under the name of Castors." These people, he contended, were all that was left of Conservatism in Quebec. The Premier then analyzed the proceedings of the Colonial Conference of 1902, refused to accept the new British name of Dominions for the self-governing Colonies and preferred that of "Powers" as better explaining their national position, and emphasized the "demands" which were said to have been made upon Canada by the British authorities and declined by him:

> At the same time the Secretary of State demanded that the same Powers should contribute a sum of money annually for the maintenance of an Imperial fleet. There, indeed, was the entrance to militarism. But the Canadian Ministers who were at London—and I was one of them—

opposed this demand of the Imperial Government in a categorical refusal, a refusal respectful in form, but absolute in meaning. But we did more than that; we placed before the Conference our policy which we intended to follow. We declared our intention to sustain the obligation incumbent upon all nations of defending their own territory; that we had already organized a Militia and that we were equally ready to undertake our Naval defence; but that we would at all times follow and maintain the principle of our local autonomy. However, here is the Naval law and I defy contradiction when I say that this law is in complete accord with the policy of 1902 as defined by us, as approved by Messrs. Monk and Bourassa. Now, I have simply to call your attention to two things provided by this Naval law. It simply decrees that the Government of Canada should organize another Naval service, and that this Service should remain entirely under the control of the Government of Canada. Outside of this there is not a single word which would give to Great Britain that which she demanded in 1902—the organization of a war service to be put at the disposition of the War Office—not one word.

Sir Wilfrid then described the growth of Canada, declared its duty to be one of self-defence, intimated that he would seek fair Reciprocity with the United States even though the British jingoes accused him of treason, and proclaimed his hatred of war accompanied, however, by a realization of the necessity of protecting a great and wide territory.* Messrs. L. P. Brodeur and Sydney Fisher of the Government also spoke. As results proved this speech of the Premier's did not at once conciliate French-Canadian opinion whatever it might do in the future. It was followed by bitter attacks in the Conservative press such as that of the Montreal *Star* of Oct. 12, which described it as "a straight repudiation of the British Empire and of Imperial responsibility" and denounced Sir Wilfrid for pluming himself upon having thwarted all Imperial advice for the adequate defence of the Empire as a whole.

The Drummond-Arthabaska Bye-Election in Quebec

On Oct. 13th it was announced at Ottawa that Mr. Louis Lavergne, M.P. for Drummond-Arthabaska, and Liberal whip for the Province since 1901, had been appointed to the Senate in succession to the late Sir George Drummond. The constituency thus vacated had been Liberal since 1887 and was held by Joseph Lavergne and then Louis Lavergne by large majorities or by acclamation—the lowest majority being 834 in 1908. A writ was at once issued, nominations were set for Oct. 27th, and polling a week later. Outside of Quebec the public thought little and knew less of the contest. It was a Liberal constituency, in a Liberal Province, supposed to almost unanimously approve the ascendency of Sir Wilfrid Laurier; it was the home county of the Premier himself where he had lived for many years and still occupied his country house. The Nationalists were known to be a disturbing element in the contest and Sir Wilfrid's visit to Arthabaskaville on and after Oct. 17th occasioned speculation; but there was little thought of a turnover and it was supposed, even in close

* NOTE.—These extracts are from the verbatim report in the Toronto *Daily Star* (Liberal) of October 11, 1910.

political circles, that the Premier's Montreal speech would soothe any excitement which did prevail.

On Oct. 18th Mr. J. E. Perrault received the Liberal nomination at Kingsey Falls and made a speech in which the following issue was defined: "The Nationalists want to fight us. Let them come on, then. They have boasted that the people of the Province are behind them, but I call upon you to aid in proving that the Province of Quebec is behind Sir Wilfrid Laurier and that it desires that victory rest with the Liberal party. I appeal to all moderate men to vote for a policy that has contributed so much to make the Dominion of Canada what it is to-day. We must demonstrate that in the Counties of Drummond and Arthabaska we recognize what Sir Wilfrid Laurier has done and that the Naval Bill enjoys the confidence of the people." Sir Wilfrid Laurier also made a personal appeal to the Electors: "I am glad to see that you have not forgotten me here. When I come to this County I feel myself at home. I see here old friends that I knew fifty years ago. It is true that I have withdrawn to a great extent from the district in which I passed the happiest days of my life but I still possess my old home at Arthabaska; my name figures on the electoral lists of the County; and I am happy to count myself among the electors of Mr. Perrault." He then dealt with and denied the Nationalist statements as to immigration and undermining of the influence of the French-Canadian, the claim that the Navy was a blow at Canadian autonomy, the alleged compulsory Naval service, etc. Mr. Arthur Gilbert, the Nationalist candidate, was a farmer who claimed to be a Liberal and to be simply standing in opposition to the Navy.

The Liberal candidate's policy was explicit. At St. Cyrille de Wendover (Oct. 26) Mr. Perrault said: "My policy is that of the Laurier Government. I support its platform in every plank. As on other questions I support the policy defined by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. I think that the time has come for Canada to make preparations for any emergencies which may arise. It is the duty of any Government to see that adequate measures are taken to protect the people they govern. In this respect I consider that the present Administration have acted wisely and I heartily support their measure." The Nationalist policy and methods of attack were fiercely criticized by Liberal speakers. Mr. Brodeur, Minister of Marine, at the nomination meeting on Oct. 27th, declared that these tactics were most dangerous: "I understand that there are Nationalists here who have come to shout rather than to listen to arguments. Canada has reached a position when I think we have done well to provide for a Navy. We are a nation, virtually independent. We have the right to make our own treaties. We have helped to aggrandize Canada. It is they—pointing an accusing finger at Mr. Bourassa—who would belittle

Canada. I go further, I say that they are leading us into civil war. They are raising French-Canadians against English-Canadians. You are not accustomed—turning again to Mr. Bourassa—to be denounced as I denounce you now. I appeal to all Canadians —French as well as English—to have nothing to do with men who would lead us to civil war." He was explicit upon the point that "a Canadian fleet would, in case of necessity, serve to maintain Great Britain's naval supremacy should the latter be attacked."

At this meeting A. M. Beauparlant, M.P., and L. J. Gauthier, M.P., also supported Mr. Perrault while Messrs. Monk, Bourassa and Lavergne upheld the Nationalist side. At other meetings before and after this the Government had a great array of speakers of whom the chief were those already mentioned, Mr. Jacques Bureau, Solicitor-General, Adelard Lanctot, M.P., Ernest Lapointe, M.P., Mèdéric Martin, M.P., Arthur Ecrèment, M.P., H. A. Meynard, M.P., Dr. H. S. Bèland, M.P., L. A. A. Rivet, M.P., A. Gauvreau, M.P., D. A. Lafortune, M.P., and Senators Lavergne and Mitchell—35 members of Parliament, altogether, it was stated. Everything possible to ensure success was done and a swarm of lesser Liberal speakers and canvassers and workers took part in the fray. It was said in a Conservative newspaper the day before the polling that 70 speakers were then defending the Navy and the Government in this constituency. The last meeting of the contest (in which Sir Wilfrid Laurier came down to vote on the following day) was held in Arthabaska Village on Nov. 2nd and here, as at other points, the Liberal speakers deplored the attempt to arouse prejudices against England. Dr. Bèland, one of the chief party campaigners, declared that the Nationalists were "sowers of discord and racial hatred."

Against the Liberal candidate in this contest were ranged the Nationalists, a part of the Ultramontane or extreme Roman Catholic press which had always viewed Liberalism with suspicion and, by passive support or active advocacy, a great many of the Bleus or Conservatives of an older day. The latter were represented by *L'Evenement* of Quebec which, according to a translation in *The Globe* of Oct. 26th took this view: "The spirit of party is so ingrained among us that it is not impossible that certain old Conservatives would have preferred a Bleu candidate. They fully understand, however, that the question at issue is not one of Bleu or Rouge but of liberty, of autonomy, of protection against militarism. Two years ago everybody was in accord with this point —no Imperialism. Sir Wilfrid Laurer himself directed. or at least appeared to direct, the opposition to militarism. He has betrayed us, but the mass of the people remain faithful to the principle of autonomy and hostile to Imperialism." On Oct. 24th this paper asserted that the English Admiralty was getting Canada where it was wanted. "Slowly, as Mr. Chamberlain said, we have been brought to the point—thanks to the feebleness and duplicity

of Laurier—of spending fifteen millions. In two years they will be asking us for twenty millions. Once we are on the train they will make us pay well. We will be in the crime up to the neck."

The arguments used by the Nationalists were of an interesting and varied character. The keynote of many speeches was, of course, Mr. Bourassa's mass-meeting in Montreal on Oct. 20th when he and Mr. Monk replied to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's preceding speech in the same city. It was an enthusiastic gathering of from 5,000 to 8,000 persons and upon the platform were Messrs. Lavergne, M.L.A., W. B. Nantel, M.P. (Cons.), J. M. Tellier, M.L.A., Conservative Leader in the Provincial House, and E. L. Patenaude, M.L.A. (Cons.). Mr. Monk commenced by describing the Laurier demonstration as factitious enthusiasm, denounced the Naval policy as involving Canada in wars of no interest to her people, and charged the Governor-General with mixing up in party politics. According to the Montreal *Herald* and the Toronto *Star* (both Liberal papers) he instanced Germany as a case in point and declared that Canada would have to participate in such a war because of the new Navy although, as a people, they were not interested in the matter. Mr. Bourassa followed* and denounced the Premier as having thought that he could "with impunity falsify public documents and announce utter falsehoods." In this he referred to certain statements as to speeches made by himself and Mr. Lavergne and to Sir Wilfrid's description of the Imperial Conference proceedings.

The Premier's actions in London and in this Navy Bill were described as "deception and traitorous conduct" and he was told that French-Canadians were loyal but as unwilling to sell their liberty to-day as when Sir Charles Bagot "wished to spit honours and favours in the faces of the patriots" of his period. "I continue to believe," he added, "that Canada owes nothing to England, that Canada has paid all her debt to England; that if Canada were separated from Great Britain to-morrow the British taxpayers could not cut down a farthing of their taxes, could not dispense with one of their warships and could not retrench in their expenditure for defence." Mr. Bourassa went on to denounce the Premier for his one-time Federation speeches in England and for his South African War policy; and to declare that Mr. L. P. Brodeur and other Liberals had at one time gone all over Quebec denouncing the militarism of the Conservatives. "You, who voted as I did in 1896 for Mr. Laurier when his partisans, M. Brodeur in the lead, declared throughout Quebec that the Conservatives should be put out of power because they had spent one million in the purchase of guns; do you find it a good thing that M. Laurier has spent fifteen millions in ships?" Then came the description of the Navy as leading straight to conscription—the chief issue,

* NOTE.—Special translation in Toronto *Star* from *Le Devoir*, the Nationalist organ.

probably, of the Nationalist campaign: "A day will come when draught officers will be scouring the country and compelling young men to enlist either in the Navy or the Army, to go to foreign lands and fight the battles of Great Britain, to co-operate with Downing Street in the oppression of weak countries, and to maintain, at the price of their blood, the supremacy of the British flag in Asia or Africa." The Premier had no children and could not be so deeply moved at the idea that his policy would send the sons of Canada "to scatter their bones on the inhospitable soil of Africa where fever would kill those spared by the bullets."

At Victoriaville, on Sunday, Oct. 23rd, Mr. Monk referred to the increased cost of living in the United States. This increase he ascribed largely to the increase of governmental expenditure for military and naval purposes, and declared that it was coincident with the development of the ambition of the United States to be a great world Power. The same condition would inevitably follow in Canada if this country sailed into the vortex of militarism and, instead of attracting new immigrants from the neighbouring country, we would see our own Canadians driven by the extortions of a war policy into emigration and the loss of their national character. Mr. Bourassa reiterated the story already proclaimed and pressed in *Le Devoir* that Sir Wilfrid had, after years of resistance, now yielded to the pressure of Great Britain and the insistence of Earl Grey. "If the electors of Arthabaska return Mr. Gilbert, the Nationalist candidate, many other Counties of Quebec will follow their example and the Government will be compelled to amend the Navy bill and limit the fleet solely to the defence of Canada." At St. Cyrille de Wendover (Oct. 26) Mr. Tancrède Marcil denounced the Government for paying Admiral Kingsmill $50,000 a year! In a tiny store a few miles from this place the Montreal *Star* correspondent heard a Nationalist tell a little group that "under the B.N.A. Act we pay England millions every year to defend us; we have paid it every year since Confederation; yet England has withdrawn her troops from Canada and is now calling upon us to defend ourselves."

At Tingwick (Oct. 31) Alfred Sevigny, a Quebec advocate, expressed himself as follows: "The Laurier Cabinet is a cabinet of Imperialists who want to sacrifice Canada's interests and plunge us into wars with which we have nothing to do. The Navy Bill is an attempt by Ontario and the Provinces of the West to coerce Quebec and enslave our people forever. What has England ever done for you? She has no need of your help. She is strong enough to defend herself. Laurier's ideal is to make you the vassals of the majority in the West. You must protest by your votes against this slave traffic. You must protest against helping England in her wars; unless you do conscription will come next." At the same meeting Tancrède Marcil made the significant remark that "I come from a parish where the Church yet bears the mark

of British bullets." Mr. Sevigny appears to have been a particularly inflammable speaker. At Arthabaska (Nov. 1) he said: "The Navy belongs to His Majesty. Is that a Canadian Navy? Who is His Majesty? Have we any Majesty here?" As to this Naval taxation it was wanted by the Lords of England "who will not pay taxation there and are striving to get it out of the Colonies." Mr. Lavergne, on this occasion, expressed himself clearly in another matter: "On three occasions French-Canadians have fought for British supremacy in Canada. I declare now that it is England which is indebted to us and not we who are indebted to England." At the succeeding Victoriaville meeting he turned to a few ladies present and said: "It will be you who will have to send your husbands, your lovers or your sons to fight on foreign seas. I appeal to you, Ladies, for I feel, if I may make the remark without sacrilege, that the sacrifice of Calvary would not have been so complete had there not been a woman to mingle her tears with those shed by the Crucified."

The issue of the contest was proclaimed by the Liberal correspondents of the *Herald,* Montreal, and the *Star,* Toronto, to be "Laurier *versus* the Navy" and there can be no doubt that this was the case. The cartoons issued by the Nationalists were interesting to say the least. According to a Montreal *Star* correspondent (Nov. 3) one of them depicted an angry Mercier as "a Voice from the Tomb" telling the Prime Minister that he had betrayed his country; while another showed a defiant *Habitant* being pushed from the top of a cliff on to the points of a pleasing collection of European bayonets. After the election was over all kinds of inflammatory utterances were attributed to Nationalist canvassers and the Winnipeg *Free Press* (Nov. 4) instanced the following:

> In twenty years the recruiting officer will come to your homes and will say to your wives: 'Mother, you count on your son to make you happy in your old years, you expect him to protect you in your old age, but you are mistaken. The law passed in 1910 by the Laurier Government robs you of your children, and I shall carry away thy son with me.'
>
> This will take 50,000 to 60,000 men, all fathers of families, or young men on the point of so becoming, who will have to go to Japan, China or Oceana, under the command of English officers, who, wishing to make our race disappear, will see to it that these ships go to the bottom of the sea. The English have never done anything for the French-Canadians; we owe them nothing. Those who disembowelled your fathers on the Plains of Abraham ask you to-day to go and get killed for them.

The Nationalists and Conservatives afterwards claimed that the Liberals had also been anti-British in their advocacy. Mr. Lavergne in a Quebec interview on Nov. 7th said: "The Government contingent in Drummond were tempted to say that the Navy would not be used to help England but would enable Canada to break with England. Perrault, the defeated candidate, Gauthier and Dube, all used this argument for all it was worth." To charges

of a similar kind against himself Mr. Perrault replied in a letter to the Toronto *Mail* on Nov. 9th: "At every meeting which I addressed I dwelt on Canada's duty to assume the naval defence of her shores and commerce and I declared that she would come to the rescue of the Motherland should the supremacy of Britain on the seas be ever threatened."

What was the Conservative attitude in this campaign? It was in the main one of official inaction but of local Nationalistic support. *L'Evenement* has been already quoted. So far as Mr. Monk and Mr. Blondin and other French Conservative members of Parliament—bolters from their own party on this question—could be termed Conservatives they gave the party sanction to the Opposition fighting. Mr. P. E. Blondin, M.P. for Charlevoix, followed Mr. Monk with enthusiasm and even went beyond him on some points. The press, including *Le Soleil* of Oct. 29th, reported him as saying at St. Louis de Blandford that "We owe nothing to Great Britain. England did not take Canada for love or to plant the cross of religion, as the French did, but in order to plant its trading posts and make money. The only liberties we have won are those we won by force, and to-day England tries to dominate its Colonies as Imperial Rome once did." The Montreal *Herald* on Oct. 28th addressed to seventeen recognized Conservative leaders, outside of Quebec Province, the inquiry: "How do you advise Conservatives to vote in Arthabaska Election?"

The Hon. G. E. Foster replied as follows: "My advice to every Conservative is to vote as his intelligence and conscience dictate. The Laurier Administration is so extravagant, corrupt and lacking in principle that I would vote to turn it out and so give opportunity to replace it by a better one." Mr. S. Barker repudiated the anti-Imperial propaganda, but expressed the hope that "every Conservative will do his duty for Canada, for his party, and against the Liberal Government." Dr. Sproule declined to give any advice; Mr. Premier McBride, of British Columbia, declared that Conservatives should follow "the advice of our leader at Ottawa"; Hon. R. Rogers wired that "every Conservative and loyal Canadian, whether in Arthabaska or elsewhere, should recognize that his first duty to his country is to vote against the Laurier Administration." Mr. Borden returned to Ottawa from Virginia on Nov. 1st and disclaimed knowledge of the situation. He thought the electors should "vote according to the dictates of their own consciences."

On Nov. 3rd the unexpected happened, so far as the public was concerned, and the Nationalist candidate was returned by a majority of 207. The Town of Arthabaska gave the Government candidate a majority, the County went against him; the English-speaking voters were said by the Liberals to have supported the Nationalists and it was also claimed that much Church influence was exerted in their favour. In the evening, at Victoriaville, Mr.

Gilbert was given a public reception and the Nationalist gathering sang "Veni Creator Spiritus" and "O Canada." As to the Liberals the *Herald* correspondent from the above place wrote: "To say that the Liberal organizers were surprised at the result would be to put the matter mildly. Their surprise smacks rather of stupefaction." In Montreal a great gathering swarmed about the offices of *Le Devoir* and Mr. Bourassa addressed it briefly: "I say to you French-Canadians that we have to-day done a great work; we have taught Sir Wilfrid Laurier that he is not omnipotent, and that he cannot plunge Canada into the responsibility of supporting a Navy without first consulting the people." Mr. Monk declared that the electors had spoken for the whole Province. In the official publication giving the returns of this election the vote was recorded as Conservative 3,451 and Liberal 3,244. The Nationalists were not mentioned.

Public Opinion of the Arthabaska Bye-Election

When the news of the Nationalist victory reached the public mind of the country there was a very wide discussion of its effect upon politics and the future. The text of a myriad editorials was the influence of Nationalism upon the parties. The Liberal press was unstinting in its condemnation; the Conservatives were inclined to denounce the principles urged but to applaud the result as a belated punishment for the Prime Minister and his old-time relationship with Rielism and similar cries. Liberal opinion may be first indicated. The Toronto *Globe* said: "This is the year of the big wind in Quebec. The storm of Nationalist and Conservative oratory has blown over Drummond-Arthabaska and carried all before it. The election of Mr. Gilbert, who is opposed to the spending of a dollar on naval defence, is a fact that must be faced. It means that the Bourassa propaganda has made more progress than had been imagined, and that the most vigorous steps must be taken toward putting the actual conditions as to Naval defence before the electorate all over the Province." The Toronto *Star* described the result as not so much a party defeat as "a blow at National Unity." As to the future: "A solid French-Canadian vote arrayed against a solid vote of the other elements of the community is a contingency which we must all look forward to with misgivings. To prevent it, to present Imperial questions in such a way as to bring Canadians together in sympathy and co-operation is the task of the statesmen of to-day and will be the task of statesmen for many years to come."

The Montreal *Herald,* after praising Mr. Bourassa's ability and declaring that "he has now arrived," added: "The result of this election in Arthabaska, it is well to be quite frank about it, is of vastly more significance to Liberals elsewhere than to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. If he chose he could follow the example of his prototype, Lafontaine, accept the intimation that a new generation proposed to be master of its destinies, and retire from public life with such

a record of honour and of service as no other Canadian has ever had to his credit. What that would mean to the Liberal party of the Dominion it is needless to say." The Montreal *Witness* said: "Mr. Bourassa knows very well that his appeal for several years past has been to race, religion and prejudice, and that the election in Drummond and Arthabaska has been won largely by frightening the voters into the belief that the able-bodied men would be dragged off to fight in Britain's wars by land and by sea." It described the result, also, as a warning to Conservatives and insincere Imperialists. The St. John *Telegraph* was fearful of the future: "If it should become evident that Mr. Bourassa could build up in Quebec a formidable party committed to such opinions and such strivings as those to which he gave a violent voice in Drummond-Arthabaska, undoubtedly there would spring up in Canada, spontaneously, an overwhelming electorate determined to check or to crush out any such movement, by whatever means might seem to be necessary. And it would be a most lamentable thing if matters should ever come to that pass in Canada."

The Ottawa *Free Press* was explicit in its advice: "There is no use blinking our eyes to the fact that the Government's hold in Quebec is weakening, but there is time to repair the damage before it is too late. A systematic campaign of education must be started now. Instead of running about the world, participating in the welding of the Empire, members of the Cabinet will have to stay at home and set to work welding Canada; nor must these campaigns be confined to Quebec." As to personal opinion Mr. Premier Scott of Saskatchewan told the Montreal *Star* that the issue was so serious as to "demand for Sir Wilfrid Laurier's naval policy the earnest and active adherence of every Canadian who is in favour of Canada remaining in the British Empire." Mr. A. B. Warburton, M.P., thought that by the time another election came around the people would understand the situation and reverse their verdict. Senator Lavergne described the campaign as a very unfair one. The Nationalists made the farming community believe that "their children would all be taken to the wars and blown to pieces."

The French-Canadian Conservative or Nationalist papers were very limited in number but jubilant in comment. *Le Devoir,* whose Editor was Oliver Heroux, a native of France, had a contribution from Mr. Bourassa declaring the result "a double and formidable check to Laurierism, to the Naval law and to the person and policy of the Prime Minister." It was moreover a defeat for Imperialism and for political corruption; a victory for Mr. Monk and the autonomists. "This is the beginning of the end—such is the word upon the lips of all." *L'Evenement* of Quebec declared that "the defeat of their candidate sounds as the death toll of the Administration that has been reigning at Ottawa since 1896. No more has Sir Wilfrid Laurier the confidence of his friends;

the electors in his own County turn their back on him; they repudiate the Imperialist policy. He has secretly plotted with Lord Grey and the other agents of English Imperialism that are in this country." The battle had seemed hopeless but the Oppositionists had won. Senator A. C. P. Landry said: "The verdict is decisive; Laurier has lost his hold on the Province."

Of the Liberal press *Le Canada* described the election as "a disagreeable incident," which education of the people would sufficiently meet; *La Patrie* thought it "one of the greatest surprises in our political history" and asked if any one could prophecy that this result will not "repeat itself in most of the Counties of the Province"; *Le Pays* (Ind. Lib.) declared that the party was weakening and "gravely sick," that many people believed Liberalism had given way to Ministerialism, that keen appetites and personal aspirations had too largely taken the place of patriotism. The Quebec *La Vigie* described the majority of the electors as grossly deceived by tales of war and death; *La Patrie* of Montreal described the election as "one of the most significant that has ever taken place in Canada" and of great importance to the political situation; *Le Soleil* of Quebec summarized the situation as follows: "The only conclusion to be drawn is that the electorate of the Riding have formed an absolutely false opinion on the matters at issue. It is our duty now to take the necessary means without the slightest delay to put public opinion on the right side of the Naval question."

The Conservative opinion of Canada was regretful in a certain sense, jubilant in another. The Montreal *Gazette* reviewed the influences that had made a "solid Quebec" and concluded: "The result of the election will be good. It will make both Ministers and their followers understand henceforth that the cry that they are for Laurier will not be accepted as a reply to popular criticism of Ministerial conduct, and for this reason the rending asunder, with Laurier's own powder, of Laurier's solid Quebec will be a good thing." The Toronto *News* described the election as "a staggering blow to the Laurier administration." The St. John *Standard* saw in it "a crushing defeat" for the Government. "For years a solid Quebec has been the chief consideration with Liberal politicians, consequently the loss of this seat is of tremendous significance, and it is the most direct evidence that could be offered of the disintegration of the Liberal party. A defeat for Laurier in Quebec, in his own home, is capable of only one interpretation. It means that he has lost control of his native province." The Hamilton *Spectator* was emphatic in its comments: "Laurier is the man who created the Quebec Nationalist trouble; who trained its leaders. He has seen fit to play Quebec against the rest of the Dominion for years, to talk double to the people of Canada. Is he, then, the man or is his the party to look for relief from a situation that they themselves have created and that may

very easily become intolerable." It was now Mr. Borden's turn to handle the situation and his time was coming. The Halifax *Herald* declared that "such a turnover throughout the Province would wipe out Sir Wilfrid's popular majority twice over and a far less turnover would be ample to leave Sir Wilfrid with less than a corporal's guard"; while the Quebec *Chronicle* said: "It is another case of sowing the wind and reaping the whirlwind. The solid Quebec that was going to swing the whole Dominion is now a thing of the past—a house divided." Mr. Borden's own opinion was stated as follows in a signed communication in the Montreal *Star* on Nov. 4th:

> The result is not surprising. Wilfrid Laurier of the Opposition in 1896 has defeated Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of 1910. Nationalists in Drummond and Arthabaska (which by the way is the home of Sir Wilfrid Laurier) used exactly the same arguments, proclaimed the same policy, and exercised the same strategy, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself used in 1896 and for many years before, in the Province of Quebec.
>
> The master has been defeated by his own disciples and by his own teaching. The pupils learned their lesson too well and refused to forget it. There is a homely English proverb that chickens always come home to roost. This has never been better exemplified in a political sense than by the result just announced from Drummond and Arthabaska.

Aftermath of the Quebec Bye-Election

It took a long time for the echoes of this contest to die away. Following it there was, however, a gradual change in the tone of Nationalist discussion. Mr. F. D. Monk in addressing a Y.M.C.A. meeting in Montreal on Nov. 7th reviewed the situation as to Defence from 1862 to 1910; claimed that until now the Liberals had resisted Imperialism and that rural Canada as well as Quebec was opposed to the Navy; declared the cost of a Fleet to be $50,000,000 which would be better spent on the Georgian Bay Canal and similar projects; asked for a Plebiscite and said that the minority would loyally abide by the result. To a Toronto *Telegram* correspondent on Nov. 8th Mr. Bourassa defined his attitude toward the Empire as follows: "I may say frankly that I consider Independence the natural destiny of Canada, but I would prefer to maintain the partnership as long as possible, and if Canada does become independent I believe she should always remain an ally of Great Britain in peace and in war." At what the Montreal *Herald* (Lib.) described as "two monster demonstrations the Nationalists celebrated their victory on Nov. 9th. From 10,000 to 15,000 people cheered Messrs. Bourassa, Monk, Lavergne, Patenaude and Gilbert. Mr. Bourassa denounced the alleged misrepresentations by Ontario journals and disclaimed racial agitation while denouncing the Imperialism of Chamberlain and Northcliffe and Hugh Graham. Mr. Patenaude declared the greatest glory a French-Canadian could obtain would be to die while fighting in the shadow of the British ensign. The following Resolution was then passed with four dissentients:

This meeting acclaims the result of the election in Drummond and Arthabaska as the triumph of the principle of Canadian autonomy. That victory justified, emphatically, the attitude adopted on the Navy Bill by Mr. Monk, member for Jacques Cartier, and by the Federal representatives who supported him. It shows that the people want to be consulted before being dragged into a new policy of Imperial militarism.

The meeting approves and ratifies the verdict rendered by the electoral division of Drummond and Arthabaska, re-affirms the will of the Canadian people to uphold the rights of the British Crown in Canada, declares itself ready to approve all necessary and efficient measures to make sure the defence of Canadian territory; but it considers as contrary to the principle of Canadian autonomy and to the real unity of the Empire any policy tending to impose upon Canada, that has no voice in the Government of the Empire, any share in its external responsibilities and its military defence outside of the Canadian territory—the only portion of the Empire upon which the Canadian people may exercise any political or constitutional action.

As to this Resolution *Le Canada* described it next day as "little resembling the wild diatribes of Drummond, the fear of war inspired in mothers, the hatred preached with recollections of 1837, the frenzied cabal of prejudices of which we have cited so many examples." It was "a snip of a soothing Resolution" to placate the passions aroused by the Nationalist campaign. In commenting on expressions said to have been used by *Le Gazette d'Arthabaska* during the election in asking why French-Canadians should do anything for England which they would not do for France *La Patrie* (Lib.) said on the 10th: "Canada belongs to Great Britain. Our Motherland is England, whose flag protects us and assures us our liberties. It is from England we receive those constitutional institutions which are at the same time so broad and so liberal. We are, in a word, the subjects of His Majesty and England has a right to ask the support and assistance of her Colonies in Australia, New Zealand, and Canada while France has no right whatever to ask of us the least sacrifice."

Some personal opinions at this juncture were of interest. Senator J. P. B. Casgrain (Lib.) told the Montreal *Standard* of Nov. 12th that the horror of conscription, the belief that it was imminent, caused the result. "There is no conscription; no thought of such a thing. But our people believe it; they believe it intensely. It has become an obsession. You cannot make them believe anything else. And, so, they voted against the Government; and this expresses the feeling of the whole Province. I know it." Immediate education of the people was imperative. Mr. T. Chase-Casgrain, formerly Conservative M.P. for Montmorency, told the *Gazette* in a moderate and careful letter, dated Nov. 5th, that "ever since 1885 it has been the aim and object of the Liberal leaders to segregate the electors of the Province of Quebec from the other citizens of this country and to band them together in a solid phalanx." He had, himself, been beaten by an anti-militarist Liberal cry and he quoted Liberal papers of those years to prove his point and in words almost identical with Nation-

alist speeches of 1910. Mr. Chase-Casgrain quoted also various Liberal speakers. He denied French-Canadian disloyalty; the result was due to past Liberal education and to the present belief that the people should be consulted.

In Manitoba, amongst the French-Canadians of St. Boniface, Joseph Bernier, Conservative M.L.A., had come out in a strong deliverance on Jan. 10, 1910, in favour of Mr. Borden's policy. "As a British subject, a French-Canadian and a Canadian I think a contribution would do more to bind together the Empire and is the most practical kind of assistance to England. Dreadnaughts at London are better than a dozen *Rainbows* at Halifax." This was also the official view of the Conservatives of that Province, especially as represented by Hon. Robert Rogers in an elaborate Toronto interview on Nov. 2nd. He endorsed Mr. Borden's view of the Arthabaska bye-election and, of Sir Wilfrid's Montreal speech in answer to the Nationalists, said: "Why, he actually boasted in the speech of opposing anything and everything that was calculated to strengthen Imperial unity, and to make the British Empire the force that all good citizens desire that it shall be, and recognize that it must be if it is to survive." In Ontario the Ridgetown *Dominion,* edited by P. H. Bowyer, a Conservative M.L.A., stated that Ontario, if the Province were left free to vote without party affiliations, would go against a Navy, while other Conservative organs such as the Bruce *Herald,* and Orangeville *Sun,* and Kingston *Standard,* also strongly opposed the policy.

Mr. Armand Lavergne visited Toronto on Nov. 18th and addressed the University Students. The *Globe* welcomed him with the inquiry whether he thought the circulation of a Nationalist pamphlet containing the following and similar statements was decent politics: "When the volunteers shall have been sunk to the peak in their warships and when the law demands of the mother of a family, after she has sacrificed her eldest son, that she give up also her husband and her last child, say, Mr. Laurier, will the conscription respect her tears and her grief?" His answer was that he had only heard of its circulation in the last two days of the campaign and had not even read it. There was nothing sensational in the speech. Nationalism, he said, meant Canada first and British connection but no closer union with the Empire; no Navy without consultation of the people; Imperial decentralization and complete autonomy for Canada. Imperialism was the gospel of friction and meant racial suicide for the French-Canadian.

On this same day *La Presse* contained a long letter from Sir Wilfrid Laurier—in itself a departure from the practice of a political life-time. He commenced by declaring Commandant Fortin of the days of Fisheries protection as the real Father of the Canadian Navy and pointed out that if it was necessary to do something for Naval protection when the country was small and weak how much more was it our duty to-day with a great Dominion

boasting $100,000,000 of revenue. Since those days also the British fleet had been removed from Halifax and this furnished "the confirmation of our autonomy"; the British arsenal, stores and fortifications had been entrusted to us by the Mother Country; with advancing years and increasing commerce Canada's need for organized naval protection had grown and it was the duty of statesmen to prepare to meet danger and not to passively await disaster:

> My duty is to work in order to make this country strong and respected, and I do not think that my compatriots of the Province of Quebec should be in this matter of a different faith to my own. Moreover they would have reason to take me to task if I failed in the duty assigned to me of making Canada worthy of taking a foremost place in the British Empire in the face of the whole world. I know that in campaigns false ideas have been spread regarding the Navy which in agreement with my colleagues of the Cabinet, and the majority of Parliament, I have undertaken to create. Demagogues—there is no other expression that can be applied to them—have sought to frighten the people with prospects of conscription and enforced enrollment. There has never occurred in any political fight, whether in this country or elsewhere, a more dishonest assertion. In Great Britain itself, the greatest Naval power that has ever existed, conscription has never been known. It is ridiculous to suppose that the Naval law would be more severe here than in England. But there is more yet. Forced enrollment has always been part of the Militia law in Canada in the event of invasion. This provision of the Militia law was definitely eliminated by us from the Naval Service provisions. Conscription is no more to be feared to-day than at the time when Commandant Fortin called for volunteers to recruit the 'Canadienne.' Our autonomy has been similarly preserved by a Clause which reserves to Parliament the absolute control of a Service which is its own creation, and which cannot be used otherwise than by the will of the representatives of the people.

Mr. Bourassa came out in *Le Devoir* of the 19th with a quick and hot reply. He declared that the Premier's fraternal relations with Messrs. Berthiaume and Dansereau of *La Presse* marked the downfall of a great public man; pointed out that the bitterest enemies of Hincks, Morin and the Fortin policy were the Dorions, Doutres and others who were the first political guides and leaders of Sir Wilfrid Laurier; asked him how he squared his present proposals with the anti-Imperial propaganda of Messrs. Brodeur and Dandurand in 1896, with his own refusal of Empire military support in 1902, with the conduct of his followers in Drummond and Arthabaska who had proclaimed the new Navy as an instrument for use against England; claimed that military and naval conscription was coming in Britain and would follow in Canada; alleged that the Order-in-Council arrangement meant the immediate placing of the fleet at England's service and its possible destruction before the 15 days had passed during which Parliament was to be summoned. As to the future and its issue the situation was clear: "The battle will be fought out between Imperialists and Autonomists. The problem will be posted squarely and fairly and the Canadian people will choose between the two principles."

The two closing months of the year saw a continued Nationalist campaign in Quebec and the commencement of an organized Government reply. At Ste. Prè de Bagot on Nov. 19th Tancrède Marcil (Toronto *Star* report) continued his extremist speeches. He accused the Governor-General of being the creature of Cecil Rhodes, who was to have left him several millions. He spoke of children being torn from their mother's arms to serve on warships, and declared that "French-Canadians are not ready to break their backs for England." At St. John's on Dec. 3rd, in connection with a bye-election for the Provincial Legislature, in which a Nationalist candidate, Henri Hebert, contested the seat with Marcellin Robert, the Government nominee, vigorous speeches were made by Messrs. Jean Prèvost, M.L.A., a Liberal of other days, W. B. Nantel and P. E. Blondin, Conservative-Nationalist members of the Commons, and others. Mr. Nantel declared that Canada had done more than her share in the defence of the Empire by building three transcontinental Railways which might be used in war-time for transporting British troops. He defended the alliance of Conservatives and Nationalists as being directed against the Navy and not against the Party leaders. Mr. P. E. Lamarche, a young Montreal lawyer, said: "Canada owes duty to herself first. She must look to her needs, develop her railways and her canals, and see that Canadian products can be safely shipped through all-Canadian routes. Should all the Colonies develop their own interests in the same line the Empire would be well protected." Mr. Prèvost reviewed the situation. "It is rather queer that Sir Wilfrid Laurier should discover that Canada needed a Navy just at the time when England was discovering she needed more ships." He described a recent trip to Europe when he had found that England could not keep up the pace she had set in Naval matters and was, therefore, appealing to Canada for aid. Mercier was brought from his grave to condemn the idea of Canada doing more than protect her own territory and he argued at length that the Navy Bill was leading to compulsory service and that conscription would be the next step. Conscription would have to be resorted to in England and would follow in Canada just as Canada was following in the trail of the Naval increases. He said that the Militia would certainly serve on the warships as infantry of marine and thus would young Canadians be swallowed by the monster of war. When war came the Navy would thus absorb the Militia and the trick of compulsory naval service would be played.

The Nationalists expected to win this seat but found themselves defeated by 663 of a Liberal majority as against half that total in 1908. Sir Lomer Gouin and Mr. J. M. Tellier, the Liberal and Conservative Provincial leaders, had both spoken in the constituency. As to the result the Liberal press claimed that it meant the people were tiring of Nationalism. None-the-less, however, Dominion Liberals continued their campaign of educa-

tion. Mr. Brodeur, Minister of Marine, spoke at St. John's on Nov. 26th, at Rouville on Dec. 24th, at St. Cesaire on the 25th, at Marieville on the 26th, and at La Patrie on the 28th. Dr. H. S. Bèland, H. Gervais, K.C., A. M. Beauparlant and other Liberal members supported him. In his address at St. John's Mr. Brodeur was reported by the Montreal *Herald* as saying: "At the Imperial Conference of 1902, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that Canada would establish her own Navy if necessary, but that she would not contribute to the Imperial defence otherwise. In 1907, Dr. Smartt of South Africa proposed that we make a contribution to the Navy either in money or in ships, both to be under control of the Admiralty. There were three of us there, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Frederick Borden and myself. We refused on the ground that the action would destroy our autonomy. We also refused to accept Mr. McKenna's Report. We would pay nothing to England but we would construct a Navy. Gentlemen, if you will pay tribute to England vote for the Nationalists, vote for the Conservatives. If you will construct ships built and made in Canada vote for Laurier. The money will be in your pockets as well as in the pockets of the Government."

About the same time (Nov. 24) Senator J. P. B. Casgrain (Lib.) in addressing a Montreal Literary Society was quoted by the Toronto *World* as follows: "I would be ashamed to tell you all that Bourassa and Lavergne and their friends are saying throughout the Province, but to give a truthful answer I will have to go further back. The truth is the French clergy are educating the youth of this Province to be anti-English, making the plea that, if they lose their language, they will lose their religion. That is the whole story." The Senator afterwards criticized the publication of language which he described as merely a private expression of opinion given in reply to a personal question made after his speech. He had also said in his address that "in the Revolution in France during 1794, no less than 8,000 French priests took refuge in England. When many of these came to Canada they did not forget England's generosity. A fund had been opened for them by the King and the Protestant Archbishop and £440,000 was collected—worth probably $5,000,000 now—and England only had 13,000,000 people then. Further, Oxford University printed 4,000 French copies of the Vulgate and distributed them free, and the King lodged 700 priests in his Palace at Winchester. The nobles were not slow to follow his example."

Meanwhile, Mr. Bourassa had been paying a visit to Paris and Rome. In the French capital *La Libra Parole* had two interviews with him. The second (Dec. 21) was vigorously anti-Imperialist. He charged "the new school of Imperialism, of which Mr. Chamberlain is the protagonist and of which Lord Grey is one of the most ardent apostles," with desiring to change Canada's local autonomy and making the Empire united for war, peace, com-

merce, etc. "Under the persistent pressure of Lord Grey the Federal Ministry has imposed upon a somewhat recalcitrant Parliament a law which permits the Ministry to establish a war-fleet destined to aid Britain in her world conflicts. I do not like to speak ill of my compatriots and my Government to the foreigner. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is a charming man of high individual morality, but a most thorough opportunist—as my old friend, Mr. Goldwin Smith, said, a partisan by turns of Canadian Independence, Annexation to the United States, Imperialism and Nationalism. The determination of Canadians of every origin is to safeguard the interests of Canada in preference to those of England."

A few days before this (Dec. 13) the London *Daily Mail* had an interview which reported him as saying that "a Federal Empire is geographically impossible, and politically undesirable. If you leave Canada, like the rest of the Empire, to develop its own national and ethnic traditions, separation will be a slow process. It will be friendly. We shall continue the best allies of Great Britain, and Great Britain, like the other nations of Europe, will find it an advantage to preserve in North America the independence of a country which will serve as a counterpoise to United States aggression." As to the visit paid to Rome both it and that of Mr. Lemieux, Postmaster-General (about the same time) were alleged by the Canadian press to be for the purpose of obtaining the Pope's approval or condemnation, respectively, of the National policy and propaganda. It may be added here that toward the close of the year Archbishop Langevin of Winnipeg, in authorizing the Rev. Father Blais to place Catholic literature in the homes of his Arch-diocese, specially recommended *L'Action Sociale* of Quebec and *Le Devoir* of Montreal. This evoked vigorous comments in *Le Pays, Le Canada,* and other Liberal papers and a statement from His Grace saying that the approval he had expressed was private and not official.

Parliament, the Athabaska Bye-Election and the Navy

At the opening of the third Session of Parliament on Nov. 21st, and during the ensuing debates up to the end of the year there was constant reference to this contest. The result seemed to add incentive and hope to Conservative attack; it undoubtedly inspired annoyance, if not alarm, in the Liberal ranks. The Conservatives disclaimed any alliance with Nationalism, the Nationalists proclaimed their loyalty in most insistent terms, the Liberals attacked both for their alleged record of disloyalty in the bye-election. During the debate on the Address Mr. R. L. Borden defined his naval policy as follows: "Our proposal was practically this: We said, in the first place, that the Government proposals were dangerous, expensive and practically useless; we said, in the second place, that there should be an appeal to the people and that the people should be permitted to pronounce upon the proposals before any permanent policy should

Major-General Colin McKenzie, c.b.

Appointed Chief of the General Staff at Ottawa in 1910.

Rear-Admiral Charles Edward Kingsmill.

Commander of the Marine and Naval Service of Canada.

be entered upon; and we said, in the third place, that in the meantime there should be effective and immediate aid to the Empire." The Prime Minister replied by quoting from Nationalist pamphlets and speeches a large variety of anti-British utterances, of conscription claims, of alarmist naval statements. Mr. Monk interjected a request that some Montreal constituency be opened to further test the issue; Sir Wilfrid declared that the policy of "segregating Quebec from the rest of the Dominion" was a dangerous one. He characterized the Bye-election in vigorous terms.

> Well, Sir, at this moment, I have only to say that history teaches us that defeats there are which are more honourable than victories. The gentlemen on the other side of this House are welcome to all the comfort they can get out of the Drummond-Arthabaska election. That election was not won by His Majesty's loyal Opposition and were it not for certain recantations which have been made by the victors since the election, I would say the election was won by His Majesty's disloyal Opposition. That election was won by a combination of what is left, or what was left, of the once great Conservative party in the Province of Quebec and certain young reactionaries who were brought up in Liberal principles but for whom, as it turned out, Liberal principles were too broad and too generous. That election was won by appeals so desperate that when the smoke of battle had cleared away the public conscience was aroused to shame and indignation.

Mr. Brodeur, Minister of Marine, was very emphatic in his denunciation of the appeals to racialism, of misrepresentation of the Governor-General, of disloyalty to the Empire. "I said there (in Quebec and at Halifax) what I say now, that it will always be our duty to stand for the defence and the solidifying of the British Empire." He especially referred to Mr. George Taylor, Conservative M.P., and his telegram to Mr. Monk felicitating the latter upon his "great fight and success." "Yes, a great fight, when our brothers and mothers and sisters were called on to prevent their sons shedding their blood in the defence of Great Britain. A great fight, when French-Canadians were told that they should not have their backbones smashed for the English. A great fight, when it was said that the Navy was a conspiracy of the British to drown French-Canadians, and when it was declared that we have had enough of England and the English." He asserted that "our naval policy should be continued for the purpose of assisting in maintaining the Naval supremacy of Great Britain."

Mr. P. E. Blondin (Cons.-Nat.) followed with a declaration of loyalty to King, country and Conservative principles and the claim that people in the constituency under discussion had made up their minds against the Navy before the bye-election was called. He dealt with a certain anti-British cartoon which Mr. Brodeur had charged the Nationalists with circulating and proved that it had originally appeared (26 Nov, 1904) in the Liberal

organ *Le Canada*. Mr. H. S. Bèland (Lib.) declared that "most improper and disloyal language" had been used by the Opposition all through the campaign and, for his party and himself, proclaimed this policy: "We maintain our freedom to say that when British supremacy is threatened on the high seas we shall say to Great Britain: We are an integral part of the British Empire, your supremacy is threatened, Canada will be with you, because in protecting you we protect ourselves." When he and other Liberals had reached Arthabasca they found the issue already arranged by house-to-house Nationalist canvassers: "Are you for the Navy or against the Navy?" They also said: "Perrault is the war candidate and Gilbert is the peace candidate; are you in favour of peace or war?" The people would say: "We are in favour of peace." Education had to be commenced and the time was too short. Speaking again on Nov. 24 Mr. Borden defined the Conservative policy—if it should happen that he obtained power:

> The Government of this country are able to understand and know, if they take the proper action for that purpose, whether the conditions which face the Empire at this time, in respect of Naval defence, are grave or not. If we were in power we would endeavour to find that out, to get a plain unvarnished answer to that question, and if the answer to that question, based upon the report of the Government of the Mother Country and of the naval experts of the Admiralty were such—and I think it would be such—as to demand instant and effective action by this country then I would appeal to Parliament for immediate and effective aid, and if Parliament did not give immediate and effective aid, I would appeal to the people of this country.

Mr. Martin Burrell followed and concluded with this summary of Conservative policy: "Effective and immediate aid to the Empire at any moment that the integrity—the safety—of that Empire may be endangered or threatened; a policy of one central control in time of war as an essential factor in maintaining supremacy at sea; a firm belief that these two aims can be achieved, and are absolutely consistent with the fullest development of our liberties as a self-governing people; and lastly, that in the formulation of a great permanent naval policy which so vitally affects the nation, the people have an absolute and indisputable right to be consulted." Hon. G. E. Foster (Cons.) in his speech on Dec. 1st took special issue with Mr. Brodeur's claim that the removal of the British Pacific and Atlantic fleets a few years since had left Canada's coasts and commerce defenceless. The centralized striking power of the British Navy was, he declared, as much a protection to the ships and shores of Canada as if the battleships were hovering around Halifax or Esquimalt. There was a better way than the building of what he claimed would be a feeble and ineffective Navy. "What is that better way? It is to trust the British Empire. It is to rely on the Empire fleet; it is to furnish our part of that fleet according to our means; it is to co-operate with it for home protection and

for Empire protection, as well. Here we have the greatest, mightiest fleet in the world, almost double that of the two next greatest naval nations, ready to defend every foot of the Empire's soil." Mr. Foster quoted from various Liberal speeches and papers in 1896 which appeared to attack England and Empire unity. He concluded by urging the Premier to ask for supplies, dissolve Parliament and appeal to the people on this question. There had been many other speeches on both sides of the House and finally, on Dec. 1st, Mr. Monk's amendment to the Address was defeated as well as Mr. Borden's amendment to the amendment. The amendments were as follows:

Mr. Monk: The House regrets that the Speech from the Throne gives no indication whatever of the intention of the Government to consult the people on its Naval Policy, and the general question of the contribution of Canada to Imperial Armaments. Defeated by 120 to 67 votes.

Mr. Borden: We beg to assure Your Excellency of the unalterable attachment and devotion of the people of Canada to the British Crown, and of their desire and intention to fulfil all just responsibilities devolving upon this country as one of the nations of the Empire. We desire, however, to express our regret that Your Excellency's gracious Speech gives no indication whatever of any intention on the part of Your Excellency's advisers to consult the people on the naval policy of Canada. Defeated by 126 to 70 votes.

Progress of Naval Plans and Policy

On Mch. 30, returns were tabled in the Canadian Commons giving correspondence and despatches passing between Rear-Admiral Kingsmill for the Canadian Government and the British Admiralty, between November, 1909, and February, 1910, and including details of the purchase of the *Niobe* and *Rainbow* cruisers. The former was a ship of 11,000 tons with 33 guns and 2 Maxims, with 40 officers and 659 men, and it was put in commission in 1899; the latter was a vessel of 3,600 tons with 18 guns and 4 Maxims, with 17 officers and 252 men, and was placed in commission in 1892. The British officers helping in the organization of the Naval Service at the beginning of 1910 were Rear-Admiral Kingsmill, Commander J. D. D. Stewart, Lieut. R. M. T. Stephens and Paymaster P. J. Ling. At the close of the year (Dec. 5) Mr. Brodeur, Minister of Marine, after telling the House of Commons that the purchase price of the *Niobe* was $1,046,333 and of the *Rainbow* $243,333, and that the yearly cost of maintenance would be approximately $630,500 for the former and $295,500 for the latter, stated the Naval Staff at Ottawa to be composed as follows:

Name.	Position.	Salary.
Rear-Admiral C. E. Kingsmill	Director of Naval Service	$5,000
Commander C. D. Roper	Chief of Staff	3,500
Fleet-Paymaster P. J. Ling	Secretary to Naval Staff	3,285
Engineer-Commander P. C. W. Howe	Consulting Naval Engineer	3,832
Lieutenant R. M. T. Stephens	Director of Naval Gunnery	3,376

Commander William Balfour Macdonald, R.N.—son of Senator Macdonald of British Columbia—was appointed to command the *Niobe* and Commander J. D. D. Stewart, R.N., to the *Rainbow*. These and the minor appointments were announced as being made by the Admiralty—not the Canadian Government. As for the men required it was understood that recruiting was proceeded with in English ports and that ten boys from the Barnardo Naval School, with 15 more from H. M. S. *Exmouth,* were drafted on to the new Canadian ships. Advertisements as to the nature of Naval duties, rates of remuneration, terms of service, character of educational facilities, and of the proposed Naval College, were published in the Canadian press. By Jan. 31, 1910, the applications for positions in the proposed Naval force totalled 234 of whom 115 were Canadians and the others officers of the Royal Navy or Royal Naval Reserve. Rear-Admiral Kingsmill spent the earlier half of the year in England where he met with the greatest courtesy from the Admiralty and every possible assistance. As to the two ships for training and initial purposes which Canada purchased the London *Standard* said on July 22nd: "The Admiralty has agreed to lend Canada certain active service ratings, including skilled high ratings, instructional staff, and the necessary officers for the safe conduct of the *Niobe*. The remainder of her complement will be made up of Fleet reservists, who with the approval of the Admiralty, have volunteered for Canadian service for a period of three to five years. Similar steps have been taken with regard to the cruiser *Rainbow* which has been refitted and will be handed over to the Dominion Government. In the case of both these ships the Imperial Government has afforded great facilities in lending officers and getting crews together."

During the year it was officially announced that tenders for construction of other ships would be called for early in 1911 and that the new Naval College would be opened at Halifax about the same time. In October it was stated that 60 students from all parts of Canada had offered for the Civil service entrance examination to the College; that there would only be accommodation for 30 who, after a two years' course would be eligible as Midshipmen on the Canadian ships; that the requirements were similar to those of the British Service and that the seven cadets on the Government cruiser *Canada* would not compete in the examinations but would be appointed Midshipmen on the *Niobe*. The chief officials of the College were to be as follows: Director of Naval Instruction, B. S. Hartley, R.N., with Lieut. E. A. N. Nixon, R.N., and Lieut. R. E. Bartlett as Assistants. Three Surgeons were accepted for service after examination—Dr. R. Monahan and Dr. J. A. Rousseau of Montreal, and Dr. D. A. Kearns of Ottawa. In the Commons on Apr. 30 the Premier gave the following as the rates of pay in the British, United States and proposed Canadian Navy:

Men.	British Navy.	United States Navy.	Proposed Canadian Navy.
Seaman class	$0 30 to $1 30	$0 58 to $2 56	$0 50 to $2 40
Engine room department.	0 40 to 1 82	0 80 to 2 56	0 75 to 2 50
Artisans	0 56 to 1 82	0 91 to 2 20	0 75 to 2 50
Sick berth staff	0 32 to 1 10	0 73 to 2 20	0 75 to 2 50
Waiters	0 25 to 1 35	1 10 to 2 20	0 75 to 2 50
Stewards	0 32 to 1 75	2 20 to 2 56	0 50 to 2 60
Cooks	0 40 to 1 10	0 91 to 2 00	0 50 to 2 25
Ship's police	0 56 to 1 50	1 10 to 2 38	1 00 to 2 50
Schoolmasters	1 10 to 1 58	.....	1 50 to 2 50
Officers, cooks and Stewards	0 30 to 0 75	0 73 to 2 20	0 75 to 1 50

There was a somewhat prolonged delay in calling for tenders for the new Cruisers. It may have been caused in part by the difficulty of sending confidential Admiralty plans across the Atlantic under entirely new conditions, partly to the continuous improvements in type which were underway, and partly to the fact that no docks or other ship-building arrangements were ready. Meantime, however, great expectations were being entertained as to the construction of these plants at certain points. Sir Robert Perks, the eminent contractor, spent some time in the country and was quite open in his estimates and statements. At Ottawa, on Apl. 6th, it was semi-officially announced that before the end of the year construction would be commenced on two immense dry-docks—not less than 900 feet long, 100 feet wide and with a depth of 35 feet on the sill. One of them was to be located at Levis and the other at St. John. They would be built under the terms of the Government subsidy of 3½ per cent. for 35 years and both dry-docks were to be supplemented by adequate repairing facilities and, in the case of St. John by the probable establishment of a first-class shipbuilding plant.

Mr. Pugsley, Minister of Public Works, had a conference with Sir Robert Perks on Apl. 6th and afterwards stated to the press that there was every indication that Canada would be provided with two first-class dry-docks as soon as they could be constructed. Sir Robert said to the press: "A Company is being registered to-day, at the State Department of Canada, for the purpose of building two dry-docks. One will be located at Levis and the other at St. John. On this Company, Harland and Wolff will be represented by Lord Pirrie, the Canadian Pacific by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, the Allan Steamship Company by Mr. Andrew Allan, McArthur, Perks & Company by myself, and there will also be as incorporators Mr. W. Dobell of Quebec and Mr. W. E. Foster of St. John. We regard the Canadian Government Dry-dock Bill as satisfactory and we will be prepared to begin construction work soon after the measure becomes law. The ship-building plant will be established in connection with the St. John dry-dock. The extent of this will depend upon several things and these details will have to be decided after

the Company I have referred to has been organized." Later in the year plans were submitted to the Government by Mr. Albert Vickers of the great English firm of Vickers, Sons & Maxim for a two and a half million dollar ship-building and ship-repair plant to be located at Montreal. The plans included a floating dry-dock, three large berths for the repairing and building of steel vessels and machine shops and a plant capable of doing the heaviest construction and repair work and covering some fifty acres of ground. On June 29, Mr. Vickers was given a Luncheon by leading Montreal interests—transportation and financial (with Messrs. Brodeur and Borden of the Government present) and confirmed the probability of this arrangement. In August the plans of the Dominion Dry-dock Company (Harland and Wolff, Sir R. Perks, &c.) for Levis and St. John were completed with an estimated expenditure of $4,000,000 at each port. These docks were to be 1,000 feet long, 100 feet wide and 36 feet on the sill with accommodation for ships of 80,000 tons. Sir Robert Perks was in St. John on Sept. 1st and in a press interview indicated some of the reasons for the delay:

> A ship-building plant cannot be operated profitably in this country without a subsidy, or public support of some kind. Even the American shipbuilders cannot compete with the British yards though the cost of material in the United States to-day is no higher than in the United Kingdom. No British ship-builder is likely to establish a plant here just for the sake of building the ships of the Canadian Navy. No doubt the Canadian Government would be prepared to pay a good price for its ships in order to have them built in Canada but this would not be a sufficient inducement. A ship-builder here would want sufficient protection or a subsidy—it amounts to the same thing—to enable him to build merchant ships in competition with other countries so that he could keep his staff employed all the time.

At the present time he understood ships could be built in Great Britain at prices 30 to 40 per cent. under the cost in Canada. Rivalries developed, however, in political and financial circles, and nothing was actually settled at the end of the year. Meanwhile, the negotiations with the Imperial authorities for the taking over of Halifax and Esquimalt were finally completed. An Imperial Order-in-Council transferring the Naval Station at Halifax to the Canadian Government was signed on Oct. 13, 1910, and the formal transfer of Esquimalt was completed on Nov. 9th when, with some ceremony, the Union Jack was hauled down and another raised from the flagstaff in the dockyard. On Oct. 22nd (Trafalgar Day) the *Niobe* with 35 officers and 389 men arrived at Halifax and was welcomed by the presence of Mr. Brodeur, Minister of Marine, Admiral Kingsmill, the Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia, Hon. A. K. Maclean, of the Nova Scotia Government, and Mayor Chisholm of Halifax. The Government of Nova Scotia presented a silver service to the ship, Her Majesty Queen Mary sent a handsome white silk ensign, while Lord Strath-

cona had also presented Commander Macdonald with a silver service. On board the *Niobe* Mr. Brodeur delivered an eloquent address: "In welcoming our first Cruiser and training ship in the name of the Government and people of Canada, I must not omit to point out how important this initial step in our great project of self defence is to the Empire of which we form such an important part, in the glory and security of which we see the future stability and strength of our own Dominion." After stating that his own son was joining the ship, and pointing out that Canada was now prepared to share in the responsibilities of preserving her autonomy the Minister continued in these ringing words:

> We must consider that our interests are so interwoven with those of Great Britain that her supremacy on the sea and her perpetual command of the great commerce of the world appeal to us and awaken a responsive echo in our country—an echo that springs from gratitude as well as from self-interest. Her rule has been a blessing to civilization, and has shielded us from the fate that barbarism and ignorance twine around the less fortunate peoples. If then, we can assist, even in a small way, but in proportion to our strength and resources, in the solidifying of her power, the maintenance of her influence and the safeguarding of her supremacy, it becomes our duty to do so and in this establishment of a Canadian Navy, for the protection of our commerce and the defence of our coasts, we are displaying to the world our readiness to do our fair share in the upbuilding of the Empire to which we are proud to belong.

Commander Macdonald stated in his reply that when he advertised in England for officers and men he received 10,000 applications, and that the Imperial Government gave him every trained man he wanted even though on Foreign service at the time. *The Rainbow*—it had already been decided that the letters H. M. C. S., standing for His Majesty's Canadian Ship, should precede the name of these and succeeding vessels—arrived at Esquimalt on Nov. 7th and was officially welcomed by the Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia, Hon. W. Templeman, Minister of Mines, Mr. Premier McBride of British Columbia, and Mayor Morley of Victoria. At a banquet in the Drill-hall on the 10th further celebrations took place and Commander Vivian of H. M. S. *Shearwater,* one of three British battleships stationed at Esquimalt, warmly welcomed the coming Canadian Navy as a sign of strength added to Britain in its struggle for supremacy on that sea which was the life of the Empire, the basis of its power and union.

An incident in this general connection was a speech delivered by Commander Roper, R.N., as Chief of the Canadian Naval Staff, at an Exhibition-luncheon in Ottawa on Sept. 13th. It was a straight defence of the Government's policy in Naval matters and as such aroused considerable Conservative criticism. It was contended by the Opposition in Parliament and in the press that if Lord Dundonald, as a military employee of the Government,

had no right to criticize the Militia Department in its administration of affairs so Commissioner Roper, as a Naval employee of the Government, had no right to defend the Marine Department and Naval policy of the Administration. His speech was political in part but it was, also, a valuable contribution to the discussion of the question. Speaking with the authority of expert knowledge and experience, he alleged a great lack of true appreciation of Naval conditions on the part of those who decried the new Canadian Navy as a "tin-pot" navy. He declared that the proposed cruisers and destroyers would form a most useful addition to the Imperial Navy and were, under existing conditions preferable to Dreadnaughts, of which Britain now had plenty. Trained men, scout-ships and naval dockyards such as Canada was to provide, were what Britain needed most. He urged the immediate training and enlisting of men, spoke of the Canadian Navy as a "branch of the Services of the Empire," and mentioned the preamble to the British Articles of War: "The Navy whereon, under the Providence of God, the wealth, safety and strength of the Kingdom chiefly depend." Letters in *Le Devoir* attacking the Marine Department were referred to as "the imaginative vapourings of a pessimistic soul" and Lord C. Beresford was quoted to prove the need of more cruisers ready to act with and in the Royal Navy. Some incidents of the year in this connection were as follows:

Jan. 29.—*Le Canada*, the leading Liberal organ of Quebec City, says: "We have no business to prepare a defence against attack from the United States, our friends and allies. A powerful hostile fleet could not attack us coming from Europe without having vanquished the Imperial Fleet—an impossible contingency. Therefore, we are only exposed to raids of hostile cruisers, isolated, or at least, left outside of any naval concentration to run upon the seas and harass British commerce."

Mar. 29.—A mass-meeting at Vancouver addressed by G. H. Cowan, M.P., and J. D. Taylor, M.P., passes the following Resolution: "That we disavow the principle of Independence embodied in the Naval Service Bill and declare in favour of a navy built, equipped, manned and, as far as possible, officered in Canada and as much an integral part of the British Navy as Canada is a part of the British Empire. In the meantime we believe the immediate duty of Canada and the impending necessities of the Empire can best be discharged and met by placing without delay at the disposal of the Imperial authorities, as a free and loyal contribution from the people of Canada, such an amount as may be sufficient to purchase or construct two battleships of the Dreadnaught type."

June 25.—It is notified by the British Army Council that they are prepared to exempt, from the Army Qualifying Examination, candidates for commissions in the British Cavalry, Foot-Guards, Infantry, and Army Service Corps who have qualified for admission to the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada. In the Royal Artillery, however, a special examination in Mathematics is required.

Aug. 17.—Lord Brassey, in an address at a Luncheon, tendered in Montreal by Mr. G. W. Stephens says: "Nor let us fail to take account of the latent Reserves for the reinforcement of the Navy which we possess in the States beyond the Seas."

Sept. 29.—In an open Letter to the Prime Minister Admiral Lord C. Beresford reviews the Naval situation: "The British trade routes of the world are at this moment almost wholly unguarded; and there exists no practicable arrangement whatever for providing increased defence in time of war. British trade in the event of war would, therefore, be exposed to the attacks of privateers on all routes. The immediate results would be:

1. A sharp rise in the rates of Insurance.

2. A sharp rise in the prices of raw material and the necessaries of life.

3. Refusal of shipowners to allow their vessels to leave port.

4. A heavy fall in the price of securities.

Oct. 19.—In a great speech before the Imperial Club, London, Mr. Balfour sums up the Naval situation as follows: "Imperial defence is the necessary basis of any Imperial policy no matter what its character or complexion; we hold the strategic gates of defence for the whole Empire, and it is from that point of view that we have to consider the immense responsibilities which now lie upon us. The present Government's calculation of our superiority over the next greatest naval Power in Dreadnaughts in the year 1913 is only four; I do not believe that the margin in British strength has ever in our history through the last 100 years sunk so low as that."

Oct. 21.—Lord Curzon at Hanley sums up the Defence issue in these words: "The international situation has enormously changed; the waves of the Channel are no longer a genuine protection; the leading Continental Powers have not only great armies but are creating powerful navies for themselves; meanwhile, the two-Power standard on which we have been taught to rely seems in danger of shrinking to a one-Power standard; it is not the spirit that is wanting, but the conditions. We need compulsory service for home defence."

Nov. 26.—Mr. S. S. McClure, of *McClure's Magazine*, New York, says to the Canadian Club, Ottawa: "If I were able to give you advice I would give it to you on the following lines. First, I would make it a matter so clear and so plain that every man, woman and child should know in his heart that the most important institution in the world to-day for human peace and justice and maintaining of the great highways of trade is the British Navy. That is one point. Second, I should regard the breed of men as important as the breed of horses and cattle."

Dec. 3.—It is stated, according to estimates by the Berlin *Tageblatt*, that German Naval expenditure will increase from the expected maximum of $115,425,000 in 1911 to $127,925,000 in 1914.

Dec. 4.—The List of successful candidates for entrance to the Royal Naval College at Halifax numbers 21.

Dec. 6.—Hon. L. P. Brodeur states in Parliament that no tenders for ships have yet been asked for though the Admiralty plans and specifications have been received.

Dec. 19.—Mr. C. C. Ballantyne of the Montreal Harbour Board states that: "Montreal is to have a first-class dry-dock with a lifting capacity of 25,000 tons, at a cost of four millions. The dry-dock will be built at Longue Pointe by a British firm. It will be ready by September next. Thirty acres of land are to be reclaimed from the bed of the river for the dock. This work has already been commenced. There will also be a ship-repairing plant equal to any of the largest repairing plants of Great Britain."

Dec. 29.—The New York *Tribune* says: "There is, perhaps, nothing else quite so noteworthy in the military state of the world to-day as the rapidity and extent of British naval construction. An array of fighting ships is being built which never before was approximated in a single programme and the speed of construction which is being attained is one which provokes astonishment. It is a tremendous programme. But it is an Empire with tremendous interests, dependent upon the control of the sea, that is essaying it. As long as things are as they are among the nations of the world, it seems necessary for Great Britain to do these things."

Dec. 31.—It is stated that at the close of this year the nations of the world have under construction 70 battleships and cruisers of an aggregate tonnage of one and one-half millions valued at £140,000,000.

Dec. 31.—The following table shows the 1909 standing, establishments and strengths of the British Regular Army:

Regular Army.	Estimates.	Strength.
British establishments.....	176,995	175,539
Indian Establishments.....	76,009	77,866
Staff Departments, etc.	3,392	3,293
Army Reserve.....	137,000	134,556
Special Reserve.....	90,664	69,954
Territorial Force.....	313,691	270,642
Permanent Staff.....	2,556	2,499
Total	800,307	734,349

III.—DOMINION PUBLIC AFFAIRS

The Laurier Government and Public Policy of the Year

The Liberal Administration in Canada continued during 1910 in the most complete control of public policy and affairs. Its normal majority in the Commons was from 40 to 45; by the deaths of Conservative Senators its majority in the Upper House was about the same. In this latter connection there were some interesting statements during the year. The Montreal *Herald,* the Kingston *Whig,* and the Toronto *Globe*—all Liberal papers—came out in vigorous protest against the continued appointment of only Liberals to the Senate. Since the Laurier Government came into power in 1896 it had appointed 60 Senators—all Liberal in politics. On Oct. 21 *The Globe* said: "If it was wrong to have a Senate composed almost entirely of Tory partisans prior to 1896 it cannot be right in 1910 to have a Senate composed almost entirely of Liberal partisans." On Nov. 14 it continued its comment as follows: "There is no doubt at all in the public mind at present that the present method of appointing Senators by the Government of the day, exclusively from amongst its party friends, cannot be continued. The real difficulty arises when the question of appointment or election is faced. On the whole opinion seems to incline toward election for a period of about eight years, from large constituencies, at some time other than that at which the Commons are chosen."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier remained during the year the dominant figure in his Government. Many deputations assailed him; many issues confronted him. In Toronto, on Jan. 5th, he heard the representatives of 3,800 veterans ask for a two-year extension of time for the taking up of their land grants. On the following day he opened the new Ontario Club—a Liberal organization—and on the 7th was entertained at a non-party banquet at the National Club with Mr. G. T. Irving in the chair. The President closed his remarks of welcome by expressing admiration of the Premier for "an utter absence of self-seeking or personal aim, for your honesty and your common sense." In his address Sir Wilfrid Laurier commented on the American's love of country and hoped for more of that sentiment in Canada; spoke of the Dominion's vast resources and coming development from the Peace River to Cobalt and the Porcupine; described it as not only the country of the 20th century but as, unquestionably, for the next 100 years "the magnet of the civilized world"; spoke of Canada's

progress in the arts and sciences and mentioned Mme. Albani in Music, Hèbért and Allward in Sculpture, Logan and Dawson in Science; paid tribute to the Bar of Toronto, and especially to Edward Blake and the late B. B. Osler; urged the beautifying of cities and concluded by declaring that, for his part, he wanted no other epitaph or praise than this feeling: "I have tried to do the best that was in me for Canada, its prosperity and its glory." The occasion was rendered notable by an almost affectionate personal and public tribute to the Premier from the Conservative member for North Toronto in the Legislature—Mr. W. K. McNaught. He concluded his speech as follows: "I venture to predict that in the years to come when the political jealousies and animosities of the present have faded into oblivion, and the historian of the future comes to sum up the career of our guest, his verdict and that of posterity will be that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was not only an honour to the French-Canadian people, but a loyal and true British subject who did his duty to his country as he saw it and was worthy to rank alongside of those other great pathfinders of Empire whose names all true Canadians delight to honour and revere."

On Mch. 2nd the Premier received at Ottawa a large deputation from the Canadian Federation of Boards of Trade asking for the immediate construction of the Georgian Bay Canal. In his reply he said the Government favoured the project and, if the financial resources of the country kept on increasing, there was no reason why it should not soon be started. But they would not guarantee the bonds of a private company. By an open letter to the Premier on Apl. 15 F. S. Baker, President of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, drew attention to and severely criticized the design accepted by the Public Works Department for the new $5,000,000 Departmental Building. Sir Wilfrid was in Quebec on May 18 and stated at a non-political Dinner of the commercial interests of the city that it was necessary to bring the Transcontinental to deep water in the summer time, and that Quebec was the natural terminus of that Railway. He confirmed the report as to the selection of the Champlain Market for at least a temporary depot and hoped that the City would agree upon a union depot. He declared that there was no other place except Quebec for dry-docking the big vessels coming up the St. Lawrence but he emphasized the fact that if Quebec wanted to take advantage of its opportunities it must organize as St. John had already organized. It was the determination of the Government to keep the whole trade of the Transcontinental within Canadian ports.

Much of the summer was devoted to the Premier's Western tour during which, from the head of the Great Lakes to the Pacific coast, he received a splendid popular welcome. At home again in Ottawa Sir Wilfrid stood beside Mr. T. P. O'Connor on Oct. 5th and said: "Liberty spells loyalty. The fact that England

trusted Canada and granted her autonomous government has converted the restlessness and ill-feeling of former days to a deep and abiding loyalty to the Motherland. Let England trust the Irish people as she has trusted Canadians." Then came his bearding of Bourassa in the home of his success and at the seat of his present power—Montreal. His speech on Oct. 10 echoed back and forth through Canada with varied results. There was vigorous Conservative criticism of its coldness in relation to Empire unity and its variance in tone from the optimistic and buoyant utterances in the West. The Liberal press described it as one more effort of "the great conciliator" to hold rival elements of thought in harmonious action. Its chief points are mentioned elsewhere. During this visit to Montreal Major and Mrs. G. W. Stephens entertained the Premier and Lady Laurier at a brilliant Reception. At this time the usually varied opinions of the Premier received some interesting touches. In England on Oct. 17th Mr. W. A. S. Hewins (Unionist) described him in a speech as "one of the greatest masters of Imperial policy," while in Canada on Nov. 12th the St. John *Standard* described him as "a picturesque and wobbling opportunist." A few days later in his letter to *La Presse* (Nov. 17th) Sir Wilfrid said: "My duty is to work for a strong and respected country—to make Canada worthy of marching, head erect in the British Empire, in the face of the entire world."

The Premier's 69th birthday was celebrated quietly on Nov. 20 and despatches were received from His Majesty the King, from the Premiers of Great Britain and South Africa, from Mr. Chamberlain and a number of others. In the Commons on the 21st Sir Wilfrid spoke of the Fielding-Paterson mission to Washington and summarized the Liberal policy as improved commercial relations with the United States and the maintenance of the British preference. He mentioned on this occasion that when he vacated the Premiership it would be to retire into private life—not to lead a possible Liberal Opposition. On the 29th Sir Wilfrid dealt with the Navy question in the House and on Dec. 5th answered questions from Dr. Sproule and Colonel Sam Hughes as to certain matters in connection with the Eucharistic Congress at Montreal. He translated "Ses Hommages" in Mr. Justice Girouard's Marconigram of welcome to Cardinal Vannutelli as "respects" and stated that the Judge was not Administrator of the Government at the time it was sent. As to Mr. Speaker Marcil wearing his official robes in the procession at Montreal during this Congress the Premier explained that the mace was not carried and that, therefore, the action was not official.

A caucus of the Liberal Members for Quebec was held at Ottawa on Dec. 6th and, after speeches by the Premier and Mr. Brodeur, it was decided to stand by the Government's Naval policy and to initiate a campaign of education in Quebec. On the 8th a large delegation waited upon Sir Wilfrid from Van-

couver, New Westminster and other British Columbia municipalities to urge on the Government the necessity and desirability of immediately dredging the north arm of the Fraser River in order to make a deep fresh-water harbour for Vancouver in view of the great expansion of trade that must follow upon the opening of the Panama Canal. To make the harbour uniform they also asked that the south arm of the river be included in the scheme which would cost $1,600,000. The Chairman of the Delegation was Mr. J. H. Senkler, K.C., President of the Liberal Association of Vancouver. The Premier expressed approval of the scheme while the Minister of Public Works said that about $250,000 of immediate expenditure would be incurred. A deputation from the Packing-houses of Canada asked the Premier and Mr. Fisher on Dec. 9th for compensation to packers of two-thirds of the loss when compelled to destroy meat condemned by the Inspectors. They pointed out that such a provision existed in the case of farmers whose animals were destroyed for disease proven to exist.

On Dec. 13th a Delegation of 200 representatives from 51 municipalities and 48 Boards of Trade, headed by Mr. W. J. Gage of Toronto, asked the Premier to hasten the deepening of the Welland Canal so as to give a through waterway, of from 21 to 25 feet depth, to Prescott and thence to Montreal. In his reply Sir Wilfrid said: "I am heartily in favour of the project of the deepening of the Welland Canal. There is no question as to the need of a deepened canal or as to the enormous benefits that would accrue therefrom. I am also in favour of the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal. The two projects would involve the borrowing of perhaps two hundred millions but I am not scared." But Mr. Fielding was away and nothing could be done in his absence. On Dec. 16th the Premier and his Ministers received the greatest deputation that had probably ever waited upon a Canadian Government. Nearly 1,000 farmers from all parts of the West and from many points in the East were present. In his reply to the four requests proffered Sir Wilfrid Laurier expressed himself as in opposition to Government ownership of the Hudson's Bay Railway but as not unfavourable to Government operation; declared himself hopeful of Reciprocity in natural products with the United States; described the British preference as a cardinal feature of the Government policy; expressed a preference for improving the St. Lawrence waterway over the proposal to acquire the Terminal Elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur. In the absence of Mr. Fielding the Premier took charge on Dec. 15th of the proposed Banking Act Amendments in the Commons.

Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance, was much before the public during the year in connection with the Tariff negotiations between Canada and the United States which are dealt with elsewhere. His 1910 Budget was that of a prosperous country. Personally, he was, on April 26, presented with a testimonial of $120,000 under

circumstances described, semi-officially, by the Toronto *Globe* correspondent on the following day. It seems that at the close of the 1909 Session of Parliament a Committee of Senators and members of the House of Commons, and some influential gentlemen outside, was formed for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for the Minister in recognition of his long and able services as a member of Parliament and Minister of Finance. The response to the appeal of the Committee was satisfactory and was not limited by party affiliations. Many contributions were received without solicitation. The list of donours was anonymous and Mr. Fielding was made aware only of the fact that the future of himself and his family was provided for. The Hon. George W. Ross presided at the ceremony of presentation and Sir Wilfrid Laurier assisted in the proceedings. A part of the Opposition press at once denounced this action and published various guesses at the donours as individuals or as corporations; while declaring that the gift hampered Mr. Fielding's future independence in policy and was utterly unprecedented amongst public men in Canada or Britain.

Another part of the Conservative press, however, which included the Toronto *News,* Toronto *Telegram,* Toronto *World,* London *Free Press,* Ottawa *Journal* and Hamilton *Spectator,* eulogized the character of the Minister and approved the presentation. The question was brought up in the Commons on May 3rd when the Premier denied emphatically that the Bank of Montreal or similar organizations had anything to do with it. The friends of Mr. Fielding had undertaken to provide a testimonial. They consulted him (Sir Wilfrid) and he said that he approved of the proposal. Only men in private life who had no connection, directly or indirectly, with the Government were allowed to contribute and the gifts came from political opponents as well as from political friends. "There was not a dollar or a penny from contractors or public officials." Mr. R. L. Borden joined the Premier in expressing personal appreciation of the Minister's character. Mr. Fielding's views on Imperial issues have so seldom been expressed that it will be of interest to quote an extract from a speech in the House on April 20. After referring to those who held a belief in Canada as an independent nation of the future the Minister said: "I have no sympathy with that view myself. I do not believe that in the lifetime of any man now living or in the lifetime of his sons or grandsons Canada will be other than a portion of the British Empire. That is my view, but I do not propose to quarrel with any man who, in the exercise of his judgment, thinks differently from me." Toward the close of the year Mr. Fielding was in bad health and had to go south for a time.

Mr. Aylesworth, Minister of Justice, was the object of much praise during 1910 for his work in connection with the Hague Tribunal and of much criticism in respect to clemency granted

certain sellers of alleged immoral books. Addressing the Ontario Club at Toronto on Feb. 17th Mr. Aylesworth reviewed the procedure and operations of the Department of Justice; stated that out of 1,600 prisoners in the Penitentiaries, and double that number in the Provincial gaols, there were in the past year only 14 pardons; eulogized the British authorities for the keen interest taken in Canadian affairs and enlarged upon the Imperial and general responsibilities of a British statesman; defended the Naval policy of the Canadian Government, denounced the Naval contribution idea and reiterated his loyalty to flag and Empire; explained the issues to be submitted at the Hague. On Sept. 7th the Award was signed at the Hague in a decision which was generally acclaimed in Canada and Newfoundland as a victory over the United States. Mr. Aylesworth had charge of the preparation of the Colonial case and the work was thoroughly done. As to this the Toronto *Globe* said on Oct. 25th:

> The case for the two interested Dominions was argued by the British Crown law officers who performed their task with the ability and lucidity so characteristic of great British jurists, but it was absolutely essential to success not only that the latter should be perfectly informed as to the Dominion contention, but also that the thousands of references, many of them purely historical, should be instantly and accurately available when they were needed. It is safe to say that no such comprehensive and complicated case was ever presented with more methodical thoroughness and accuracy or greater forensic skill and force.

Meanwhile, the Minister's opposition to drastic regulations in respect to race-track betting and to clauses in the Miller Bill had aroused criticism from moral and religious bodies. In the Toronto *Globe* of April 27th so prominent a Liberal as H. H. Dewart, K.C., also attacked Mr. Aylesworth for not having organized the party in Ontario, for not being a "political force," for not doing adequate party service. But the vital attack of the year was in connection with the case of Skill and King—two men condemned for selling obscene literature and whom the Minister of Justice released on Mch. 4 after they had served two months, or one-sixth of their sentence. The April number of the *Canadian Municipal Journal* came out in a vigorous denunciation of this action as "a blot on the administration of Justice" for, if the Minister was right then Judge Winchester had been wrong in sending these men to gaol! On Apl. 14 Mr. Aylesworth denied in the Commons the conclusions come to by this writer but promised to look further into the matter. He defended his action as being invited by prominent clergymen and by a recommendation from Hon. J. J. Foy, Attorney-General of Ontario; declared that while passages in the books might be termed indecent they were upon the whole classics; and concluded as follows: "I gave the advice to His Excellency that these men should be summarily released, because in my humble judgment, speaking as a lawyer, they were not guilty of the offence with which they were charged."

The circumstances were curious. It seems that two years before this the United States Postal authorities had complained to Ottawa of the matter this Company was sending through the mails; complaint was again made in 1909 and, eventually, after considerable delay, a seizure of their stock was made toward the close of the year; the two men were arrested and at the Police Court preliminary trial pleaded guilty; while the testimony as to circulars sent out and Dr. A. J. Johnson's characterization of the books could hardly be stronger. The men came before Judge Winchester on Jan. 3, 1910, on the charge of selling, distributing and circulating obscene books and the Judge sentenced them to a year's imprisonment after declaring the books to be so bad that Counsel would "not be justified in allowing them to be read before any twelve jurymen." Two months later came the release. On Apl. 20 a Toronto Ministerial deputation interviewed Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the matter and asked that the Government guard against the action of the Minister of Justice being taken as a precedent or as seeming to authorize the circulation of such literature. On the following day *The Globe* came out in vigorous protest:

> The time has come for great plainness of speech. In the name of everything decent and clean in Canadian life *The Globe* makes deliberate and emphatic public protest against the clemency of the Crown being extended to men convicted of traffic in obscene pictures and vilely immoral books. This public protest is made necessary by a suspicious laxness in prosecuting such offenders shown from time to time by subordinate Crown officials, and still more by the occasional pardon or release from prison of vicious-minded convicts whose trade in life was more pernicious than a pestilence. Words need not be minced. *The Globe* protests, for instance, against the release of King and Skill. These two traffickers in prurient and licentious books were sentenced on their own plea of guilty to one year in the Central Prison, and their release, after serving two months, was defended in Parliament by the Minister of Justice on Friday last. *The Globe* protests even more emphatically against the defence offered for their release. This case and other instances in subordinate Courts makes the situation utterly intolerable.

Protests followed from all directions. The Toronto Presbytery, *The Canadian Baptist, The Presbyterian,* the *Christian Guardian,* the London Methodist Conference, the Presbyterian Synod of London and Toronto, the Eastern Methodist District Conference, the Presbyterian General Assembly of Canada, the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Methodist Conference, the Moral and Social Reform Council of Canada, all dealt in vigorous terms with the subject. Meanwhile, the Minister on April 28, referred to it at some length in the Commons. He had taken a course which he thought to be right at the time and which he still thought to be right. He assumed all responsibility for what had taken place and said that it was entirely upon his advice that His Excellency had acted. The books which were termed obscene he did not consider obscene under the law. As to the

rest: "If I made a mistake it was an error of judgment. I have the satisfaction of knowing that it received the approval of His Excellency, and I cannot refrain from saying that I value, in a matter of this kind, at all events, the approval of His Excellency, the present Governor-General of this country, far and away beyond the importance I would attach to the approval of the Editor of the *Toronto Globe*. I based my action in this matter, as I stated in the House the other day, simply and entirely upon the fact that as a lawyer I was of opinion that those men, by selling the book in question, which it was admitted they had done, had not committed the offence with which they were charged."

The Globe afterwards returned to the attack and in addressing the Canadian Press Association on May 18, its Editor, Dr. J. A. Macdonald, was even more emphatic than his paper and declared that he would shoot the man in his tracks who sold such pictures or books to a child of his. An aftermath in the matter was the Rev. Chancellor Burwash's statement to the General Methodist Conference at Vancouver (Aug. 31) that he had learned that Skill, though a partner, was innocent of the crime being committed by King. Learning this the Chancellor of Victoria University had petitioned for Skill's release particularly because he was in delicate health. The partnership had been dissolved and King had left the country. Mr. Foy, the Ontario Attorney-General, had already stated that his letter to Mr. Aylesworth was written at the request of an eminent gentleman who assured him that Skill was only partly responsible in the matter and was suffering in both body and mind to a degree which rendered mitigation of the sentence warrantable.

The Department of Agriculture during the year maintained, under Mr. Fisher's guidance, its policy of aid to the farmer and practical sympathy with agricultural work. Speaking in the House on April 15, the Minister described the total increase in his Departmental expenditures from $162,000 in 1896 to $807,000 in the current fiscal year and noted the fact that 14 years before there had been 17,000,000 acres under cultivation while now there were about 30,000,000 acres. Mr. Fisher then dealt with the scope and character of the Live Stock Branch as administered by Dr. J. G. Rutherford. When the latter took hold of the work contagious diseases among animals in Canada were unfortunately too prevalent. Now hog cholera, sheep-scab and similar diseases were a rarity. The Minister informed the House that through the effective co-operation of the Dominion and Provincial authorities the recent outbreak of rabies in Western Ontario was being rapidly stamped out and he hoped that within a very short time there would be no cases of the disease in any part of Canada. He also noted that the work of this Branch in re-organizing the registration and recording of horses, especially in connection with French-Canadian breeds, had done much to put the raising of

horses on a better basis and had greatly stimulated the industry in many parts of Quebec.

As to the Experimental Farm branch of the Department's work he pointed out that the whole Branch had been re-organized under the present Administration. Salaries had been increased and more experts employed. A most valuable educational campaign was being carried on in the guiding of farmers as to the varieties of grain they should sow, the best quality of seed, etc. The present policy of the Department was to increase the number of Branch stations and, during the coming year, five or six substations would be established. Within the last day or so a site for a new Farm in northern Saskatchewan had been selected. Dealing with the efforts of the Department in endeavouring to secure better methods and facilities for the handling and shipping of fruit and dairy products he referred to the great improvements which had been made. It was now very rare to find Canadian products arriving in Great Britain in bad condition. The Cold Storage Branch had done a generally recognized and immensely valuable service in this connection.

Conservative speakers followed and attacked the Department for alleged arbitrary methods, for too small grants and expenditures, for not adopting public ownership of Western abattoirs or establishing a system of Western cold-storage. In the succeeding Session of Parliament Dr. Sproule moved the following Resolution (Dec. 13) which was defeated by a party vote of 66 to 111—Messrs. Gilbert, Nationalist, and Verville, Labour, supporting the Government position and Mr. Fisher's policy: " The Agricultural, Horticultural and Animal industries of Canada would be greatly benefitted by the establishment of abattoirs, and a more efficient system of cold storage under Government supervision, so as to secure a fuller development of those industries, a more perfect preparation and preservation of their products, and the transportation of those products to market in the best possible condition. That, in the opinion of this House, the Government ought to give immediate and effective consideration and attention to this very important subject." Dr. Sproule's claim was that the recent Provincial Beef and Pork Commissions, and Dr. Rutherford's own Report, proved that Western Canada was keeping fewer and fewer cattle and needed a steady market with such support as he suggested. Mr. Fisher declared that the scheme would cost $8,000,000 to establish and that the surplus of animals for export would not keep the plants working for more than a quarter of a year.

The Minister of Agriculture took great interest in the Canadian tour of Henry Vivian, M.P., the English Free-trader and advocate of the beautifying of towns and cities. He spoke at a Montreal Reform Club banquet given to Mr. Vivian on Oct. 22nd, agreed emphatically with the latter's praise of the English Free-

trade policy, and opposed Preferential tariffs as far as Britain was concerned: "We are in the Empire, and we propose to stay in the Empire," he said, "whatever England's trade policy may be. The bonds that unite the Empire are those of sentiment and any attempt to strengthen them by trade arrangements are more likely to breed discontent than content." About this time Mr. Fisher announced that he and his Department had at last come to an agreement with the Imperial authorities in the Copyright question and that concurrent legislation would shortly be introduced at London and Ottawa. Briefly, Canada was to be given complete control over its own Copyright. The coming legislation would provide that a British copyright should no longer hold good in Canada unless supplemented by a Canadian copyright involving printing, publication and registration in Canada. Thus the existing practice by which United States publishers, after securing British copyright, could exploit the Canadian market without being under the necessity of printing in Canada would be stopped. During the latter part of the year the absence of various Ministers put a great deal of extra work upon the shoulders of the Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. Brodeur, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, commenced the year with a serious illness and prolonged absence in the South —returning on May 14 in time to join the other Ministers in a conference at Quebec over the local dry-dock, harbour and G. T. P. matters. He took a prominent part in the later debates on the Navy question and spoke at various points in Quebec during the closing months of the year. An echo of the charges and investigations of 1908-9 against the Department of Marine occurred in the suit of J. B. A. Boudreault, lately an official of the Department, against Arthur Van Felson of Quebec for criminal libel in the latter's evidence, as to alleged rake-offs, given in 1908. On Mch. 21 a unanimous jury verdict was given in favour of Mr. Van Felson. The case was appealed. During the year there were the usual rumours as to Mr. Brodeur's possible retirement to the Bench. Mr. S. N. Parent of the Transcontinental Railway Commission was one of the press nominees for the position: later Dr. H. S. Bèland, M.P., was seriously discussed by the Montreal *Herald* (Lib.) of Dec. 20 as the coming Minister. On this occasion Mr. Brodeur gave an emphatic denial to the rumour. The Report of this Department for the year ending Mch. 31, 1910, showed a total expenditure of $5,687,665 or $602,594 less than in 1908. It dealt with the continued work in deepening and widening the St. Lawrence Channel and the improvements in the entire route from Montreal to the sea in which Mr. Brodeur had taken a pronounced interest for years.

Under Mr. Lemieux, as Postmaster-General, several reforms took place in connection with that Department. One of these changes created some comment and the Minister dealt with it in

the House on Feb. 16th as follows: "The Post Offices have been closed on Sunday in the West in accordance with what is believed to be the spirit of the people of Canada—that Sunday should be observed as a day of rest and cessation from business. The statement that conditions in the West differ from those in the East is due to the fact that not the mass of western people, but a great number of business men, have imported into Canada the practice of carrying on business on Sunday." Hence the change. The practice had commenced in days of great empty spaces, little fast transportation, and small immigration. In some of the larger centres penny-in-the-slot machines for the sale of one and two cent stamps—a British invention—were established and found serviceable. A compliment to Mr. Lemieux, in connection with his former position as Minister of Labour, was the Resolution passed at Boston on Sept. 6th by the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Men demanding that Congress should adopt and apply to the United States the Lemieux Arbitration Act as under Canadian operation.

The Post Office Report for 1909-10 showed the enormous progress of the interests under its control. In 1896, when the Liberals came into office, the number of Post Offices was 9,103, in 1906 when Mr. Lemieux became Postmaster-General they were 11,141, in 1910 they were 12,887. The value of Money Orders issued in 1896 was $13,081,861, in 1906 $37,355,673, in 1910 (with Postal Notes) $66,871,576. The number of Letters sent out in these years, respectively, were 116,028,000, 323,644,000, and 456,085,000. The net Revenue in 1896 was $2,971,652 and expenditure $3,752,805; in 1906 they were, respectively, $5,933,-342 and $4,921,577; in 1910 the revenue was $7,958,547 and the expenditure $7,215,337. On Oct. 5, Mr. Lemieux, in a London speech—where he was staying on his way to the South African Parliamentary opening—said that Canada's former one-time lack of prosperity was due to United States fiscal hostility and pledged the Canadian Government to maintain the British preference against all comers. He added: "We would be pleased if the Motherland would reciprocate but we ask nothing in return. We give the preference out of loyalty and friendship and because it suits Canadian conditions, and has been the cause of Canada's present prosperity."

The Minister of Public Works had an easier political time in 1910 than in the two previous years. Party criticism there was, and much of it, but he ceased for the time to be the storm-centre of Parliamentary controversy. There were, however, many echoes of the charges of 1908 and 1909. At the beginning of the year Mr. Pugsley's suit in the Supreme Court of New Brunswick against the Directors of the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company, in the famous Central Railway case and Royal Commission Report, was proceeded with. The Bill of complaint was duly

fyled and a demurrer was submitted by C. A. C. Bruce, one of the defendants, claiming that the Minister had no case in Court as having ceased to be Provincial Attorney-General and as having no personal interest in the matter. This was allowed by Chief Justice Barker and the suit dismissed. Mr. Pugsley stated his intention to appeal this decision and in an interview on Sept. 23rd said: "I am disappointed at the result because I hoped to have a full and complete investigation, and not a partisan and unfair inquiry such as took place before the Provincial Commissioners where every effort was made to suppress the truth and distort the facts." Ensuing telegraphic messages passed with Mr. H. A. Powell, K.C., Government Counsel in the Central inquiry and included a request from the Minister that Mr. Powell should sue him for libel and have the whole matter investigated. Meanwhile G. S. Mayes, the chief figure in the original charges against Mr. Pugsley, prepared to sue the Government of Canada for a balance of $5,091 said to be due him by the Department of Public Works together with large collateral sums. The case came before Mr. Justice Cassels of the Exchequer Court on Oct. 14th but was not pressed. Mr. Pugsley was present, as were his Counsel and witnesses but, within a comparatively short time, a settlement was effected and Mr. Mayes received sums aggregating $9,750 while the Government paid the costs.

On May 26th the Minister was in Toronto where he was banquetted by the Ontario Club and dealt largely with City requirements. Three things the Minister considered essential. It was important that the city should have a system of wharves and establish better connection between the railways and the wharves. The city should have wharves equipped with modern machinery and electrical contrivances to handle great freight. It should also reach out for business by water with the growing ports on the shores of Lake Superior and help in the transportation and handling of grain from the West. "That means," said the Minister, "the deepening of the Welland Canal. I am wedded to the building of the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal, but the country is big enough and wealthy enough to tackle both projects just as soon as the Transcontinental Railway is completed —by 1913 at the very latest. Looking forward, it seems to me, that Toronto should have ship-repairing and ship-building plants. By a recent statute we are enabled to grant more liberal aid to such enterprises so that now I am in a position to lend a friendly ear to applications for aid in the building of dry-docks." The Toronto *News* (Cons.) welcomed the visitor on this occasion with a long and biting attack upon his political career. Following this incident, on Aug. 4th Mr. Pugsley visited Kingston on his way to make a tour of inspection through the Great Lakes as far as Sault Ste. Marie.

During the trip he expressed at a banquet in Owen Sound

(Aug. 15) the Government's satisfaction at the proposed establishment of a million-dollar dry-dock and ship-building plant; at Meaford he promised a dredging outfit and recognized the need of harbour improvements; at Goderich (Aug. 11) he was banquetted, with Mr. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labour, and promised his assistance in local development as he had come to the conclusion that this was a port in every way worthy of sympathy, support and encouragement. "The harbour is already cramped and at times congested; it needs greater depth of water, better facilities and better protection." He noted the work already done and outlined what was contemplated for the future. Victoria Harbour, Parry Sound and the Sault were visited—a trip covering 20 points and 1,300 miles of travelling in a Government Yacht. In September the Minister was in St. John discussing dry-dock and other plans with Sir Robert Perks.

The Report of this Department for the fiscal year 1909-10 showed a total expenditure of $11,342,365 of which $3,207,000 went to harbours and rivers, $3,669,000 to dredging, plants, &c., and $3,478,000 to public buildings. The revenue was $485,884. Special attention was given in the Report to the water-development of the Ottawa River. Reference was made to the $495,000 contract for constructing the new western entrance to Toronto Harbour and to the preliminary work being done in the Saskatchewan River surveys and improvements which, at an estimated expense of $3,000,000, was expected to give, ultimately, water navigation from Montreal to the foot-hills of the Rockies—approximately 3,300 miles of waterway—with the one break of 400 miles between Fort William and Winnipeg. In Parliament, during the year, Mr. Pugsley was severely attacked by O. S. Crocket and other Conservatives in the matter of the Richibucto Wharf and, after an elaborate speech by himself, on April 21, was supported by a party majority of 48. On May 2 the Public Accounts Committee indirectly censured his Department in connection with a contract given to the Imperial Realty Company.

Mr. Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior, addressed the Ontario and Canadian Clubs, Toronto, on May 7 and defended vigorously his administration of Western interests. "Whereas land in 1900 was worth no more than in 1881 it had, under ten years of Liberal administration, risen from $3.75 per acre to more than $11 per acre. The influx of people had given it value. And they came more because of the land than because of the direct efforts put forth to get them." In dealing with the problem of immigration Mr. Oliver said the policy of the Government was one of selection just as much as of attraction. It was not so much a question with them of getting people as of keeping out those who could not assist in building up Canadian citizenship. "Wealth and prosperity are good but good citizenship is a great deal better and it is the best way to both wealth and prosperity."

In Parliament, during April, Mr. G. H. Bradbury (Cons.) denounced the administration of Indian lands in the West and, particularly, the case of St. Peter's Reserve. On June 6th it was announced that the entire eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains from the international boundary to a short distance north of the 54th parallel of latitude was to be reserved from settlement or occupation and would be administered entirely with a view to the proper utilization and reproduction of the forest, protection of the water supply of the prairie Provinces, and related subjects. The total area thus reserved was 14,400 square miles.

The event of the year, however, for Mr. Oliver was his trip from Edmonton north through the Peace River and Mackenzie River regions, up to the Arctic Ocean, thence overland to Dawson City, and from there down to Vancouver. The journey was of Departmental importance because of the large staff working in those far-away regions amidst trying conditions which it was well for the Minister to understand. Mr. Oliver left Ottawa on May 23 and, ten days later, drove out of Edmonton bound for Athabasca Landing. Arriving at this place on June 23rd the Minister and his Secretary procured a 20-foot Peterboro canoe, and paddled down the Athabasca River to the Grand Rapids, a distance of 160 miles which they completed in two days. Thence by scow and canoe and steam launch and steamer and portage and many tramps of many miles the party reached Dawson. In Victoria, upon his return homewards (Aug. 3) the Minister described some of the distances traversed and indicated the methods of travel: "From Ottawa to Edmonton 2,400 miles; Edmonton to Fort McPherson 1,950; Fort McPherson to Fort Yukon 450; Fort Yukon to Dawson 477; Dawson to Vancouver 1,500; Vancouver to Ottawa 2,800; total, 9,577 miles. The first 2,400 miles of the journey was by rail to Edmonton; then 100 miles with team; thence 160 miles with canoe; thence 80 miles in a scow; thence 200 miles in canoe; steamer 100 miles; team 16 miles; steamer 1,300 miles, landing us at Fort McPherson. The portage from McPherson to the headwaters of the Porcupine is called 60 miles. It surely is a liberal sixty miles with mosquitoes also more than liberal. More than 400 miles down the Porcupine waters by canoe, and we landed safely at Fort Yukon. The rest of the way is by palatial steamer and the railways and is counted easy sailing."

To the Winnipeg *Free Press* of Aug. 16th Mr. Oliver stated that he made the trip with a view to ascertaining the practicability of settlement in the North country, and in order to prove for himself the accuracy of the various accounts written of the region. He was certain, as a result of this investigation, that a tremendous section of country was suitable for settlement between the Laurentian Ranges on the East and the Rockies on the West. The wonderful climatic conditions he attributed to the lower altitude

and to the effect of the Japanese current. The lower ranges in the Rockies of the north, and the greater width of the passes, permitted the entrance of warm winds from the coast. He also thought that the warm waters of the Mackenzie flowing into the Arctic Ocean had an effect in tempering what would otherwise be a severe climate.

The Report of this Department for the year ending Mch. 31 showed 41,568 settlers, representing 102,286 souls, as taking up homestead entries in the three Prairie Provinces. Of these Americans numbered 12,813 and English, Irish and Scotch 6,331. The cash revenue of the Department was $4,709,014 or an increase of $1,480,000 in the year; the correspondence totalled 2,109,763 letters. The average price per acre of Railway and Hudson's Bay Company lands was $13.36 as compared with $11.08 in 1908-9 and $8.78 in 1907-8. The Report also dealt with Immigration, the Yukon, Forestry and Irrigation. Mr. Oliver's Report as Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs showed much work being done and an Indian population of 110,597 in Mch., 1910, as against 111,043 in 1909. Of the former total 25,149 were in British Columbia, 40,414 in the Western Provinces and Territories, 22,565 in Ontario and 11,874 in Quebec. The agricultural product of these Indians was $1,374,815 in value. On Nov. 9th Mr. Oliver held a conference at Ottawa with representatives of Western Church organizations and made suggestions as to Indian Boarding Schools which were accepted. Dr. P. H. Bryce, Chief Medical Officer, reported to this Department at length on the Public Health and Inspection of Foods.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Murphy, had an unpleasant problem to deal with in connection with the Government Printing Bureau which was in the control of his Department. On June 23rd it was stated in Conservative papers that startling discoveries of graft had been made in the Bureau and that several officials were under suspension. On the 24th the Toronto *Globe* made the following announcement: "As a result of a quiet but searching investigation into the affairs of the Government Printing Bureau, which Hon. Charles Murphy, Secretary of State, has been conducting for some months past, a cleverly arranged system of fraud and rake-off in the purchase of supplies, extending over many years, has been unearthed. For alleged complicity in these frauds F. S. Gouldthrite, who for twenty years has been Superintendent of Stationary at the Bureau, is wanted by the Dominion Police. He has not been in the city for several days and is believed to be out of the country." At the same time it was stated that one other official had been dismissed, four employees dismissed, and one official suspended. In succeeding days it was officially stated that a determined effort was being made to find Gouldthrite but nothing was heard of him until July 1st when it was said he

had committed suicide by leaping from a steamer between Detroit and Windsor. On the 3rd his body was found in the River.

During succeeding weeks varied rumours and stories were current as to strained relations between the Minister and his subordinates in the Department while the Opposition press made the most of the situation as being a case of "I told you so" in connection with their 1908 demand for an investigation of all spending Departments. Eventually, on Nov. 8th, Mr. Murphy submitted a Report to the Government upon his investigations. He commenced by quoting letters dated Nov. 27th, 1908, to the Superintendent of the Printing Bureau and the King's Printer requesting that in future no purchases or printing contracts be entered into without his approval. From that time forward the inquiry had proceeded. Incompetence, dishonesty, or lack of frankness in various officials, had combined to extend and prolong this inquiry. As to methods he reported that most of the business in which lay the frauds had been carried on through a New York firm called G. W. Millar & Company and by an intermediary in Toronto who had since left the country. The total loss was placed by the Secretary of State at $94,168 against which there were $23,366 in cash and goods. He criticized, also, the divided jurisdiction in the Printing Bureau and stated that its output was $1,500,000 a year. Two chartered accountants of Montreal (E. G. O'Connor and John Hyde) had been employed in the inquiry and they also advised a new Act of Parliament, a new building and a new system, under which they stated $150,000 a year might be saved.

Mr. Mackenzie King, the youthful Minister of Labour, distinguished himself during the Session by his Anti-Combines Bill and by a speech on Apl. 12 which not only explained the measure in scholarly terms but went widely into economic issues and conditions and condemned Protection in unstinted terms. "The Government in a protectionist country by its fiscal policy makes the whole country a huge trust, that is to say, puts blue-coated, brass-buttoned gentlemen on the shore to shut out foreign competition. To that extent the country becomes a huge trust, and it resembles a trust in this, that it takes from its consumers very much more money than what it gives in return is worth." At Boston, Mass., on Jan. 14 the Minister addressed a local Club on the Lemieux Act, which he had so largely aided to create when Deputy-Minister: "Since the Act was passed in March, 1907, a period of two years and nine months, there have been 80 applications for the establishment of Boards. In 74 cases out of the 80 direct agreements had been effected or strikes averted through the actual or projected establishment of Boards."

The Minister of Railways and Canals (Hon. G. P. Graham) shared in the Premier's Western tour and he also made a trip of inspection over the Grand Trunk Pacific from Winnipeg to

Saskatoon. In an interview at Prince Albert on Sept. 5 he described that Line as "the most perfect newly-constructed road on the continent." The new town of Graham near Superior Junction was named after the Minister during the Premier's tour. Early in the year Mr. Graham made an effort to interest the Provinces in the protection of Railway level crossings. A letter of his to the Premier of Quebec on Mch. 3rd stated that "both the Dominion and the Province, as well as the municipalities, have allowed crossings to be constructed, in their anxiety to have railway facilities, that have since proved a menace to safety. The parties who contributed to this condition should, I think, assist in remedying it. With this end in view I am considering the advisability of introducing legislation askng the Federal Parlament to place a sum annually, for a term of years, at the disposal of the Railway Board to assist in this work." The Provinces and Municipalities would also, he said, be asked to help. This was done during the ensuing Session.

Speaking to the Ontario Club, Toronto, on Mch. 3rd Mr. Graham said: "Canada is meeting with many big problems, now that she is no longer a piece of property under the dictation of Great Britain. One of the biggest of these is the problem of transportation. Until Canada has a population of 50,000,000 people the time for aiding her railways will not be ended. Canada has spent on her railways $750,000,000 and there is no other country with such a record per capita." He put the cost of the G. T. P., when completed, to the people of Canada at $30,000,000 and stated that the completion of the Trent Canal would result in a large Ontario district becoming one of the greatest tourist resorts on the Continent. An incident of the year in this Department was the retirement of Mr. M. J. Butler, C.M.G., Deputy Minister and the appointment of Mr. A. W. Campbell, C.E., Deputy Minister of Public Works at Toronto, to succeed him.

In the Customs Department the chief concern of the year was in the negotiations with the United States upon tariff matters. Mr. Paterson, the Minister, was attacked in December by a contention that the reduction of 1906 in the duty on agricultural implements had been offset by the valuations allowed by the Department. The allegation was branded on Dec. 12th as absolutely untrue. "Sometimes, perhaps, the valuation is too high and the importers then can and do obtain a refund. This is true of all imports, including agricultural implements, but I do not know of any complaints having been made in regard to the valuations upon these implements."

The Minister of Mines (Hon. William Templeman) was active in many directions. Captain A. P. H. Desborough, a British Inspector of Explosives, was invited to Canada to advise as to the establishment of an Explosives Testing Station and new regulations regarding the manufacture and storage of Explosives. Dr. A. W. G.

Wilson continued his study of the copper resources of Canada and investigated, also, the commercial processes for using pyrites as a source of sulphur. Magnetometric surveys were carried on in Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; Dr. T. L. Walker continued his investigation of the molybdenite resources of Canada; an ore-testing plant for experimental work in concentrating magnetic iron-ores was put in operation under the supervision of George C. Mackenzie; three specialists had charge of developing a commercial process for the production of zinc and zinc products from the complex Canadian zinc-ores; F. W. Harbord of London, England, was put in charge of an investigation into European electro-thermic processes for the production of spelter and zinc oxide; Dr. W. A. Parks, of Toronto University, collected data on the building and ornamental stones of Ontario and another specialist studied the mica resources of Ontario and Quebec; peat plants were put in operation and the uses of peat specially studied. This Department published a great many valuable monographs on Canadian mineral resources and conditions during the year, including Mr. John McLeish's annual statements of Production; Dr. Eugene Haanel's Study of the Construction of Electric Furnaces; F. C. Wait's Analyses (Chemical) of Ores; E. Lindeman's Bulletins on Iron-ore Deposits in Pontiac County, P.Q., and on Vancouver and Texada Islands, B.C.; Prof. R. W. Ellis' Report on Bituminous or Oil-Shales in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; the results of an investigation into Peat Bogs and the Peat Industry in Canada, by another specialist.

Sir Richard Cartwright, the veteran Minister of Trade and Commerce, did not appear much before the public in 1910 but on April 27th the members of the Senate, irrespective of politics, tendered him a banquet at Ottawa. In his speech the Minister said that "the most important asset in the treasury of civilization was the presence of more than one hundred million people in North America, speaking the English language." He hoped some day "to see an alliance between the English-speaking people of North America and the fifty million English-speaking people beyond the seas. This alliance, controlling two great oceans, would dominate the world. It would bring about a general disarmament and would solve many problems which now distress the Motherland. He believed that it would be the proud destiny of Canada, founded by the United Empire Loyalists, to bring Great Britain and the United States into that great alliance which would change and change for the better the history of the world." An important matter of Government policy was connected with the sailing of Captain J. E. Bernier on the *Arctic* (July 7 from Quebec) bound for the far North under sealed orders. He carried with him the appointment of Game Warden in the Northern regions and was accompanied by J. T. Lavoie, meteorologist, and Fabien Vanasse, historian of the Expedition. Later it was stated that he

would undertake the North-West Passage along the route tried by Ross, Parry and Franklin. News was received from him in November, dated at Albert Harbour on August 11. Other incidents of the year included the presentation of a cabinet of silverware to F. F. Pardee, M.P., Chief Liberal Whip, by his fellow-members in the House on May 2nd; the appointment on Nov. 23rd of Victor Geoffrion, K.C., M.P., as Chief Liberal Whip for Quebec; an Order-in-Council (May 28) authorizing a grant of 960 acres of land at Pond Inlet, Baffin Land, to Captain J. E. Bernier in recognition of his Arctic services; the retirement of George H. Greig, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner for the West on June 30; the unfortunate street-car accident which happened to F. A. Acland, Deputy Minister of Labour, in Toronto on Oct. 22nd and laid him up with serious injuries for some time. The following were the principal Federal appointments of the year:

Senator of Canada	Hon. Edward M. Farrell, M.L.A.
Senator of Canada	William Roche, ex-M.P.
Senator of Canada	Louis Lavergne, M.P.
Chief Engineer, Department of Railways and Canals	W. A. Bowden.
Medical Adviser to Conservation Commission	Dr. Charles A. Hodgetts.
Deputy Live Stock Commissioner	H S. Arkell, B.A., B.S.A.
Wreck Commissioner for the Dominion	Captain Louis A. Demers.
Member of Ottawa Improvement Commission	Colborne P. Meredith.
Stipendiary Magistrate North-West Territories	Edmund E. Senkler, K.C.
Commissioner to Investigate British Titles in the Arctic Seas	Hon. James C. Patterson.
Military Secretary to H.E., The Governor-General	Major, Lord Lanesborough.
Aide-de-Camp to H.E., The Governor-General	Major Gerald F. Trotter, M.V.O.
Deputy Minister and Comptroller of the Naval Service	George J. Desbarats.
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries	Alexander Johnston.
Board of Management, Intercolonial Railway	J. B. T. Caron.
Director of the Naval Service of Canada	Rear-Admiral Charles E. Kingsmill, R.N.
Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals	Archibald W. Campbell, C.E.
Post-Office Inspector at Toronto	Alex. Sutherland.
Assistant Dominion Archivist	Dr. J. Edmond Roy.

During the year ending Aug. 31st 8 appointments were made in the 1st Division of the Civil Service by the new Commission, 76 in the 2nd and 107 in the 3rd Division. In the matter of Parliamentary elections Ottawa was vacated in the beginning of the year by Sir Wilfrid Laurier's decision to sit for Quebec. On Jan. 7th Auguste Lemieux, K.C., brother of the Postmaster-General, was nominated by a Liberal Convention in the teeth of opposition from the *Free Press,* the local Liberal organ, and its statement on the day of decision that the Premier was opposed to this selection. *Le Temps,* another Liberal organ, supposed to be controlled by Senator Belcourt

also (Jan. 8) opposed this choice. A strained situation developed which resulted in Mr. Lemieux, on Jan. 17, retiring from the field when a new Convention selected Albert Allard. There was also friction in the Conservative ranks where J. A. Ellis, ex-Mayor of Ottawa, had been personally in the field for some time on an Imperial Navy contribution policy. On Jan. 10 Dr. J. L. Chabot received the Conservative nomination and, though for a time Mr. Ellis remained in the field, he finally retired. Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke for Mr. Allard during the contest and on the 30th he was elected by a larger vote than the Premier had originally received—5779 to 5121.

Legislation and Debates in the Dominion Parliament during 1910

Though the 2nd Session of the 11th Parliament of Canada was opened in due state by His Excellency the Governor-General (Earl Grey, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.) on Nov. 11th, 1909, its real business and discussions were events of the ensuing year. The Speech from the Throne described the past year as one of steady and progressive growth, with immigration pouring into the new settlements of the North and West, with trade and commerce advancing in every direction, with a general revival of business and full recovery from the previous slight depression; stated that two members of the Government had attended the Imperial Defence Conference and that "a plan was adopted after consultation with the Admiralty for the organization of a Canadian Naval Service on the lines of the Resolution of the House of Commons of the 29th of March last"; referred to the Convention with the French Republic having been approved by the Legislative Chambers of France and requiring the further confirmation of the Canadian Parliament; described the substantial progress of the National Transcontinental Railway during the year with 861 miles west from Winnipeg constructed, and the entire work between Winnipeg and Moncton under contract; mentioned the new Quebec Bridge undertaking as sufficiently advanced for tenders to be invited for the superstructure and described the pushing of exploratory surveys for a Railway from the Western wheatfields to Hudson's Bay; promised a measure enabling the Minister of Railways to lease any line or lines connecting with the Intercolonial Railway and another restricting combinations for the undue enhancement of prices.

The Session thus opened was notable for dealing with certain issues vital to the existing interests and future position of Canada. The Naval Bill, the Budget, the Tariff controversy with the United States, Immigration questions, and discussions directly affecting the Provinces, are dealt with separately but the other chief legislation of the Session must be considered here. The debate on the Address was the usual prelude to serious legislation. The Address itself was moved by Mr. A. Ecrèment of St. Berthier and seconded by Mr. G. W. Kyte of Richmond, N.S., and the

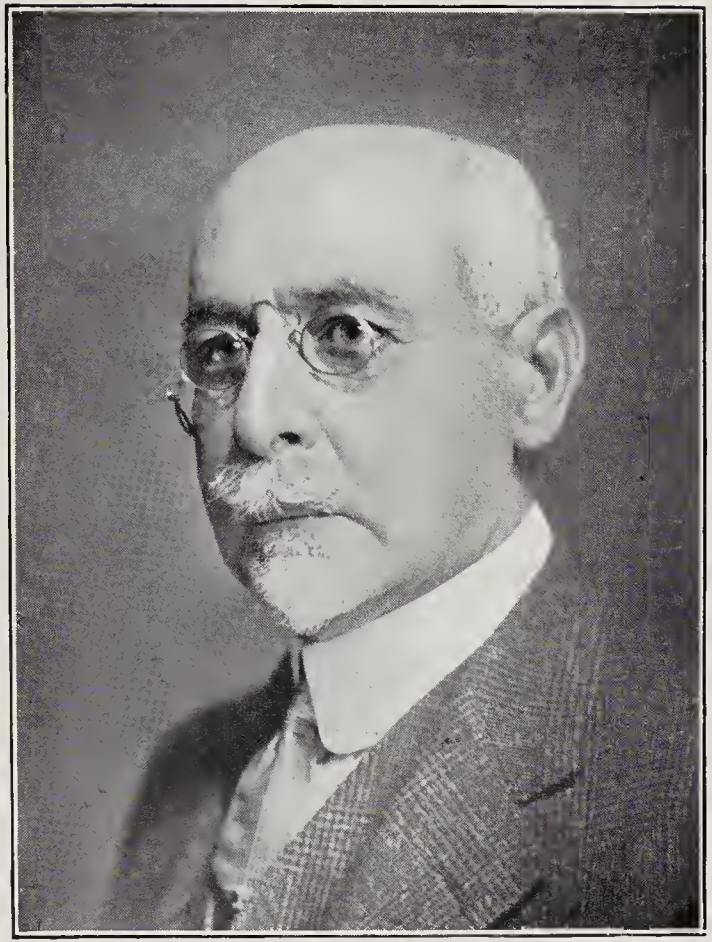
discussion lasted only the one day—Nov. 15th. Mr. R. L. Borden, in his speech, pointed out that the aggregate revenue of Canada in 1886-1896 was $371,000,000; in 1900-1909 it was $692,-500,000. His deduction was that the Liberals had much more to spend than had the Conservatives and his charge was that they were spending it lavishly. He asked questions about the All-Red line proposal, referred to the costliness of the National Transcontinental, spoke of the difficulties with the United States over the French Treaty and intimated that the Address would pass without any division by the Opposition. Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his reply severely criticized Mr. F. D. Monk for saying in a Quebec speech (Nov. 7, 1909) that the Canadian Navy would cost the people $20,000,000 a year; repeated his contention that the Navy "will go to no war unless the Parliament of Canada chooses to send it" and spoke of the vast wealth, the coal mines and wheat-fields and gold mines of Canada as a standing temptation to invaders; declared that in this Naval affair there was no clashing of interests between Canada and the Motherland but that whatever was done was for the benefit of both and that "if we have duties to perform as Canadians we have also duties to perform as British subjects." Mr. W. F. Maclean followed in an Imperialistic speech upon the Navy question and after the Hon. G. E. Foster, Alex. Haggart, K.C., and others had spoken the Address passed unanimously.

Perhaps the most widely discussed legislation of the Session outside of the Navy Bill was Mr. H. H. Miller's proposed amendment of the Criminal Code providing for the suppression, so far as possible, of the business of betting and gambling on the race-tracks of Canada and, indeed, upon all games of skill or chance. The 2nd reading was moved on Dec. 2nd, 1909, when Mr. Miller first of all described the measure as not proposing to interfere with the racing of horses, the holding of race meetings or betting upon such races between private individuals; it did propose to prevent and prohibit the carrying on of professional gambling or betting as a business on any Canadian race-track and expressly forbade any one to engage in pool-selling, book-making, or the purchase and sale of betting privileges, and the advertising, publishing, or supplying to the public of information relating to any of these matters. The legislation was introduced because of the earnest pressure of the Moral and Social Reform Council of Canada representing the Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational and Baptist Churches, the Canadian Purity Educational Association, the Trades and Labour Congress, the Dominion Grange and the Farmers' Association. The arguments used by Mr. Miller and his supporters were based upon the wickedness of gambling, the alleged injury done to public morals by its prevalence on the race-track and the undoubted fact that Canada was being flooded with United States book-makers and profes-

sional gamblers driven out by New York and other State legislation. Mr. Aylesworth, Minister of Justice, summarized opposing opinions and indicated the Government's policy in a speech from which the following extract may be given: "The subject under discussion is a troublesome one to legislate for because the essence of the thing struck at by the Bill under consideration is the making or taking part in a bet. Now the trouble is that the making of a bet is not considered by a large portion of the people of this country to be in itself a crime, and that by this legislation which is now proposed, as by legislation already on our Statute book, you are making by statute that thing a criminal offence which, in the eyes of the average citizen, is not an evil thing."

A Select Committee was appointed composed of Messrs. H. H. Miller, J. B. McColl, F. D. Monk, Richard Blain, J. H. Sinclair, J. R. Stratton and W. M. Martin to consider the Bill. On Jan. 18 (1910) the Committee met W. E. Raney, K.C., as representing parties in favour of the Bill, J. H. Moss, K.C., as representing some Horse-breeding organizations, and others representing the various Hunt and Jockey Clubs. The moral side of the issue, the question of raising thoroughbred horses and the value of race-tracks in promoting this industry, the necessity of betting to the maintenance of horse-racing, the experience of New York in the closing of breeding establishments, the advantage of the French Pari-Mutuel system, the earnest efforts of the sportsmen interested in Canadian Hunt and Jockey Clubs to keep the sport clean and the racing of a high-class character, were all dealt with and presented by prominent men.

The Toronto *Globe* led a vigorous campaign on behalf of the measure and claimed (Feb. 1) that the decent citizens patronizing the Woodbine were being used by gamblers as a useful veneer and that there should be no compromise with a flagrant evil. "How far will the betterment of breed in horses, attributable to the gamblers, compensate Canada for the trusted officials who are sent to prison for embezzlement? Where is the compensation for the dismissal from service of clerks and employees whose cases are never heard except by a few friends and a few newspapermen? What about the lowering of the moral standard, the ruin of reputations, and the home tragedies that accompany and flow from the gambling habit? Of course, they should be strong enough to resist the temptations. But laws are not made for the strong but for the weak." Religious and other influences were also exerted in its behalf. Archdeacon H. J. Cody delivered a powerful address on the subject of gambling before the Ministerial Association of Toronto. He claimed that it was an evil because (1) it did not recognize the responsibility of money; (2) it tended to destroy the proper conception of the rights of property; (3) it tended to degrade or kill manly sports; (4) it threatened



Mr. Jacob Lewis Englehart.

Chairman Temiskaming & Northern Railway Commission of Ontario.

Mr. George Halsey Perley, m.p.

Appointed in 1910 Chief Whip in Parliament for the Conservative Opposition.

the well-being of society through individuals profiting by another's loss or suffering, through promoting selfishness and discouraging industry and thrift, through causing crime and various forms of dishonesty; (5) it injured the moral life of the individual. Sermons were delivered in many churches in many parts of Canada against gambling in all forms; the Grand Orange Lodge of Western Ontario passed a strong Resolution endorsing the Miller Bill, and many Methodist and other religious Associations did the same.

On the other hand the Canadian Hackney Association at Toronto on Jan. 31 passed a Resolution declaring that this legislation would "greatly injure certain branches of the rapidly increasing horse industry"; the Ontario Horse Breeders Association (Toronto Feb. 1) protested against it on the ground of serious injury to the breeding of thoroughbreds in Canada; a deputation before the Parliamentary Committee on Mch. 7th, representing the Montreal, Ontario and Hamilton Jockey Clubs and the Horse Breeders interested urged (1) that the terms of the Bill would, in practice, prevent all betting on race-tracks—individual as well as business; (2) that public sentiment was not ripe for making this a criminal offence; (3) that it would destroy the proper control of betting and place it entirely in illegitimate hands; (4) that it would put an end to trotting meets by taking away their sources of revenue; (5) that it would affect light horse-breeding and prevent Canada becoming an important cavalry-breeding unit in the Empire. It was claimed that the true policy was to make it a criminal offence for any person to loiter in a public place for the purpose of making wagers. The advertising of information relating to racing which might encourage pool-selling or betting could also be prohibited and the meets be limited to two a year of not more than twelve days each on any one track. Mr. William Hendrie, the veteran sportsman and breeder of thoroughbred horses in Hamilton, also wrote to the press (Mch. 10) protesting against this legislation as injurious and urging regulation of evils rather than destruction of the Sport itself.

On April 6-7 the subject was debated at length in the Commons. The evidence submitted to the Select Committee was before the members of the House in a bulky form—500 pages or more printed in English. A proposal by C. A. Wilson, K.C., that action be postponed until the evidence was put into French was over-ruled by the Speaker as involving the holding-up of the Bill for the Session and his decision was supported on appeal, by a vote of 99 to 55. Mr. Miller's answering speech was an elaborate defence of the legislation and a keen presentation of the evils of gambling or betting; Mr. J. B. McColl led in opposing, not the general

principle of the Bill, but what he termed its "drastic, extreme, unjust and unfair provisions." He defended the "Sport of Kings" as practised in Canada and minimized the evils alleged against the race-track. Many speakers took part in the debate —O. J. Wilcox, W. M. Martin, S. Barker, W. F. Maclean, J. R. Stratton, D. A. Lafortune and others. The Hon. Clifford Sifton strongly opposed the proposed legislation. Mr. Aylesworth, Minister of Justice, deprecated all such legislation, intimated that if it were encouraged, they would soon have Bills prohibiting the playing of cards or dancing and indicated his support of the existing English law in racing matters—"a model of skilful legislation"—with some slight modifications. Mr. R. L. Borden criticized the Government for not assuming responsibility in connection with such an important measure and Sir Wilfrid Laurier defended their position by quoting precedents and declaring that public opinion, in spite of the many petitions received in favour of the Bill, was still quite unsettled. The Hon. John G. Haggart (Cons.) ridiculed the idea of a Government being divided in opinion and waiving responsibility in legislation for which, if it passed both Houses, they must be constitutionally responsible through their recommendation of the Royal Assent. Finally, an amendment by Mr. McColl limiting race meets to 8 days each, aiming to stop tipsters and hand-book operating, and legalizing betting at the tracks—an adaptation of the English law—was apparently approved by a majority of the House in Committee but did not come to a vote. The two chief clauses of the Bill were, however, beaten by, in the first case, 78 to 77, and in the second case 85 to 73—the French-Canadian members voting almost solidly against the measure and the Government,on the first Clause, having Messrs. Borden and Aylesworth against the Bill and Sir Wilfrid Laurier with Messrs. Fielding, Graham, Oliver, Murphy, Templeman, and King in favour of it. Mr. R. L. Borden also voted in its favour. The debate was then adjourned and the Bill apparently killed for the Session. Eventually, however, a compromise was arrived at and the measure passed the House on Apl. 15th and the Senate on Apl. 30 with the following as its chief enactments:

1. To legalize book-making on a race course of a duly incorporated racing association while a lawful race meeting is in progress.

2. To limit race meetings to two meetings a year of seven days each, with an interval of at least twenty days. In the case of trotting and pacing the meetings are not to continue for more than three days in one week, with a maximum of fourteen days' racing in one year.

3. To prohibit new race tracks so far as book-making privileges are concerned, except in or near cities of not less than 15,000 inhabitants.

4. To prohibit hand-books, pool rooms and the sale and advertisement of tips or other advance information for use in book-making or pool selling. This to include the transmission of racing intelligence for such purposes by mail, express, telegraph or telephone.

On Jan. 18 Mr. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labour, introduced his long-promised measure providing for the investigation of Combines, Monopolies, Trusts and Mergers which should enhance prices or restrict competition to the detriment of consumers; providing also for the appointment of Boards of Investigation, the appointment of Counsel, and the payment of all expenses involved in such investigations. In his brief address the Minister said: "This legislation differs in some particulars from legislation of a like nature which has been introduced in other countries in that it is not aimed against combines or mergers as such, but rather against the exercise on the part of combines, or mergers, or monopolies, in an unfair manner, of the powers which they may get from that form of organization. This is an age of organization and not merely of local or national competition but of world-wide competition and any industry or any nation which wishes to hold its own in the field of competition must do much in the way of perfecting organization. A highly organized industry should, from the facilities it has of improving production, lead to greater efficiency and economies of one kind and another, which should, on the whole, benefit the consuming public. But, we know that in other countries, and possibly also in this country, organizations have not always used their corporate powers primarily to the advantage of the consumers, but have taken, in some cases possibly, an unfair advantage to themselves. This measure seeks to afford the means of conserving to the public some of the benefits which arise from large organizations of capital for the purpose of business and commerce."

The second reading took place on Apl. 12th when the Minister delivered a long and able speech indicating conditions in respect to prices throughout the country, the growth of mergers in this country and the United States, the development and power of monopoly, the growth of luxurious living and habits, the influence of tariffs on the price of goods, the relationship of the Criminal Code toward business and commercial organization, the anti-Trust legislation of other countries, the endorsation of his measure by the press of the country, the Dominion Grange and the Trades and Labour Congress. The Bill was, he concluded, a step in the right direction, an effort to restrain in some measure the aggressive tendencies of large aggregations of wealth. He did not particularly denounce Trusts in his address, however, and seemed to think that the best cure for evils connected with them lay in publicity rather than penalties. Some of the chief clauses of the Bill may be mentioned here:

1. Six or more persons may apply to a Judge of the High Court for an order of inquiry into an alleged Combine; an order may be granted when the Judge has assured himself that a *prima facie* case has been made out.

2. On the issuance of the order, the Minister of the Department will call on both sides to appoint a representative on a Board of Inquiry and these two shall appoint a Chairman, who may be a Judge of the High Court.

3. The Board shall have all the powers of a Court of Record, and reports are to be published in the Official Gazette and supplied to the press.

4. The existing Statute permitting a reduction of the Tariff on articles with regard to which complaints are substantiated will be enforced and the patent of any owner or holder so using his exclusive rights to unduly limit the manufacture or supply may be revoked.

5. Any person persisting in the undue enhancement of prices is liable to a penalty not exceeding $1,000 a day for each day after the expiration of ten days from the time of the publication of the Board's report.

The discussion following this speech was lengthy and discursive. Mr. E. N. Lewis (Cons.) claimed that the whole matter of the Tariff, upon which he thought the existence of Combines turned, should be taken out of the hands of the Minister of Finance and confided to a Commission of Experts; Dr. Michael Clark (Lib.) made a vigorous old-time Free-trade speech which blamed Protection for creating trusts, raising prices, encouraging monopoly and oppressing the people. As to the Bill under consideration it was "a pill to cure an earthquake." Mr. R. Blain (Cons.) thought that enforcement of the existing law was better than a new one imposing the initiative of action upon the people; Mr. F. F. Pardee (Lib.) pointed to the frequency with which manufacturers charged foreigners less than the home consumer; Major J. A. Currie (Cons.) thought the legislation vicious and claimed that under it proceedings could be taken against Labour Unions; Mr. Glen Campbell (Cons.) reviewed the operations of the Fish Trust in Maine; and Mr. Edmund Bristol, (Cons.) criticized the drafting of the Bill. The debate was continued on Apl. 25th when the Opposition Leader (Mr. R. L. Borden) criticized the measure as capable of being used maliciously and oppressively on the one hand and of being rendered nugatory on the other. "It is my own belief that in respect of measures of this kind designed to apply a remedy to a great public evil officers should be appointed whose duty it is, representing the public, to inquire into these conditions and to bring such matters before the proper tribunal. If that course were adopted I do not see that there is any great need of amendment in the present law." Vigorous efforts at amendment were made by three Liberals—E. M. Macdonald, F. F. Pardee, and E. W. Nesbitt and, eventually, before the Bill was passed it was provided (1) that the persons applying for action under its clauses should be British subjects resident in Canada; (2) that Combines against producers should be investigated as well as those against consumers; (3) that safeguards should be included against any malicious use of the legislation; (4) that Labour Unions should be exempted from prosecution on the ground of combination.

Another measure in which Mr. Mackenzie King was interested was the Bill, introduced for the fourth time, by A. Verville (Liberal-Labour) which proposed an 8-hour day on all Government works in Canada. It was variously dealt with in the House and the Minister of Labour on its 2nd reading said that the question was one primarily for the Provincial Legislatures, which controlled factory and mining laws, &c. The Bill might create complications and it provided nothing that was not already in practical operation. The measure, at his suggestion, went to a Select Committee which reported unanimously in favour of getting certain special advice from Prof. C. D. Skelton of Queen's University as to conditions in other countries and, after a debate on Feb. 22nd in which the Opposition got somewhat mixed up and divided in their opinions, this was approved by 114 to 36. Mr. J. A. Currie (Cons.) claimed that: "We have had some experience already in connection with Experts. The Department of Militia sent an Expert to South Africa to write an account of the war, and we have not yet had his report. Another was sent to Japan and China to give us a report of what was taking place in those countries but we have never had that report yet. If we appoint this gentleman, his report will be as little likely to be forthcoming." The measure did not pass the House but the Committee reported voluminous evidence, comprising 400 pages of printed matter and including representations in favour of it from every kind of Labour organization. During the debate it was pointed out that similar legislation in Britain and Australia had met with good results; it was also claimed that in regulating the hours of labour on Government works the measure precluded the purchase of supplies or materials produced under any private system of longer service. Meanwhile the opposition to the Bill had been led by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association which, on Mch. 14, presented to the Select Committee a summary of their objections to legislation which would pave the way for a general 8-hour day agitation. Such a policy, in either its preliminary form or logical conclusion, was dangerous:

1. It would constitute an unwarranted interference with individual property rights.
2. The Government as the trustee of the people is not justified in creating fictitious prices for labour and material and buying supplies at those fictitious prices.
3. A limited working day with overtime prohibited would seriously, if not fatally, handicap Canadian industries in endeavouring to meet the competition of foreign industries not so handicapped.
4. The Act would induce a condition of absolute chaos in shops endeavouring to do both Government and private work.
5. It would restrict production, retard development, enhance prices, and pauperize the very people it is intended to benefit.
6. It would seriously impair labour conditions on the farm, and impair the growth of our great basic industries.
7. It is class legislation of the most objectionable kind.

Water-power questions were largely debated during the Session in connection with the granting of railway charters. In the Railway Committee, on Jan. 20, Hon. H. R. Emmerson, G. H. Bradbury, Colonel S. Hughes and others took strong ground in favour of the conserving of water-powers, and the adoption of the principle that no more such powers should be given away until investigation had been made by the Commission of Conservation and after public competition had been invited. The chief controversy arose, however, over the efforts of two concerns controlled by the same interests—largely United States in character—to construct dams and develop electrical power at the Long Sault Rapids in the St. Lawrence. The question first came before the Canadian Section of the International Waterways Commission sitting at Toronto on Feb. 9th. It was contended that the project would not in any way interfere with the interests of navigation, while the power so obtained would cause the towns along the great international waterway to become industrial centres. For the city of Brockville, which seemed the most insistent, the case was presented by W. C. McLaren, President of the Board of Trade.

The project, as outlined, involved the construction of a dam of 4,500 feet long and 45 feet high, across the Long Sault just above Cornwall. The rapids at this point were on the American side and the proposed dam would, it was claimed, cause the waters on the Canadian side to be deflected to the other side. The scheme would develop 200,000 horse-power at the outset and later might reach a total development of 700,000 horse-power which would be distributed equally between the residents of the northern portion of New York State and the residents of the eastern portion of Ontario. The details of the plan had been worked out by Mr. F. H. McGuigan of the McGuigan Construction Co. which was building part of the Hydro-Electric power line from Niagara Falls to Toronto. Mr. Leighton McCarthy, K.C., who represented the case for the St. Lawrence Development Co. declared that the project would cost in the neighbourhood of $20,000,000. The representatives from Brockville, Prescott and Cornwall all held that the project would in no way interfere with the navigation of the River. Mr. George C. Gibbons, of London, Chairman of the Commission, pointed out that the matter was one calling for international arrangement between the Governments of the two countries. All that the Commission could possibly do was to report on the feasibility of the scheme. He made it quite clear that they would see to it that if any such powers were granted to a corporation, stringent regulations as to the charges to be made for distribution of power would be exacted. The representatives of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co. and a number of prominent Montreal citizens were then heard, incluring Eugene Lafleur, K.C., R. W. Reford and George F. Benson of the Board of Trade; John Kennedy of the Harbour Board and C. H. Catelli of La Chambre

de Commerce; F. E. Meredith and A. A. Allan representing the Montreal Shipping Federation, together with representatives of the Dominion Inland Marine Association. The Toronto Board of Trade also objected to the scheme on the general ground that no information had been forthcoming as to its feasibility. It was otherwise opposed as a scheme for getting control of important water-powers for purposes quite different from development.

The Commission on Conservation through Mr. Clifford Sifton (Chairman) and Messrs. E. B. Osler, H. S. Bèland, F. D. Monk, J. F. MacKay, Dr. J. W. Robertson and Hon. F. L. Haszard presented an elaborate Memorial declaring that the scheme would (1) damage the channel of the River and affect the flow of its waters by a divergence of 50 per cent; (2) interfere with future Government action in deepening the Channel of the St. Lawrence; (3) involve very slight power development or advantage to the Canadian side of the waterway and mean the absolute monopolization of the whole power available from the Rapids; (4) would prove unworkable as an international project and involve the sacrifice of important and valuable Canadian rights without any appreciable return. Mr. Adam Beck tendered the Ontario Government's protest against the proposal and pointed out that the Hydro-Electric Power Commission had submitted prices to the municipalities concerned far lower than those quoted by the Long Sault Rapids Co. He claimed that the rate regulation was useless without ownership of the power. Mr. John Kennedy, Consulting Engineer of Montreal and an eminent authority, testified that the St. Lawrence could be safely dammed and navigation not interfered with. Mr. Barlow Cumberland of Toronto objected on the ground of the Rapids being one of the show spots of the world.

The Toronto *Globe* of Feb. 10 gave another side of the question: "The promoters of this scheme are well aware that the Welland Canal is to be either reconstructed and enlarged or paralleled by a new and larger Canal. To this policy the Dominion Government has irretrievably and repeatedly committed itself. But why should the Welland Canal have its capacity increased if the throat of the great waterway is to be compressed at the Long Sault by the grasp of a private but powerful monopoly? It is all very well to say that the lock must be handed over to the Government when it is constructed, but the grip of monopoly would still control the channel." It was announced by Mr. G. C. Gibbons, Chairman, that the Commission would carefully investigate the whole matter before submitting its Report to the Government. Meanwhile, Mr. F. F. Pardee (Lib.) had presented to Parliament, on Jan. 21, a Bill for the incorporation of the St. Lawrence Power Transmission Co. which was supposed to be associated with the Long Sault Rapids Co. This was followed by a public denunciation of the whole scheme from the trade, shipping and transport interests of Montreal and by varied representations to the Government at

Ottawa against the project—including the evidence given before the Waterways Commission, the protest of the Conservation Commission, a Resolution of the Manufacturers' Association at Montreal and of the Council of its Board of Trade.

The latter body made this important point in a Memorial to the Government on Mch. 10: "Your Memorialists consider it to be against the interests of Canada that any private or alien corporation should now or hereafter be allowed to acquire a lien on the St. Lawrence River, for, did such a lien exist, the Dominion Government in developing our great water route, would have to deal with vested interests, some of which would be protected by the Government of the United States, which country is, and always will be, Canada's great trade competitor and is, therefore, likely as a matter of policy, to avail itself of any opportunity to hamper Canadian navigation interests." In Committee of the Commons as a result of this discussion Mr. Pardee's Bill was greatly amended and finally was referred to the Commission on Conservation which reported against its chief clauses. The matter was debated at length in Parliament on Mch. 14 with Mr. Sharpe (Cons.) in absolute opposition; Mr. F. B. Carvell (Lib.) declaring that the antagonism expressed to this kind of legislation was due to the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario desiring an absolute monopoly of all Electric energy in that Province; Mr. Pardee arguing that competition in these matters was desirable, that every municipal right was safeguarded and that the promoters of this Bill were asking nothing in the way of water-power, were not touching the natural resources of Ontario, and were here simply to ask for a transmission line to run through certain counties and cities.

Hon. H. R. Emmerson claimed that this Company was associated with another concern, owned by United States capital and would give them extensive rights in the St. Lawrence while Mr. J. E. Armstrong opposed it as interfering with Provincial and municipal rights. The Leader of the Opposition contended that there was a strong probability, under the terms of the Bill as it still stood, coupled with the power contained in the Bill which had been passed by the State of New York, that a dam might be constructed and maintained across the St. Lawrence from the Canadian to the United States side. He declared that there should be no interference by Parliament with Ontario's Electric Power policy. Mr. Pugsley, Minister of Public Works, defended the measure and claimed that the Ontario Government had no earthly right to develop anything at this particular place because of its international character. "This Bill simply incorporates a Transmission Company which would have to make an arrangement with another Company for its power. The development of power upon the St. Lawrence must be provided for by another statute, but this Bill does not give the slightest authority to dam the St. Lawrence or

construct any works in the St. Lawrence, or anywhere else, except such works as are essential for a transmission line."

There was 600,000 horse-power involved and the Bill should not be lightly put aside. Mr. Carvell, supported by Mr. Pugsley, put up a keen fight for the measure and, on the 17th, the Minister of Public Works, after a prolonged battle in the House, submitted the original and not very favourable Report on the Company's proposals prepared in 1908 by the Chief Engineers of the three Government Departments concerned. On Apl. 5th Sir Wilfrid Laurier made an extended statement as to the position of the Government. He declared himself opposed to damming the St. Lawrence unless the International Waterways Commission should report that the work was urgent; and denied that the Government was responsible for the Bill or was interested in it. Finally, on the 11th, the Bill passed the Committee stage. Mr. Pardee's amendment declaring that the Bill should not be deemed to authorize the building of a dam across the St. Lawrence was accepted. Various Opposition amendments were rejected but the following by Mr. Borden was adopted and the House, on Apl. 15, by a party vote of 49 to 32 passed the measure:

> The Governor-in-Council shall not give his approval to the construction of further canals, watercourses, raceways, dams, wing-dams, sluices or other works on the St. Lawrence River, by the St. Lawrence Power Company or otherwise nor agree to any terms or conditions respecting the diversion of water or power from Canada, the consideration and rate to be paid therefor, the location of all dams and generating plant, the reservation of power for use in Canada, the safeguarding of our canals, adjacent lands and navigation, the procuring of consent thereto from the British Government, under the Ashburton Treaty, unless, and until, the plans, specifications and all terms and conditions shall have been submitted to and approved by Parliament.

Later on the Senate amended the Bill by striking out the clause declaring it to be a work for the general advantage of Canada and this, under the conditions of public business, promised to kill it for the Session. Eventually, however, it got through. Another measure of importance in this connection was Mr. James Conmee's Bill to incorporate the International Waterways Canal and Construction Company. In presenting a protest from the City of Edmonton against giving any exclusive rights of control over the Saskatchewan River, Mr. Pugsley, Minister of Public Works, on Jan. 28 described the measure as follows: "It gives power not only to build a canal from Lake Superior, or from the Pigeon River to Rainy River, but it seeks to give control of the waters of the Rainy Lake and the Rainy River and then to make a connection between the Lake of the Woods and the Winnipeg River, so connecting with Lake Winnipeg. Then it seems to give control, and I think it does by its terms give control, over the waters of Cedar Lake and Cross Lake, which are parts of the Saskatchewan River, and also over the Saskatchewan River, the Assiniboine River, and

I think, possibly, Lake Manitoba and Lake Winnipeg with power to exact tolls on goods transported over these waterways. I think my Hon. friend will on consideration see that while it might be quite proper and perhaps desirable in the public interest that a Company should be given power to build canals which should connect these waterways, it would not be proper to give to a private company any control of any kind or description over these great navigable waters in the western part of the Province of Ontario and in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta." The Minister, therefore, thought he would oppose the 2nd reading of the Bill. Mr. Commée absolutely denied these premises and said the promoters were willing to accept any public safeguards which might be suggested.

When the 2nd reading came up on Feb. 7th Mr. Pugsley announced that under the assurance of objectionable clauses being withdrawn he would support the Bill at this stage and its reference to a Committee. In an interview on Mch. 8th Mr. Sifton strongly opposed this legislation. "It cannot be seriously claimed that the promoters intend to build a canal, which is the ostensible object of the Bill. The cost would be prohibitive in the present stage of the country's development. No one suggests that the money could be raised for such an undertaking. If this view is correct the Bill would simply amount to giving a blanket charter over these important waterways and water powers. No public benefit can accrue from such a proceeding." Winnipeg, Port Arthur, Fort William and representatives of Ontario also joined in opposing it and eventually the measure was killed in the Railway Committee on Apl. 13 by a vote of 53 to 51. Other measures of a transportation or power character, discussed during the Session, were the incorporation of the Ottawa, Montreal and Eastern Railway Company and an amendment to the charter of the Montreal Central Terminal Company—both of which were so changed in the Senate as to eliminate the powers which were claimed to be objectionable; the Hamilton, Waterloo and Guelph Electric Railway Bill and the Toronto Eastern Railway Bill were opposed by Toronto as giving improper rights of entrance to the City without municipal control but passed after some modification in terms; the Ottawa and Montreal Transmission Company incorporation which was not pressed and the Nelson River Railway Company Bill which was modified in its passage through the House. During the debate on the latter measure Mr. Carvell argued that cheap water-power meant cheap electricity; Mr. Borden said the same argument would lead to giving away coal or timber and added: "The great difficulty about these water-powers is that there is a tendency in the United States, there may be a tendency in Canada, to get them all under one control in different parts of the country; eventually they might come in this country under one gigantic control and I do not think that would be desirable. The water-

power, it is true, is of no use until it is utilized but the conditions under which it should be utilized might require consideration on the part of the Government."

A problem discussed during the Session was that of the Indian Reserves and Government policy in regard to their surrender to the needs of sale and settlement. Mr. G. H. Bradbury (Cons.) in moving a long Resolution in the Commons on Apl. 13, as to the St. Peter's Reserve in Manitoba, spoke strongly enough but there was, of course, an element of partisanship in the debate and the inevitable tendency of the public to so regard the controversy. A year before Mr. Bradbury had drawn the attention of the Minister of the Interior to the alleged "scandalous proceedings of the land speculators" in relation to this particular Reserve and its surrender; he now described it as "an outrage against everything that was fair, against everything that was decent as between the Government of the day and its ward, the poor unfortunate Indian who, this country believes, is watched over, guided, and protected by the Government." There was a two-fold charge made: (1) that the Government did not properly care for the interests of the Indians and had arranged the surrender without any expressed desire from them; and (2) that 48,000 acres of valuable land, situated within 25 miles of Winnipeg, were thus, in 1907, transferred into the hands of a few political friends. Voluminous correspondence and data were given in a four hours' speech to support this contention and charges were freely made of perjury, bribery and fraud in the sale or transfers of the parcels of land involved.

In his reply, Mr. Oliver, Minister of the Interior, described the statements made as unwarranted assertion or insinuation and outlined the Government's general policy as follows: "In administering Indian affairs, whenever and wherever the Indians are holding land which they are not using for their own benefit, or which they are occupying to their own detriment, because of its geographical or other situation; and wherever such land may be turned into money which would be of more benefit to the Indians than the land; then it is the policy of the Government to secure the surrender of the land by the Indians and the exchange of that land into money that would be for the benefit of the Indians, and to change the condition of that land from lying dormant and useless under the ownership of the Indians to that of productive and tax-paying land under the ownership of white people who are willing to pay a fair market price for it." As to this particular Reserve the most of those concerned were not Indians but Half-breeds although classed at their own desire as Indians; its proximity to Winnipeg and Selkirk induced conditions which made a movement of the people further away eminently desirable; there were complications owing to individual or private holders of land within the Reserve.

The Minister went on in details, as elaborate and nearly as lengthy as those of Mr. Bradbury, to defend and define the Government's position and policy. Mr. T. W. Crothers (Cons.) during the debate, went further than other speakers and declared that: "The sum total of the whole transaction is that somewhere between 45,000 and 50,000 acres of land, as good as the sun shines on, situated within 25 miles of a city which in a few years will have a population of half a million and is destined to become the metropolis of Canada—land worth $50 an acre, which would give you over $2,000,000—has been sold, and yet there will be absolutely nothing left for the Indians or for any body else." It is impossible to go further into the subject here. Mr. Bradbury's Resolution, voted down by 107 to 57 on a party division, proposed to censure the Government for its methods in this particular case and to declare in general terms:

> That the Government of Canada is the guardian and trustee of the Indians and is bound to conserve their estate and property not only against the rapacious designs of other persons, but also against the known improvidence and business incapacity of the Indians themselves.
>
> That the Government ought not to permit any part of such estate and property to become the prey of speculators at a price far below its value, but should observe and enforce all precautions and safeguards which are necessary to preserve to the Indians the full value and benefit of their property, and to prevent it from being wasted and dissipated.
>
> That in respect of such matters the Government should administer the affairs of the Indians as a trust and should not permit any person to make an unjust profit at the expense of those whom it is the duty of the Government to protect.

Another matter raised by the Opposition in general and Mr. O. S. Crocket in particular was the purchase of what was termed "the saw-dust wharf" at Richibucto, N.B. The charge made was that the Department of Public Works bought this property from one Thomas O. Murray on the eve of the last General Election, and paid $5,000 for it; that Mr. Murray bought the property for the purpose of selling it to the Department and paid $700 for it; that in other words, Mr. Murray had a rake-off or profit of $4,300 upon a $700 investment. This charge was elaborated on Apl. 20 by Mr. Crocket in a long speech crowded with data which he claimed to prove Mr. Pugsley, Minister of Public Works, a partner in, if not the originator of, a corrupt transaction. Mr. F. B. Carvell (Lib.) followed in an analysis of the evidence produced and claimed much of it to be entirely unreliable though admitting the bare facts of purchase, sale and prices as given. He declared the Wharf itself to be worth double what the Department gave for it and quoted evidence upon that point. Mr. Pugsley gave absolute denial to the charges reflecting upon him; denounced the character of the man O'Leary upon whose evidence Mr. Crocket had largely depended and urged the importance and necessity of the particular local facilities under discussion. He had acted in good faith

upon the report of the resident engineer, approved by the Chief Engineer of his own Department. After brief speeches by Messrs. Arthur Meighen and R. L. Borden, Mr. Crocket's Resolution declaring the transaction to be "corrupt and fraudulent" was voted down by 111 to 63.

There were various other matters as to which the Opposition attacked the Government and caused more or less prolonged debate. On Apl. 22nd Mr. C. A. Magrath (Cons.) protested against the alleged neglect of Post Office facilities in Lethbridge and claimed that this policy was deliberate; to which Mr. Lemieux, Postmaster-General, replied that delays were due to the changing and uncertain population of the town. Mr. J. D. Taylor (Cons.) then brought in a Resolution declaring that "In the opinion of this House the Postmaster-General should take action to prevent the continuing violation of the Postal Law by the forwarding through the mails of a political, printed, circular letter, free of postage, under the frank of the Justice Department; that steps should be taken to recover the loss to the revenue, so far as same is ascertainable from the record, and to impose the penalty prescribed by the Postal Act for this series of violations." He claimed that a weekly political letter sent out from Ottawa to Liberal newspapers for about 80 weeks was franked by Mr. Bureau, Solicitor-General, and sent free through the mails. The debate was interesting for a frank statement from Mr. Aylesworth, Minister of Justice, that he was a "political partisan" and was proud of it. The Government speakers contended for the right of unrestricted "franking" and the motion was defeated by 79 to 48. The Hon. George E. Foster on Jan. 26 moved: "That in the opinion of this House the prevailing system of party patronage constitutes a menace to honest and efficient government, incites to great waste of resources and extravagance of expenditures, tends inevitably to corrupt and lower the tone of public morals, and should forthwith be eliminated from our Federal administration."

Mr. Foster in a speech of careful character denounced the whole system; analyzed the Civil Service, inside and outside branches, the enormous expenditures they controlled or influenced, and declared that with the single exception of the Ottawa Service every man who entered had to utter the party shibboleth; dealt with the patronage of the Senate and Commons and claimed that $80,000,000 a year was expended by the beneficiaries of the patronage system generally. He described the ideal state of things for Canada: "When members will be elected on broad issues and personal merits; when the Senate vacancies will be filled on a basis of fitness and representative interest; when prospective Judges will not have to earn their seats by party services; when civil servants will rely upon their merit and industry and character for their entrance into the Service, for promotion in it, and for permanency; when public money will be spent by the Government

absolutely as trustees for the people on the basis of trusteeship and that alone."

The Liberal reply was given by Mr. Hugh Guthrie, who reviewed the various changes and Civil Service reforms since Confederation—the absence of Conservative effort in that direction and the existence of a Liberal policy of steady improvement. "I think that the Government may well be congratulated on the advance they have made in the last two or three years and the alacrity and courage they have shown in acting on the recommendations of two Commissions. This Government had been, at all events, courageous at the price of political support and in the face of political friends. It has adopted a new system, as I have shown; and the patronage system as it existed until two years ago exists no longer in the various Departments of this Government." He concluded by moving an amendment declaring that the House "approves the rapid advance made by the Government toward the elimination of the system of party patronage which has been in operation under every Administration since Confederation and views with satisfaction the policy now in force of making all important purchases by public competition and tender." The discussion was adjourned at this point and not renewed during the Session.

An important item of Government legislation which had been under the consideration of Parliament at its previous Session and under public discussion for at least two years—the Insurance Bill—was finally disposed of. Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance, moved the second reading on April 25th and described the chief amendments proposed by the Senate and approved, after consideration, by himself. The Act, which became law in due course, practically remodelled the entire Canadian system of Life and Fire Insurance and its relationship with other countries and was based upon careful and continuous consultation with the Insurance Companies as well as upon the proceedings of the Royal Commission of 1908.

A few of the chief points in the new measure were (1) allowing United States Life Companies, handling industrial or accident business, to compete on equal terms with Canadian companies which were confined to Life Insurance alone; (2) causing a change in the Directorate of most Canadian Companies by the clause compelling at least one-third of the Directors to be policy-holders who are not shareholders; (3) requiring that on deferred dividend policies dividends must be declared and provision made to meet this liability quinquennially by additions to the resources of the Companies; (4) demanding a certain uniformity in the policies of all Life Companies by defining certain clauses which each policy must contain; (5) forbidding all forms of rebating and imposing severe penalties on the agent, on the person insured, and on the Director or officer of the Company who knowingly allows

rebating, together with express prohibition of indemnity to the persons so penalized; (6) broadening the investment scope of the Companies under clearly defined conditions. In Fire Insurance the chief changes were (1) forbidding unlicensed outside companies to solicit insurance in Canada; (2) opening up inland marine insurance to all companies without requiring a license; and (3) establishing a definite standard of reserves. The *Financial Post* of Toronto (May 14) summed up the legislation as particularly agreeable, on the whole, to the Life Companies and as not entirely satisfactory to the Fire Companies.

An academic subject which had become a "hardy annual" was dealt with on Jan. 17 when Mr. E. A. Lancaster (Cons.) moved an elaborate Resolution regarding the Senate. It described the constitutional functions and duties of that body and concluded a proposed formal petition to the King in these words: "We therefore respectfully pray that the said British North America Act be so amended as to provide for the abolition of the said Senate." The speaker reviewed the suggestions and agitations of the past as to this portion of Parliament; claimed that in its present condition it was useless and if powerful would be hurtful; pointed to most of the Provinces as getting along without a second chamber; and described it as an expensive anomaly, costing the country $300,000 a year to maintain. The Resolution was supported by Mr. H. H. Miller (Lib.) and defeated by 111 to 23 votes after Sir Wilfrid Laurier had twitted the Conservative party with having, through one of its members, gone back upon its old established principle of belief in a second chamber and pointed to the extension of British institutions in all highly civilized European countries. "I do not say," he added, "that these nations have adopted the British constitution in its entirety, but in two characteristic features, the first being Ministerial responsibility—adopted even by the French Republic—and the second Chamber. Does the Hon. gentleman believe, in view of this universal testimony rendered to the excellence of the British constitution, that we who pride ourselves on being the banner Colony of Britain should go back upon this principle of constitutional government? Does he believe, when the experience of centuries, in the wisest country in the world—the wisest in its constitution—has taught the desirability of a second Chamber, that a second Chamber was absolutely necessary to the adoption of wise and satisfactory legislation, that it would be wise for us in Canada to suppress the second Chamber?"

The Premier also dwelt upon the necessity of the Senate as a guardian, under the constitution, of Provincial rights and power and concluded by expressing himself as shocked and scandalized at having "to defend Conservative principles against a Conservative member." Following this debate and on the same day Mr. J. D. Taylor (Cons.) moved that "provision should be made for immediate augmentation of the representation of the Western

Provinces in the Senate by increasing said representation to six members each for British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, respectively, and for such further readjustment of the representation of the Western Provinces in the Senate as may from time to time be called for by reason of development in population and importance of interests." A slight discussion followed in which Sir Wilfrid Laurier expressed sympathy with the object of the Resolution and promised the Government's best consideration. It was therefore withdrawn.

There were many other incidents and discussions during the Session. A Bill to incorporate the Toronto Central Terminal Co. was defeated in the Railway Committee on Jan. 27 after a vigorous fight against its terms by the Toronto Civic authorities and representatives. It was claimed by H. H. Dewart, K.C., to aim "at consolidating railways under Federal and Provincial jurisdictions, and to hamper the consideration of the question of terminals and street railway facilities in Toronto." The Quebec Bridge matter was discussed on Feb. 4th when Mr. Graham, Minister of Railways, stated that the Government's loss through the falling of the first Bridge was $3,000,000 and that the cost of another structure to take its place would probably amount to about $11,000,000 more. He did not think the Government could recover any compensation for its loss from the Company which built the wrecked bridge. It was a United States corporation, capitalized at $50,000 and it had only given security to the amount of $100,000. This arrangement the Opposition Leader (Mr. Borden) characterized as "the most extraordinary example of negligence in the management of public affairs than any country has ever known." On Mch. 11 the House discussed some charges by Mr. Haughton Lennox (Cons.) as to alleged collusion between a defeated Liberal candidate and a Government valuator to pay certain sufferers by the floods in Peterborough County, out of a Government grant, upon receipt of a commission. In the Public Accounts Committee on Apl. 29 a stormy scene occurred over an inquiry into the alleged excessive rental paid by the Government for certain buildings in Ottawa. A particular contract was wanted by the Opposition; Mr. Pugsley objected and the Committee finally adjourned in disorder.

Legislation was initiated and carried by Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, to prevent the introduction or spreading of insect pests and diseases destructive to vegetation; by Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance, establishing the standard for Canada's gold, silver and bronze coinage and providing for coins of specified denominations—$20.00, $10.00, $5.00, $2.50, $1.00, 50 cents, 25 cents, 10 cents and 1 cent; and by Sir F. Borden, Minister of Militia, including service with the Royal Northwest Mounted Police in the Militia officers' terms for a pension, together with service in South Africa in 1899, 1900, 1901 and 1902, or as Canadian Militia officers in the South Africa Constabulary or in

the Special Battalion at Halifax during the War, or with the Yukon Field Force in 1898-9 and 1900. Similar clauses were also added respecting non-commissioned officers and men of His Majesty's Regular Army hereafter transferred to Canada's Permanent Force and non-commissioned officers and men in the Canadian Militia serving under the above conditions—with the exception of the Mounted Police Force.

Mr. Fielding also carried a measure providing for an advance of money, up to $6,000,000, to the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal in order to enable that corporation to continue the construction of the terminal facilities of the Port; Mr. Graham, Minister of Railways, introduced and carried legislation providing that a bounty of 1½ per cent. per Imperial gallon, payable on crude petroleum from Canadian wells or from shales or other substances mined in Canada, be paid under specified conditions to the owner or occupier of the soil through which it is mined or won, or to such other person as the Government may approve; Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, amended the Civil Service Act by re-arranging various payments and salaries; Mr. Fielding put through a measure authorizing the payment of $45,000 annually for ten years to the Ottawa Improvement Commission—making a total annual payment of $100,000—and another payment of $15,000 a year for ten years to the City of Ottawa as a contribution to its maintenance of fire protection for the City and Government properties. The same Minister made clear by legislation the fact that "it is expedient to provide that no bounties shall be payable in respect of rolled, round wire rods after the 30th day of June, 1911, except on such rods as may have been sold to wire manufacturers for use, or used in making wire by the makers of such rods, in their own factories in Canada."

Mr. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labour, amended the Industrial Disputes Act so as to simplify its procedure in the light of experience and Mr. Oliver, Minister of the Interior, carried a measure which confirmed and declared the rights of the Crown with respect to water and water-powers and relating to the diversion, acquisition and use of water in the Railway belt of British Columbia. Mr. Aylesworth, Minister of Justice, had Bills respecting (1) the appointment of additional Judges in Quebec, and (2) regarding Estates; Mr. Lemieux, Postmaster-General, put through two measures, subject to concurrent Imperial legislation, putting Cable company rates under Railway Commission jurisdiction and classifying messages into urgent, deferred and press. Mr. Templeman, Minister of Inland Revenue and Mines, passed a measure providing $50,000 out of the existing bounties upon Lead, of which $1,000,000 were still in the Treasury, for the purpose of investigating the processes used in the production of Zinc. Mr. Graham, Minister of Railways, carried various

amendments to the Railway Act in regard to appeals, appointment of officers, carriage of live stock, damage by fire caused through Railway negligence, Telephone contracts, éc.

Other legislation provided for the testing of glassware used in connection with Milk Tests; amended the Volunteer Bounty Act as to rights of location and conditions of residence; regulated the water carriage of goods from or to Canadian ports; amended the Navigable Waters Protection Act so that on all but very small wharves "no bridge, boom, dam, aboiteau, wharf, dock, pier or other structure of any kind, shall be built or placed in or across any navigable water, unless the site thereof has been approved by the Governor-in-Council nor unless such bridge, boom, dam, aboiteau, wharf, dock, pier or other structure is built and maintained in accordance with plans aproved by the Governor-in-Council." The Prisons and Reformatories Act was amended so as to better guard the welfare of boys and girls under 16 who should be convicted under certain conditions; a contract between the City of St. John and F. C. Durant was legalized in the matter of conveyance of certain lands; the Canadian Northern Alberta Railway was incorporated and certain guarantees approved. The Criminal Code was amended so as to make the possession of stolen minerals an indictable offence with a penalty of two years imprisonment; the same Code as to Motor vehicles was amended so as to permit of a fine of $50 or 30 days imprisonment for any person who, driving a motor car on the occurrence of an accident, should fail "to stop his car or with intent to escape liability, either civil or criminal, drive on without tendering assistance and giving his name and address"; the Fisheries Act was amended so as to enable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to define tidal boundaries, in estuary fishing, to forbid net or other fishing under certain obstructive conditions as to water channels, to provide for fish-guards in Western Inland waters, to establish permit regulations in fishing for land-fertilizing objects, to compel official returns from Lobster canneries, to punish by seizure, or confiscation, boats, &c., used in contravention of the Act, and to authorize the Government by proclamation to bring into force the recently-prepared international regulations of the International Fisheries Commission. The Gas Inspection Act was amended, the Indian Act was altered so as to better protect the Nation's wards in their dealings with white men; the Immigration Act was also amended. The powers of the National Battlefields Commission were extended and the functions of the Conservation Commission further defined.

In the Senate there was considerable debate upon Sir Richard Scott's measure regarding the importation of liquor into certain parts of Canada and designed, chiefly, to make Prince Edward Island an absolutely prohibitive area by preventing liquor from being sent into the Island for sale. The Bill was supported in principle by Senator G. W. Ross (Feb. 24) but opposed

in practice as not really preventing importation; it was debated upon several occasions and passed its 2nd reading by 22 to 12; was criticized severely in certain details on Apl. 20 by Senator H. J. Cloran and finally, on motion of Hon. James Domville, was defeated in Committee. An important measure discussed and passed by both Houses was that of the Minister of Railways (Mr. Graham) which authorized the acquisition, by lease, of lines of railway connecting with the Government Railways in order that the traffic of the latter should be developed and increased by use of other lines as feeders.

Incidents of the 1909-10 Session

1909.

Nov. 17.—In reply to a question by Mr. C. Jameson (Cons.) as to whether there is an officially authorized Canadian flag the Minister of Marine makes this statement: The Red Ensign of His Majesty's Fleet defaced with the Canadian Coat of Arms in the fly. Authorized by Admiralty Warrant on the 2nd February, 1892, to be used on board vessels registered in the Dominion, and the Blue Ensign of His Majesty's fleet, defaced as above, for use on board vessels belonging to or permanently in the service of the Dominion. This flag is authorized by the King's Regulations, no special warrant being required.

Nov. 22.—Mr. F. D. Monk, K.C. (Cons.) presents Resolution, which is carried, in favour of a Select Committee to investigate existing systems of Proportional Representation.

Nov. 17.—Hon. George E. Foster (Cons.) draws attention to the increasing cost of the Civil Service which he describes as follows: 1883-4, $1,084,417; 1895-6, $1,396,628; 1907-8, $2,088,416; 1910-11 (according to estimates), $4,703,707.

Nov. 22.—Mr. A. B. Warburton (Lib.) draws attention to and presses upon the House the matter of a projected Tunnel between Prince Edward Island and the Mainland. The Minister of Finance (Mr. Fielding) approves the project in the following words: "I am disposed to think that if it can be had at a moderate cost the people of Prince Edward Island should have this tunnel, not because it is an obligation of Confederation, for I humbly think it is not, but because they may fairly ask it in order that they may keep pace with the progress of the times, and that they may receive a share of the benefits of the great growing time in Canada irrespective of whether it is an obligation of Confederation or not."

Nov. 22.—Mr. J. W. Daniel and other Conservative members of Parliament criticize the Marine Department in connection with the wreck of the Steamer *Hestia* on the Bay of Fundy on October 25th. Hon. L. P. Brodeur defends his Department.

Nov. 24.—Hon. G. E. Foster discusses the Secretariat of the Imperial Conference and reviews the proceedings and work of preceding Colonial Conferences.

Nov. 25.—Three measures are presented by E. A. Lancaster (Cons.) dealing with Railway conditions and one, amending the Act of the previous Session for the better protection of Railway crossings, is defeated on motion of the Minister of Railways by 87 to 53.

Nov. 26.—A discussion takes place as to the suggested appointment or otherwise of Mr. F. C. Wade to be Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia.

Nov. 29.—Mr. A. B. Warburton (Lib.) raises the question of a reduction under certain Census conditions of the representation in Parliament of Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island and analyses minutely the progress of population upward and downward since Confederation. Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance, declares that the only way to break the pact of Confederation in this matter is by all the other Provinces voluntarily waiving their rights in order to help the weaker Provinces.

Nov. 30.—The 2nd reading of the Bill respecting a supplementary Convention with France is discussed at considerable length, Mr. T. Chisholm objecting particularly to the admission of absinthe to Canada, and some Conservative objections are presented on the ground of whittling away the British preference or involving United States retaliation. It passes by 107 to 33.

Dec. 1.—Hon. George E. Foster draws attention to the 10 United States war vessels on the Great Lakes in apparent contravention of the Rush-Bagot arrangement of 1818.

Dec. 1.—The Minister of Customs states in reply to a question that in 1905 there were 4,424,179 tons of bituminous and 2,584,338 tons of anthracite coal imported by Canada from the United States; of these totals 4,314,347 tons and 1,674,069 respectively were imported by Ontario. In 1909 the imports by Canada were 6,036,621 tons of bituminous and 3,022,970 tons of anthracite, and of these totals 5,671,963 tons and 2,035,117 tons respectively were required by Ontario.

Dec. 7.—Mr. F. L. Schaffner draws attention to the fact that a day or so before this date an eminent Irish preacher, Rev. T. Davidson, leaving Winnipeg to return home *via* the United States had been sent back to Winnipeg by United States Immigration Officials as being an "undesirable immigrant" without papers. Mr. Oliver, Minister of the Interior, declines to say anything on the subject.

Dec. 9.—In reply to inquiries Sir F. Borden, Minister of Militia, gives the following details as to the supply of Contingents to South Africa during the War:

> With regard to the first and second Contingents, Canada equipped, transported to South Africa, and paid them up to the time of arrival in that country; the British Government paid and maintained them while in South Africa, and transported them home.
>
> With regard to the third, fourth and fifth and sixth Contingents, the British Government paid all their expenses.
>
> As regards the Strathcona Horse and the South African Constabulary the expenses were borne in the case of the former partly by Lord Strathcona and partly by the British Government, in the case of the latter by the Government of Cape Colony.
>
> The total amount paid by the Canadian Government was $1,972,255.20. The Government is not aware of the total amount expended by the British Government in this connection.

Dec. 13.—Mr. George H. Perley moves a Resolution declaring that Parliament should take more active steps to lessen the great suffering and mortaity caused by Tuberculosis—of which disease from 8,000 to 10,000 died every year in Canada. After prolonged discussion the motion is accepted without division.

Dec. 15.—Mr. F. D. Monk precipitates a debate on the North Atlantic Trading Company by asking for certain legal documents in connection with a fiat granted by the Government to the Company. His request is granted.

Dec. 15.—Mr. E. N. Lewis (Cons.) moves a Resolution which he afterwards withdraws in favour of appointing a Canadian Attaché at Washington. Sir Wilfrid Laurier deprecates the suggestion and considers present conditions quite satisfactory.

1910.

Jan. 17.—The question of the status and salaries of Civil Engineers in the Civil Service of Canada is brought up by Mr. A. B. Warburton.

Jan. 31.—On motion of Mr. G. W. Kyte the Commons discusses the question of the continuous Census reduction of the Maritime Provinces' representation at Ottawa under the terms of the Confederation Act.

Feb. 1.—In reply to an inquiry in the Senate from Hon. L. G. Power as to Canada's jurisdiction in the far North it is stated by Sir Richard Cartwright that "the Government are not blind to the possible importance of asserting the jurisdiction of Canada over these Islands and waters, and they have twice despatched expeditions in that direction, and are now about to send a third one. They have also established one or two posts of the Northwest Mounted Police on the mainland to exercise jurisdiction in those waters."

Mar. 8.—Senator A. C. P. Landry inquires as to whether Canada has a national flag and Sir R. Cartwright replies that:

> The Union Jack, being the national flag, may be flown by British subjects, private or official, on land. By an Order-in-Council, dated 28th February, 1870, the design of a flag for the Governor-General of Canada was approved of, showing the Arms of the Dominion emblazoned on a white or grey shield, surrounded by a garland of maple leaves and surmounted by a Crown in the centre of the Union Jack. By the same Order-in-Council, flags for the Lieutenant-Governors of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia were approved of, showing the Arms of the respective Provinces emblazoned on a round shield in the centre, surrounded with a garland of maple leaves, but not surmounted by the Crown in the centre of the Union Jack. By the same Order-in-Council a flag for vessels belonging to the Dominion of Canada was approved of, namely, a blue ensign, with the Arms of Canada on the fly. The above-mentioned Order-in-Council was approved of by despatch from the Colonial Office dated 30th April, 1870. By subsequent Orders-in-Council duly approved of by the Colonial Office, flags for the Lieutenant-Governors of the various Provinces, with the exception of Alberta and Saskatchewan, were also approved of. A Warrant of the Lords Commissioner of the Admiralty was issued on the 2nd of February, 1892, permitting the Arms of Canada to be inserted in the fly of the red ensign, to be used on vessels registered in Canada.

Feb. 16.—In reply to Mr. R. S. Lake the Minister of Finance states that the National Battlefield's Commission have $348,387 in hand and have purchased or obtained the following properties: (1) a lot of land situated on the north side of Ste. Foy Road, area 16,060 square feet and price $7,846.55; (2) part of Lot number 4,440 belonging to Le Seminaire de Quebec, area 1,137,111 square feet and price $129,137.99. The following properties have also been deeded to the Commission, without cost, for the purpose of the Park: (*a*) the piece of ground commonly designated as the Plains of Abraham covering an area of 88 arpents and 71 perches (French measure), (*b*) the plot of ground on which is erected the Monument known as "The Monument of the Braves," on the Battlefield of Ste. Foy, (*c*) a certain parcel of land on which Martello Tower No. 4 is erected.

Feb. 11.—The House in Committee discusses the Pink Rock wharf matter in New Brunswick and the relations or alleged relations of Mr. C. J. Osman, M.L.A., and the Minister of Public Works.

Mar. 2.—Lieut.-Colonel S. Hughes (Cons.) discusses the Ross Rifle and illustrates his repeated contention as to its excellence by recently-claimed successes. Incidentally, he denounces the National Rifle Association of Great Britain for "trying to force" Canada to use an obsolete weapon such as he claims the Lee-Enfield to be. Colonel Worthington (Cons.) points out that it is merely a question of what is really the standard arm of the Canadian Militia.

Mar. 11.—Mr. G. H. Perley reads a letter dated Feb. 16th, 1910, from W. M. Mead, Deputy Superintendent of Public Works, New York State, denying the general Canadian impression that there is discrimination in the New York Canal regulations against Canadian trade and boats. "I beg to say that there never has been any discrimination either by the rules for the management of the canals, or by statute, against Canadian-owned boats, nor is there at the present time."

Mar. 21.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier states that an invitation has come from the United States with a view to having the Rush-Bagot arrangement as to warships on the Lakes revised but that nothing had been done in the matter.

Mar. 21.—Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, states that the Commission to investigate the Pork Industry, composed of W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford; William Jones, Zenda, Ont.; Gideon Garceau, Three Rivers, Que.; Joseph Rye, Edmonton, Alta.; J. E. Sinclair, Emerald, P.E.I.; and J. R. Spencer as Secretary; has reported to the Government after visiting Great Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Holland.

Apr. 6.—In the Senate Sir R. Cartwright quotes a return from the Department of the Interior on the subject of School-lands as follows: "Assuming the total area of Manitoba to be 41,169,280 acres, the approximate area of School-lands in the Province of Manitoba is 2,287,182 acres. On the same basis, assuming the area of Saskatchewan to be 161,900,000 acres the approximate area of School-lands in that Province is 8,438,888 acres; and assuming the area of the Province of Alberta to be 155,400,000 acres the area of School-lands is approximately 8,633,333 acres. The approximate area remaining unsold in each of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is as follows:

Manitoba	1,698,755
Saskatchewan	8,240,014
Alberta	8,258,879

The total area of School-lands disposed of in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, to the 31st Dec., 1909, and the average price per acre, are as follows:

Total area sold, acres	1,161,757
Amount realized	$11,955,878
Average price per acre realized	$10.29

Apr. 11.—The request of the Hamilton, Waterloo and Guelph Railway Co. for incorporation evokes a lengthy and vigorous protest from Mr. A. C. Macdonell who claims that the project is essentially Provincial and local and lies within Ontario jurisdiction.

Apr. 20.—The incorporation of the Retail Merchants Association (ultimately carried through both Houses) is objected to in the Commons on the ground of possibly creating a combine to control prices and approved as having the same right as the Dominion Millers Association, the Wholesale Grocers, the Canadian Manufacturers, or the Shipping Federation of Montreal.

Apr. 26.—In connection with the Bill of Mr. Oliver, Minister of the Interior, extending by one year the time in which South African veterans can locate their grants a debate occurs on the question of South African scrip and a letter to the Minister (Apr. 18, 1910) is read from Lieut.-Colonel Hamilton Merritt of Toronto, Secretary of a large Committee, which reviews the effect of the extension upon the cash values of Scrip and approves the Minister's original proposal.

May 2.—Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance, states that the Ottawa Improvement Commission has expended (1900-1910) a total of $941,749; that of this $645,000 was a Government grant and $270,373 the proceeds of the sale of debentures.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Tour of the Western Provinces

An interesting, much discussed and picturesque event of the year was the Prime Minister's tour of the West. It was the first official visit of a Dominion Premier which included all the larger centres of progress from the Great Lakes to the Pacific; it was politically important as bringing out a strong expression of agricultural opinion upon fiscal matters; it was interesting from an Imperial standpoint as involving an expression of views pro and con which were of vital import in the British Tariff Reform campaign; it was attractive to the public as presenting the personality of the Premier to a part of the people of Canada to whom he had been little but a name. On June 6th the itinerary of the tour was announced in the press. It was to cover new places and centres as well as older and more populous cities; it was divided in very fair proportions between the Canadian Northern, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the C.P.R.; it included in the party Hon. George P. Graham, Minister of Railways, E. M. Macdonald, K.C., M.P., for Pictou, N.S., and F. F. Pardee, M.P., for West Lambton, Ont.—both the latter rising members of the Liberal Party; it was to last from July 9 when the first speech was delivered at Port Arthur until early in September when Winnipeg would be reached on the return trip.

Of the undertaking—a considerable one for a man verging on 69 years—the Toronto *Globe* said on July 6th: "It will mean much for the West that Sir Wilfrid is going to see it in person instead of having to depend on the accounts furnished by others of what they see. The more of it he sees in the course of his tour the better, not merely for the West but for the whole Dominion of which it forms so large and important a constituent part. Every Session numerous questions regarding its resources and requirements come up for discussion and the final responsibility for the conclusions arrived at and the policies adopted rests very largely on the Premier himself; this is, after all, the most important aspect of the matter."

On July 9 the Premier arrived at Port Arthur, received a Civic address and was assured by Mayor Matthews that this city was the "key of the Western situation." In reply, he urged the union of the "twin cities," declared that he wanted one city and

one harbour, promised on behalf of the Government that in matters of local development "we will help you, for every step you take we will take two, and for every dollar you spend we will spend two." The evening meeting at Fort William evoked the first notable speech of the tour. The Civic address informed him that this city was "the gateway of the West" and assured him that the enthusiastic reception of 3,000 people was non-partisan and a tribute to the man and his ideals of a United Canada. Sir Wilfrid commenced his speech by touching lightly upon the supposed disorganization and searchings of heart in the Conservative party; declared that the rumours of a coming election were baseless and, if acted upon by his Government at this juncture and in order to take advantage of an opponent, would be an abuse of power; outlined the projects for constructing a Georgian Bay Canal and deepening the Welland Canal and dealt with the historic growth of the two cities and their transportation requirements as head of the Great Lakes Canadian system. He concluded with the following reference to loyalty and the Naval issue:*

> Responsible Government in 1841 led to union and our Navy will lead us to closer union with the Motherland. I charge the Opposition with not understanding their country. They apparently do not understand the age in which we live. It is with Colonies as it is with individuals. They grow into manhood. Canada has grown into nationhood. We want to have our own laws, our own constitution, our own militia, our own navy. Call it a tin-pot navy if you will. That navy is ours, small as it is, and may the time never come when we shall be forced to make it larger. But if the time ever comes, which God forbid, when the Old Land is in the face of danger I tell you our brawn and hearts will be arrayed by her side against any enemy that may come. We want our own navy, but while we want our own navy the King of England will be the King of our Navy. The Canadian Parliament is a Parliament of the King of England. He is our Sovereign. We lost a few months ago our late Sovereign—one of the best and wisest men that ever sat on the throne of England or on the throne of any nation. Well, Sir, I speak with some knowledge and some authority and I can say that the King of to-day is a worthy son of his sire. And my last words to you are simply these that in this age, in this Canada we say, as in the days of old: 'The King is dead, Long live the King.'

As to the objects of his tour the Premier was frank. It was to become familiar with the new conditions in the West and to get acquainted with the new citizenhood of that vast region. Of the great changes to be seen the London *Times* had an interesting review of the difference between the West in 1894 when the then Mr. Laurier made his famous campaigning tour as Opposition Leader, and the country of 1910 which he was now visiting as Prime Minister after 14 years of power and accumulating honours. At Winnipeg on July 12 Sir Wilfrid received an ovation from a gathering of 10,000 persons—according to the *Free Press*. With

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* NOTE.—This is a quotation from the verbatim report in the Winnipeg *Free Press* (Lib.) of July 11; it is not fully given in the Toronto *Globe* report of the same date although it is in the *Star* (also Liberal).

him on the platform were Isaac Campbell, K.C., who acted as Chairman, Mr. Pugsley, Minister of Public Works, the gentlemen who were accompanying him on the trip and the leading Liberals of Manitoba. In an opening address by Mr. Pugsley, the Minister referred to a purely Western transportation problem and expressed hopefulness as to its outlook: "Nature has provided right at your doors a great river running down into Lake Winnipeg, a lake that is greater in area than Lake Ontario. The River Saskatchewan rises some 1,300 miles to the westward, in the foothills of the Rockies. I am one of those who believe that with a reasonable expenditure of money, it will be possible to create a great system of inland navigation extending from the City of Edmonton and beyond, right down for 1,300 miles to this great city."

The Premier followed in a lengthy reference to the Boundary dispute with Manitoba. He referred to the many local speeches on this subject by Messrs. Roblin and Rogers as "blood and thunder." Strong adjectives were, he claimed, poor arguments. He declared that instead of bringing the matter to his Government's attention in 1896 it had not been brought forward until 1905 and it was not then dealt with because other Provinces were involved. These had since been consulted and what he considered satisfactory arrangements offered, but not accepted; conferences had failed and his terms been misrepresented; the fault, he claimed, lay with the Manitoba Government which declined to discuss the matter amicably and fairly. The other portion of the speech dealt with transportation and immigration—the twin benefits which he declared his Government had so largely given to the West. The interests of Winnipeg and of the Western farmer lay together and rested chiefly on the cheapness, or relative cheapness, of transportation. "It can be said as an axiom, as a maxim of modern economy, that the value of the products of the farmer is the selling price in the selling markets—less the cost of transportation. If you could take the wheat to-day and land it in the City of Liverpool the value would be something like $1 per bushel. Against this you have to deduct the cost of transportation. Well, I claim for our party that we have reduced to the farmer of the West the cost of transportation by at least 37 per cent. which is so much added to his profits." The C.P.R. had been a monopoly with high rates; it was no longer a monopoly and the rates were reduced. In other directions progress had been made:

> We undertook to improve the St. Lawrence, and we made it so safe and secure that the rate of insurance has been reduced by more than 60 per cent. In 1897 the freight on a bushel of wheat from Brandon to Fort William was 11½ cents. To-day it is 7¾ cents. The rate of freight from Fort William to Montreal in 1897 was 7 cents; it is now four cents—a diminution of 3 cents. The rate of freight from Montreal to Liverpool in 1896 was 4½ cents; it is now 2½ cents. The result is to-day that a bushel of wheat can be carried from Brandon to Liverpool for 16¼ cents whereas, in 1896, the same bushel of wheat to be carried from Brandon to Liver-

pool would have cost 26½ cents. Let us put it in another way. Last year the total quantity of grain shipped from the Western Provinces to the Lakes was 65 million bushels. This means that the farmers of this part of the country kept in their pockets $6,500,000 which they would have paid in 1896.

He went on to speak of Canada's defence. "What is the use of raising 100,000,000 bushels of wheat unless we take some means of protecting our commerce going to and fro across the ocean. We ought, in our own interests, and for our own dignity, to have a navy—a navy built, manned and controlled by a Canadian Government elected by the Canadian people. This does not mean any disloyalty to the Empire; for in the days that have gone, Canada has shown that she was ready at any time to go to the assistance of the Mother-land. If trouble came, then the Canadian Navy, be it large or small, would at a moment's notice be placed at the disposal of the Empire." He also promised the immediate construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway. During the day the Premier opened the Winnipeg Exposition, received a deputation of Rupert's Land veterans and accepted a Civic luncheon attended by 500 representative citizens. On the 13th a visit was paid to the French-Canadian village of St. Anne where the Premier described himself as the representative of not one but of every race and creed in Canada and dealt at length with the transportation question, the freer Railway competition, and cheaper freight rates which he claimed the Government had given to the West. "I am no longer young," he concluded. "For forty years it has been my privilege to be in your service, in the service of my country. The thought which has inspired my life is to do my part towards a Canada of equal rights for all races, to make this a great free empire, where citizens of whatever origin can unite in developing a land of justice, freedom and sunshine." Near Winnipeg, on the following day, St. Andrew's Locks, on the Red River (connecting the City with Lake Winnipeg) were formally opened by Hon. Mr. Pugsley and an Address presented to Sir Wilfrid who, in his reply, said:

We have opened the Red River up to Lake Winnipeg and it now remains for my friend Dr. Pugsley to open the Saskatchewan River from Edmonton to Winnipeg. I am glad to say that my friend, the Minister of Public Works, is already at this work. He has engineers in the field, surveying the Saskatchewan River, and before many years are over I hold that we shall witness such a thing as has been witnessed to-day—that is to say the opening to navigation of the Saskatchewan River up to the City of Winnipeg and if God spares me and if the Grace of God and the will of the people keep me where I am, I am sure I shall see the day when a barge laden with coal at Edmonton, nay, at the very foot of the Rocky mountains, will be unloaded at Winnipeg without breaking bulk on the way.

Selkirk was visited and on the 15th the Premier and his party were at Morden where excursionists from all over the surrounding country joined the towns-people in giving Sir Wilfrid Laurier a

hearty reception. Mr. T. C. Norris, the Provincial Liberal Leader, E. M. Macdonald and Hon. Mr. Graham spoke at the meeting in the local rink while the Premier made his first reference to the fiscal issue. He declared the Tariff to be one which favoured no section at the expense of the other but applied fairly to all sections of the community. Somerset was visited on the 16th and, in reply to a French-Canadian address which described their hearts as beating with pride because one of their race was Prime Minister of Canada, Sir Wilfrid said: "This land of ours under the British constitution is a land of freedom, of happiness, and of prosperity. It is our privilege to live under British institutions, and it is my duty to say to you, my fellow-countrymen of the French language, that under the sun there were never such institutions as British institutions for the government of men." Brandon's meeting followed on the 18th preceded by a large deputation of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association and the first conspicuous appearance of the farmers who were to be so much in evidence throughout the rest of the tour.

They presented elaborate Memorials declaring (1) that nothing had so retarded Western progress as Protection, urging freer trade with Great Britain and the United States and opposing any British Preferential tariff which should enhance the cost of living to the British artizan; (2) claiming that "there are no trade relations our Government could enter into with any country with better advantages to the farmers of the West than a wide measure of Reciprocity towards the United States including manufactured articles and the natural products of both countries. Such a trade policy would give to the Canadian farmer a cheaper market in which to buy"; demanding the Government acquisition and operation of Terminal Elevators and some remedy for the manipulation and mixing of wheat. Consideration only was promised the first two lines of argument; as to the last he had already been studying the subject. "I have come to the conclusion that as to the Terminal Elevators the farmers of the West have a grievance which can and must be relieved. In regard to the mixing of wheat the Government have made up their minds that it is an evil for which they must provide a remedy." At the evening gathering the Premier was clear and explicit in respect to the Preferential policy:

> When I came into office, I promised freer trade, and I think my record will prove that I have been consistent. When I am dead and gone my name, I venture to think, and the name of the Laurier Government will long be associated with British Preference. Is there a man in this vast audience who does not believe that we made a wise step toward freer trade when we tried to draw closer our trade bonds with the Mother Country. The British Preference was not only an act of great statesmanship, but it was a measure of political economy, and has been a regulation of prices. . . . As to Reciprocity we are prepared to meet the United States, with one important condition, which is that the British preference stands first and last and all the time.

Birtle and Minnedosa were the last points at which brief addresses were delivered in Manitoba although there was a stop at Rapid City station and a speech in which Sir Wilfrid replied to an Address declaring that "East and West are related and the federated Provinces of Canada are destined to lead in the great Imperial movement with Great Britain at the head" by the statement that: "I am a thorough Canadian. We want to make Canada the leading nation of the British Empire." Thence the Premier passed on to Yorkton, Sask., where he received pronounced welcome. Triumphal arches made of oats and wheat, many decorations, emblems and flags greeted him as indeed they had at most of the places along the route. He spoke (July 20) to the most cosmopolitan crowd yet encountered. In addition to the flood of Canadians and settlers of British and American origin which filled the curling rink there were Scandinavians, Germans, French, Italians, Poles, Austrians, Armenians, Jews, Doukhobors and Galicians—men, women and children—all of whom gave the Premier a great greeting. Dr. E. L. Cash, M.P., presided and the Hon. Walter Scott extended a welcome to the Province of Saskatchewan.

A Civic address was followed by Memorials from the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association which duplicated the requests of their Manitoba brethren. They urged Government-owned Terminal Elevators as to which Sir Wilfrid did not seem much impressed though he promised to redress certain grievances; they asked freer trade with Britain and reciprocal trade with the United States and urged the early construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway. At Melville, on the following day, the Premier found himself in a town of 2,000 people which had been bare prairie two years before and which owed its existence to the Railway project of which he was himself so proud. A portion of the audience was composed of Welsh Radicals from a nearby settlement and, prior to the meeting, they presented a programme for consideration which was sufficiently "advanced." They asked for Free-trade as it was in England, Government operation of the Hudson's Bay Railway, taxation of the measured increment on land, a limitation of five per cent. for Bank interest on liens, and the prohibition of chattel mortgages. The Grain Growers of the District asked for Government-ownership of Terminal Elevators and were promised immediate investigation of the subject and possible legislation at the November Session.

They requested freer trade with England and Reciprocity with the United States. The Premier replied that he would convey their Memorial to Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance. "I hope that the tendency of any new revision of the Tariff will be downward," declared Sir Wilfrid, amid applause, "and not upward. I have been fourteen years in Office but my views in this matter have never changed. Following the Motherland, we should place Free trade as the goal before us, but we cannot reach it in one step. So

long as the United States maintains its tariff policy we must be cautious how we proceed. I am in favour of Reciprocity if the United States gives us a fair deal. At no time have our relations been so cordial and friendly as at present but human nature prompts man to reciprocate with the man who is, himself, prepared to reciprocate." The Government's Naval policy was defended as patriotic, necessary and a sound business step in the progress of nation-building. To the Radical demands of the afternoon the Premier declared himself friendly in part. His blood was a little cooler than in the hot days of youth, but he was still travelling in the same direction as they were. As to freight rates, of which some complaints had been made, he advised them to appeal direct to the Railway Commission. "Mr. Mabee is for the people, a democrat to the hilt, like myself."

At Lanigan, on July 23rd, Grain Growers from various surrounding districts appealed to the Premier for more transportation facilities, a competitive freight rate, Government ownership and operation of the Hudson's Bay Railway, correction of grain elevator irregularities. When one of the speakers described himself as a Free-trader Sir Wilfrid said, "So am I." In his speech he stated that his mind had been trained in the political and Free-trade school of England. As to Canadian fiscal policy: "The Tariff the Liberal Government has given is not the best but it is better than that which it displaced. It needs further improvements. It will have to be further reduced. Further revision must be made but before revision is undertaken the Government will again appoint a Commission to investigate. This Commission will consult with the Grain Growers. It will consult with the various interests concerned. It will aim, having in view the common wealth of our common country, to go as far as may be justifiable towards the trade policy of England, the shining example of the world, although it cannot be expected that we can accomplish in one or two generations what it took in England eight centuries to arrive at." The Hudson's Bay road was to be rushed and legislation promised which should prevent the mixing of grain at Terminal Elevators and restrict the buying and storage of grain from being under the one control.

The Humboldt meeting was an illustration of the cosmopolitan character of the West. It represented a town and surrounding country in which the population was 70 per cent. United States in its origin; yet a correspondent of the Toronto *Globe* was told that the 1st of July was celebrated and the 4th overlooked. Here, once more (July 25), came the Grain Growers, representing five District Associations with a Memorial asking for reciprocal free-trade in farm implements with the United States, reduction of the Tariff, and Co-operative legislation. At the evening meeting 4,000 people packed the building and the Prime Minister delivered a special message to the new citizenship of the land. "My fellow-

Canadian citizens," was Sir Wilfrid's salutation, " we want you to help us to make Canada the greatest nation in the British Empire. We extend the right hand of fellowship. What we have you share with us—our land, our laws, our institutions, our freedom, equal rights and justice to all. We are British subjects. We believe British institutions are the best barring none. We believe in the monarchical form of government and are proud of our King and Queen." On the Naval question he used some vigorous words addressed, primarily, to the new settlers:

> The new-comer accepts the rights of this land and also the duties of Canadian citizenship, for where there are rights there are obligations. Let me point out to you that it is your duty to have a share in defending the Empire of which you are a part. That is a thing I have to lay before you, my new fellow-citizens, in your busy country. The Canadian Navy has not, perhaps, commanded your attention. But since we have all the same rights and the same duties, then it is an obligation that all of us should take part in the defence of our common country and of our King. We have been told that the building of our new Navy is the first step in militarism. Now, for my part, I am always opposed to militarism; but it is our duty to look after our own shores. Up till now it has been done by the Mother-land. We acknowledge the sovereignty of King George the Fifth, yet we say Canada is a nation, and the part we are to take is not to be the part of a dependency but of a nation such as we are. Therefore we must protect ourselves. There are independent nations existing in the world to-day which have neither the wealth nor the population of Canada. We have a population of seven millions and we have a sea-coast of enormous extent which must be defended and so we are going to have a Navy. The British taxpayer has been paying for the protection of our coasts. It is now our duty to our manhood to remove the burden from him. In history it is seen that Colonies have always found independence and broken away from the Mother-country. But in Canada we claim that we have found our independence in the maintenance of our allegiance. We have founded our Empire on the rock of local autonomy as the support of Imperial unity.

Prince Albert was reached on the 27th and here the Premier received his first petition against the Hudson's Bay Railway as projected. The usual deputation of Grain Growers presented the usual requests and asked also that the Railway be built *via* Prince Albert. Addresses were presented and the reception was non-partisan with Conservatives on the platform at the public meeting. The local Liberal Association presented a Memorial asking for a reduction of the Tariff—" in so far as such reduction is consistent with your Government's well-known policy." Sir Wilfrid's speech was strongly British in tone. He soon passed to Imperial questions, aroused in his mind, he said, by the presence of that immense British crowd, and remarked that the British constitution was " the most perfect instrument of government which has ever been devised by man for the government of men." The history of South Africa was a page at which they might rest for a moment and it was one of the greatest pages in the history of England. " No other nation in the world could have done what she did in South Africa." Britain's strength in Canada, and elsewhere in the Empire, was

that she allowed the people to govern themselves according to conscience. As to the Navy the Government had felt that the time had come when they who had benefited by British institutions should play their part in the defence of the British Empire. "They did not propose a subsidy. It smacked of tribute. Canada was a nation, she desired to have everything that pertained to a nation and it seemed to him the duty of defence would be performed better if all the daughter-nations, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, had each its own Navy, "so that in case of emergency, if England were in any danger, from all parts of the Empire would come fleets to assist her in the hour of trial." From Prince Albert the Premier passed on to Saskatoon, and was warmly welcomed, on the way, at Vonda, Duck Lake, Rosthern, Birch Hills, Kinistino and Melfort. An Address at Rosthern promised to help in making Canada "the greatest of the nations making up the great and glorious British Empire." Melfort had an outdoor meeting and heard a pledge from Sir Wilfrid that the much-discussed Hudson's Bay line would be finished within three years at the most.

Saskatoon, which five years before had 115 people within its bounds and now boasted 14,000, welcomed the Premier with enthusiasm, the expenditure of $5,000 in decorations, arches, bunting and electric light displays. As in many other places the day (July 29) was a public holiday, there was the usual Civic reception and addresses, a parade and a meeting with the Grain Growers of the District, concluding with a laying of the foundation-stone of the new University of Saskatchewan and a mass meeting in the Arena. At the Conference with the Grain-Growers one of the leading officials, John Evans, threw a political bomb-shell into the discussion. "In 1896 the Liberal Government came into power on the distinct pledge of free-trade. The ideal system is British free-trade. To-day you are farther from it than in 1896. In 1896 you promised to skin the Tory bear of protection. Have you done it? If so, I would like to ask what you have done with the hide?" Other speakers and the usual Memorials urged lower duties, etc. According to the Regina *Leader* Sir Wilfrid replied as follows:

> As to a plea for Free-trade, if they abolished tariffs, they would have to institute direct taxation of every settler who came into the country and that would not be possible. It was the Conservatives who were the Protectionist party; he was a Free-trader. The Liberals stood for revenue tariff and nothing more. It was not the case that the tariff on agricultural implements was as high as forty per cent., as had been alleged. Seventeen and a half per cent. it was, but not forty per cent. The Government would reduce the tariff as time went on as the policy they had adopted was one of gradual extinction of duties.

In the afternoon, amid imposing ceremonies, the corner-stone of the Provincial University was laid; the City Hall was far too

small to hold the crowds anxious to see the Premier. Introduced by Mr. Premier Scott as "the apostle of harmony," described by G. E. McCraney, M.P., as the "life-long preacher of conciliation and unity," eulogized by Hon. A. Turgeon as "the creator of new Provinces," Sir Wilfrid described his own Administration and its policy as "bold, wise and progressive." To the men from France, or Germany, or Scandinavia who were before him, he pointed out the greater freedom and justice given by British institutions than were to be found in any other land. In Canada there existed a crowned democracy with a King who was better than a President. He pictured the growing greatness of Canada and concluded as follows: "When my eyes are closing in death, if I can look upon a united people, upon all the races which have been gathered here by our policy; if I can look upon them as true Canadians, all having in their hearts the greater pride of a Canadian nationality; then Sir, I will feel that my life has not been lived in vain, and I shall die happy."

In Regina, on Aug. 1st, the Premier received the most important Grain Growers deputation and Memorial which he had encountered since leaving Brandon. Presented by President F. M. Gates there was a series of Resolutions embodying the wishes of the Saskatchewan Provincial Association. The first one dealt with the Tariff and was as follows: "That whereas Canadian machinery can be purchased from ten per-cent. to thirty per-cent. less in Great Britain than in the Canadian West; and whereas we believe such conditions are caused by the high protective tariff existing at the present time; Therefore be it resolved that immediate steps be taken regarding the said tariff so that the home purchaser may at least be able to purchase as cheaply as the outside world; and, further, that the Ottawa Government be requested to accept the unconditional offer of the United States Government for reciprocal free-trade in farm implements." To it was added this further statement as to the farmers' opinions:

> You, Sir, say that you are a Free Trader, but that you are not in the position that you would like, to carry out your policy. We, in the West, are not all Free Traders, but in the course of our contact with a great number of our members who are representative of the mass of farmers of the Province in which you are now, we have found, and we are in a position to assure you, that there is strong and growing feeling in favour of an all-round reduction in the existing protective tariff. We believe that the time has arrived when manufacturers in this country should be expected to get along without further aid in the way of protection—protection which is afforded them at the expense of the consumer who in common fairness should be considered; and we ask you to say to us here, that your Government will undertake at the earliest opportunity to so re-adjust the tariff as to make it more a tariff for revenue and not for protection.

A demand was made for Government-owned and controlled Terminal Elevators; the immediate construction and operation of the Hudson's Bay Railway as a Government undertaking were

urged; Co-operative legislation of a kind which would check the retailers in their alleged manipulation of prices and alter the present system of supply and distribution was requested; Government aid in placing the chilled meat industry upon a sound and permanent basis was pressed for. In his reply Sir Wilfrid stated that he was in favour of freer trade conditions but reduction must be gradual. As to Reciprocity: "If our neighbours meet us I think that a tariff can be arranged on lines similar to those suggested by this Deputation." In the matter of Elevators he recognized that the mixing of grains did occur and declared himself as now prepared for Government ownership of Terminal facilities. As to the Railway he believed in private ownership and Government control. Early construction was promised.

Here Sir Wilfrid addressed the largest audience he had yet seen in the Province, received a hearty Western welcome from the people and, of course, the usual official reception was given with addresses from Liberal Clubs, German, and Hebrew and other Societies as well as from the City and the Grain Growers. The Regina *Leader* (Lib.) welcomed him as Prime Minister of the Dominion, as a man of lofty ideals, as a fair and courteous politician, as having strengthened the ties of friendship between the Empire and the Republic, as having encouraged immigration and broken "the old era of monopoly"; because of his breadth of vision in constructing the Grand Trunk Pacific and creating the Preferential Tariff. During this visit in Regina the Provincial Fair was opened by the Premier with due ceremony and fitting words; a German speaker named Schmitz told him that in another 20 years a generation of strong, healthy, German boys would make fitting material for the Canadian Navy and good soldiers in defence of their Canadian homes; the Auditorium Rink was crowded with 6,000 people who cheered his utterances vigorously. At this meeting William Peterson occupied the chair and Mr. Premier Scott, William Martin, M.P., Hon. G. P. Graham (in a long address on transportation) were the other speakers.

The Premier himself was brief but effective. He eulogized the public life and private character of the Hon. Walter Scott, praised the progress of Saskatchewan and once again expressed his familiar idea of the British Empire: "We hardly conceive to-day what will be the future of the British Empire. It is something new in the history of the world, the like of which has never before existed The British Empire rests upon liberty, equality and justice as is said here in the Address of our fellow-citizens of Hebrew origin. It is a galaxy of young and free nations—Canada whose shores are washed by two oceans, Australia which alone forms an Island continent, New Zealand which is also a continent but of less dimensions than Australia and last, but not least, South Africa which, ten years ago, was torn by the demons of war, but

which, like the Phœnix of the fable, is now arising from its ashes, more united, more beautiful and strong, than at any time of her history." The future was to be based upon the principle of local autonomy within the Empire. "At the present time the Daughter Nations of England do not seek separation; the freer they are the more attached they are to their allegiance and thus we have found independence in our allegiance, and it is independence which is the Mother of our allegiance and allegiance which is the cause of our independence." As a result of national development a Canadian Navy was essential. He did not believe there was either reason for, or danger of, war between Britain and Germany. His last words were: "Be Canadians first, last and all the time; then be true British subjects."

At Weyburn, on Aug. 2, the Premier was given a Civic banquet and the occasion was notable for an analysis of British and United States institutions by Mr. Graham, Minister of Railways, and his refusal to praise one above the other. He did declare himself, amid applause, as opposed to "people being made legislators because they are born into the House of Lords." He also alleged that the world is better for the Independence of the United States and declared the Canadian rebels of 1837 to be the patriots of to-day. It may be stated here that a similar Civic function had been held at Craik on July 30 just before reaching Regina. At Weyburn the District Grain Growers were again in evidence. Their Memorial described Protection as wrong and demanded freer trade and United States Reciprocity. "We hope the Government will be able to secure for us the advantages of this valuable market As freemen we sternly object to paying tribute to our fellow-citizens. We ask no favours. We urge our rights. We are willing to pay our share toward the revenues of our country. We are freemen, treat us as such. If we are slaves, we ask our freedom. If refused, we must demand it." A Tariff Commission was again promised by the Premier. At Yellowgrass, Lane, Wilcox, Rouleau, and Pasqua brief stops were made and Sir Wilfrid addressed cheering crowds at the stations. At Moose Jaw a Canadian Club luncheon was attended by the Minister of Railways and Mr. E. M. Macdonald. The mass-meeting addressed by the Premier here on Aug. 5th was attended by about 4,000 people. The Hon. Walter Scott, Provincial Premier, spoke as he had done at many of the other Saskatchewan meetings; Sir Wilfrid made a speech similar to others already quoted; Mr. E. M. Macdonald intimated that the Government policy of the future would be relief from the burdens on agricultural implements and some other manufactured goods and the preservation of the British preference. Afterwards, the Associated Western Boards of Trade presented an address urging substantial Government assistance toward the projected Winnipeg Centennial Exhibition and, in an interview, President E. C. Saunders of this organization told the

Toronto *Globe* that Boards of Trade and business men in the West, as well as the farmers, were in favour of Tariff reduction.

Passing on the way from Moose Jaw to Battleford and thence into Alberta the train to which the Premier's special cars were attached collided near Pense with a west-bound freight. The conductor of the passenger train was injured but no one else seriously hurt. Sir Wilfrid was pretty violently shaken up and thrown against the side of the car but nothing more serious happened. After some delay the journey was continued and stops made, with brief speeches, at Davidson, Hanley, Langham, and North Battleford—where 500 children were addressed in fitting terms. Lloydminster was reached on Aug. 7th and stops then made at Chipman, Fort Saskatchewan, Mundare, Vegreville, Vermilion, Manville and other points in Alberta prior to reaching Edmonton. Decorations and Addresses of welcome and cheering crowds were conspicuous everywhere—whether Ruthenians at Mundare or Farmers at Vegreville. The Grain Growers or United Farmers of Alberta as their organization was called in this Province came to the front at the latter place and asked for Government aid to the chilled meat industry; Government elevators at Fort William, Port Arthur, and Vancouver; legislation for Co-operative societies; a general reduction in the Tariff "as a move toward our ultimate goal of Free-trade"; free importation of farm machinery and the prompt construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway. The usual replies were given.

At Edmonton an enthusiastic reception was given by the Government, Civic authorities and people. It included elaborate decorations, great arches of welcome, patriotic mottoes, a long parade of people and plenty of cheers. In his reply to the Civic address Sir Wilfrid concluded by urging loyalty to the King and then asked the great crowd before him to give three cheers for His Majesty. Addresses from the Farmers of the Edmonton, Clover Bar and Strathcona Districts were then received and they included the usual demands as to the chilled meat industry, Terminal Elevators, reduced Tariff, and duty-free implements. Legislation was also asked as to Co-operative societies and cattle killed on Railway tracks. The retail merchants put in a counter petition on the subject of Co-operation. The Liberal Association supported the United Farmers' request regarding chilled meat and a lower tariff on agricultural implements. Reciprocity was not specifically urged. The lumbermen asked for several improvements in the logging booms of the district, and Civic representatives endorsed the request of Winnipeg for a grant of $2,500,000 to the Selkirk Centennial Exhibition.

At the mass-meeting in the evening Mr C. W. Cross, K.C., presided and speeches were delivered by Hon. A. L. Sifton, the Provincial Premier, Mr. Oliver, Minister of the Interior, Messrs. Graham, Pardee and Macdonald. Sir Wilfrid Laurier first dealt

with Canada's place in the Empire and, especially, with recent British achievements in South Africa. "This is the glory of the British Empire and this is the vindication of the principle of responsible government, first inaugurated in Canada some sixty years ago under Lord Durham and afterwards under Lord Elgin. The like of British institutions was never seen in any part of the world up to the present time. As subjects of the King, as a British country and as a British nation it is our duty to assume all the rights and responsibilities of a free people." The new Navy would not cost more than $3,000,000 a year or about 3 per cent. of Canada's revenue. The great need of the West was Transportation:

> I have stated that we should have to build the Hudson's Bay Railway. I think we are prepared for that and you will require no argument from me to prove to you that it is needed. Further I have said that we shall have to dig and build the Georgian Bay Canal. Also I have said that we shall have to build another Welland Canal. In the West we have, also, in the River Saskatchewan an artery from the Rocky Mountains to the City of Winnipeg. It can be improved. We think it ought to be improved and are taking steps at this very moment to see if we can maintain a channel of six feet from Edmonton to Winnipeg. We have Inspectors at work on it at the present time and plans are being prepared.

On Aug. 10 the Premier, after stops at Ponoka and Lacombe, was at Red Deer, where, in the City Park and under a canopy of arches, the Civic address was received and Sir Wilfrid stated that he was "imbibing something of the Western spirit of perennial youth, of buoyancy, courage and hope." The first spike of the Alberta Central Railway was also driven to its place. In the morning of the 11th Sir Wilfrid was in conference with the United Farmers Association of Alberta and received their official requests. One result was the Premier's suggestion that this organization should send a deputation to Ottawa to help the Government in framing legislation regarding chilled meat plants for the handling of the products of Western cattle-raisers and to deal with the Terminal Elevator question. Other results were indicated during his speech in the evening when Mr. Premier Sifton and Mr. Oliver also addressed the gathering. He denied, at this meeting, the claim of the farmers that there was a struggle between the farmers and the manufacturers. "The farmer needed the manufacturer and the latter needed the farmer. The Tariff which his Government prepared in 1897 had been prepared to benefit all of Canada. It might be said of the Tory tariff of 1879 that it was designed to benefit a particular class; but the tariff of 1897 was not of that character and the people had prospered under it. He himself was a follower of the great English Liberals but there was a difference between England and Canada. In England it was possible to impose direct taxation. In Canada, a new country, it was necesary to secure the money for the purposes of the country by custom duties. There would be a general consideration of the

Tariff in the future at the appointed time. Nothing would be done until then, but at that time there would be reductions. The relations which existed between Canada and the United States in the matter of trade were not such as should prevail between civilized countries situated as they were. This condition ought to be improved." He stated that the chilled meat question would be taken up by the Minister of Agriculture and that there would be no trouble about passing the Co-operative Bill at the next Session.

Following a Luncheon given on Aug. 9th by the Edmonton Liberals Sir Wilfrid was driven out to St. Albert where he addressed a French-Canadian settlement and asked that all races sink their prejudices for the sake of a common nationality. In Calgary, on Aug. 13, the usual Civic address was received and a great mass meeting held—with, it was said, 10,000 people in attendance. Mr. Premier Sifton, in his opening address, described Mr. Oliver as Minister of Population and Mr. Graham as Minister of Transportation—the two things most needed in the West. Sir Wilfrid said a number of interesting things. "Everywhere in the West we find that enthusiasm which never falters and which compels success. In these Provinces you have a population approximating a million and not a single croaker. . . . Providence gave you in Alberta noble rivers, but it was you who irrigated the lands; Providence gave you quarries but it was you who dug out the stone; Providence gave you prairies but it was the Dominion Government who sent the population to till them. . . . I am almost as much an enthusiast as though I had been born in these Western Provinces." The coming Canadian Navy, he claimed, "was a step toward building up the Empire, which must some day depend for its existence upon the strength of the daughter nations. If England is ever in danger—no, I will not say danger, for England can never be in danger—if England is ever attacked, then the Canadian Navy, the Australian Navy, and the South African Navy will rush from the four corners of the world upon the enemy and crush him."

Sir Wilfrid joined Lady Laurier at Banff and stayed there over Sunday, the 14th. Before entering British Columbia he received a telegram from Dr. H. E. Young, Provincial Secretary, tendering him a public reception at Victoria on behalf of the McBride Government. In passing through the Rockies and on to the Coast the Premier made no speeches but at many small stations shook hands with all whom he could reach in the time available. At Vancouver on Aug. 16, thousands of people lined the streets and were addressed from an automobile, a public Luncheon was tendered the Premier by the Liberal Association, a non-political parade included Indians from many places in the Province. Vancouver's fruit Exhibition was opened, and a mass meeting of 8,000 people addressed in the evening. British Columbia brought a new series of problems before the visitor.

The question of imported Asiatic labour was everywhere in evidence; the Tariff was no longer the most important subject of debate; the farmer was largely replaced by the working man. Following the Civic address of welcome tendered by Mayor L. D. Taylor the Premier was presented with a Board of Trade Memorial pointing out that with the opening of the Panama Canal manufacturing enterprise would experience an impetus and encouragement, and urging the Government to provide "a reasonable amount of Tariff to offset the higher wages and increased cost of living." The Winnipeg Centennial Exhibition was also endorsed. At the evening meeting, where J. H. Senkler, K.C., was in the chair, the following summary of policy on the Asiatic Immigration question was given by Sir Wilfrid:

> Two considerations must influence the Government's coures in dealing with the problems of Asiatic immigration. These are my views, and upon them I place myself in the judgment of British Columbia and of all Canada. My first ideal and conception is that of the Empire. Looking to the fact that the interest of England is worth while it should be our paramount consideration, as Canadians and as British subjects, to preserve friendly relations between Great Britain and the Asiatics . My second thought is of internal economic conditions. If we admit indiscriminate, unchecked immigration from the Orient, the good relations which ought to exist cannot be maintained. Therefore the immigration must be controlled, checked and kept within reasonable bounds.' Our conclusions are the same, our ends are identical, but we differ in methods. You have looked at the question from the viewpoint of the labour man, I have looked at the question from the viewpoint of the whole British Empire. While you have sought to obtain restrictive laws and hostile legislation by harsh Acts of Parliament I have sought to obtain the same results by diplomatic and friendly relations and mutual agreement.

The whole speech was an educative one along the lines of appreciation of Britain's responsibilities in the East, recognition of the value of friendly British and Japanese relations, and of the Imperial position in India as it might be affected by improperly prohibiting Hindu emigration. "The days are past," concluded the Premier, "when it is politic to treat other races with contempt and harshness. Let us follow Britain's lead and treat men with fairness and equity. If for economic reasons distinctions must be drawn let it be done, not by harsh mandates, but by mutual agreement." Britain's responsibilities in the Pacific and British Columbia's interest in the subject, as well as the possibilities of a great Oriental trade for Canada, were also dealt with. During his visit in Vancouver the Trades and Labour Council asked the Premier for a $1,000 head-tax on all Asiatic immigrants and were told (Aug. 16) that so far as the Japanese were concerned he could not agree "even if my action should mean the disappearance of my Government." Provincial lumbermen asked for a specific duty on rough lumber coming in from the United States of $1.25 per 1,000 feet to meet the duty on Canadian rough lumber going into the Republic. It was pointed out that: "For the sake of the

settler lumber had been made free, while all other commodities which went into his house and homestead were protected. The lumberman had asked relief for 14 years and were still waiting." Sir Wilfrid gave a non-committal reply and then received deputations from the Hindus and Chinese welcoming him to the Coast.

On Aug. 17th Sir Wilfrid Laurier reached Victoria where he was welcomed by the Conservative Provincial Premier with unique generosity and courtesy. Mr. McBride had made every possible arrangement for a non-partisan public and general welcome to the visitor as Prime Minister of Canada and the cordial conduct of affairs, under these conditions, had not been exceeded—in some respects not equalled—in the Liberal Provinces from which Sir Wilfrid had just come. The Toronto *Globe* correspondent (Aug. 17) wrote as follows upon the British Columbia reception: "In picturesque effect, cosmopolitan character, unprecedented attendance, and cordial enthusiasm, it partook in a peculiar sense of a national tribute. Unique it is to find a political knight such as Premier McBride surpassing himself in courteous homage and hospitality to a chieftain of the opposite party. That such a reception should have been offered, accepted and carried out by the Conservative Premier and Government to the national leader, albeit of Liberal faith, must have a tonic effect on the whole Dominion." Arriving on the 17th, the Dominion Premier was received by Mr. McBride and his Cabinet, Mayor A. J. Morley, the Civic officials, the officers of the Liberal Association, and a mass of onlookers which included almost the entire city. A Civic address was presented, a parade through the packed streets followed with an inspection afterwards of the Boy Scouts. At night the Parliament Buildings and surrounding Park were illuminated with a blaze of brilliant, many-coloured lights while emblems, flags and bunting were everywhere. Inside, the Legislative Halls were embowered with flowers and palms, while 15,000 people were said to have shared in the ensuing Provincial reception and welcome with 10,000 more striving to obtain admittance to the Buildings.

On the following day various deputations waited upon the Premier. The Vancouver Island Development League, in an Address, regretted that the Grand Trunk Pacific had not provided for an extension to the Island while Mr. J. J. Shallcross in presenting it congratulated the Premier upon the Imperial sentiments expressed by him throughout the West. The Board of Trade, through President H. G. Wilson presented a Memorial asking for a settlement of the Songhees Reserve question, for a further extension of Canada's Railway system to the ocean front of Vancouver Island, for various Harbour improvements and the construction of a dry-dock at Esquimalt. The Trades and Labour Council urged an "effectual check" on the immigration of all

Asiatic races and stated their views in detail—(1) the existing Federal and Imperial regulations were at present a reasonable and sufficient protection but might not always prove so; (2) that for the present the Canadian and Japanese agreement was a sufficient check on new arrivals so long as it was faithfully carried out; (3) that the existing head tax of $500 on Chinese was not enough, and should be amended by an increase up to $1,000. A deputation of Fenian Raid Veterans asked for the same consideration as had been given Eastern veterans, in days when British Columbia was a Crown Colony, and were promised consideration.

During the succeeding day Sir Wilfrid, accompanied by Messrs. G. P. Graham and E. M. Macdonald, visited the afternoon session of the Methodist General Conference and were heartily received by the Rev. Dr. Carman. In a brief speech the Premier described Canada as the star of the world. "It was his pride to be able to say that after visiting the three Western Provinces and now British Columbia, after seeing the immigrants drawn from so many races, during his whole tour he had not heard a discordant note. The population of the prairies was happy as Canadian and British subjects." A Garden Party was given by the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Paterson and the visit concluded with a mass-meeting in the evening at which there were 5,000 people with F. A. Pauline in the chair and addresses from Hon. William Templeman, Messrs. Graham, Pardee, Macdonald and Ralph Smith. Sir Wilfrid, in his address, paid warm tribute to the courtesy of the Provincial Premier which had been on a par "with the best traditions of politics in the Old Country." His chief attention was given to the Asiatic problem, as to which the views expressed at Vancouver were reiterated, and to Canada's place in the Empire as illustrated in its Naval policy and public opinion. Canada was about to assume its national share of defence obligations within the Empire and thus relieve Britain of some, at least, of her responsibilities. He once more defined the Imperial structure as a galaxy of young nations surrounding Britain each with national responsibilities and the link of a common allegiance. Autonomy meant loyalty and not separation:

> I do not apprehend, for my part, that Great Britain can ever be in danger; Great Britain fears no foe on the face of the earth. But the time may come when Great Britain may be put on trial and if the day ever comes, which God forbid, if it ever comes Great Britain will be assisted by the daughter nations from all parts of the earth to meet this common danger and crush it. This is the explanation of our policy. I have told you of the policy we have adopted on these two questions of Oriental labour and the Navy. I beg you, my fellow-countrymen, to look upon these questions from the standpoint of the Empire and not alone of Canada or British Columbia. Let us be true Canadians; true British subjects. Let us always see that the flag of Great Britain, whether it floats in Europe or on the Pacific, or over these new nations, shall always carry forward what it has always carried with it, Freedom, Justice, Emancipation and Tolerance.

Prince Rupert, the new City of the Coast, the creation of the Transcontinental, and a product of the Laurier policy, was reached on Aug. 20th and thousands of people welcomed the Premier and his party. The Civic address (inscribed on tanned moose-hide) evoked from Sir Wilfrid a statement that it was "the dream of his life" to take the trip in three years time from the Atlantic to the Pacific and celebrate the completion of the National Transcontinental. The Tsimpseau Indians, the French-Canadian residents, and Daughters of the Empire, presented addresses and the citizens tendered a banquet in the evening which was described as the most elaborate of the entire trip. On Monday, following, the Grand Trunk Pacific terminals were inspected, an open-air meeting addressed and a "smoker" attended at night. The neighbouring Indian village of Metlakaatla was also visited. Back on the Southern coast again, New Westminster (Aug. 24) gave the Premier a cordial welcome. Like Vancouver, this City asked for harbour improvements which would make it "the Montreal of the West." The local Trades and Labour Council outdid all others in the number of their requests. They asked for the abolition of the bonus to aid immigration; exclusion of all Orientals; an eight-hour-day law; a public holiday on election days and the abolition of the property qualifications for candidates for the House of Commons. They described the Lumbermen's Association as an "essential Trust" and condemned the Belcourt anti-international Labour Bill. They asked for a Dominion Co-operative Act and commended the appointment of the Commission on Technical Education.

A tour of interior British Columbia followed. Sir Wilfrid was at Kamloops on Aug. 25 where he had a non-partisan reception led by Martin Burrell, M.P.; at Vernon on the 26th where an arch of fresh fruit spanned the street and the fertile valley of the Okanagan extended hearty welcome; passed through Revelstoke and Arrowhead on the 27th and reached Nelson where brilliantly illuminated streets, decorations, the blare of a brass band and the usual Civic address received him, and where he spoke to a large meeting on the 29th. Here he declared in a fiscal connection that: "We are asked on either hand by different interests for Free-trade and Protection. It will be our aim to evolve a tariff suitable to all men and calculated to benefit the whole country. We will make progress. The Tariff is not yet perfect, but one thing we have done, one cardinal outstanding feature of the Tariff is the British Preference and so long as we stay in office it will remain." He strongly deprecated the idea that Canada wanted any return from Great Britain. "They say we should ask Britain to change her fiscal policy. How absurd! It is not the policy of the Canadian Government to ask Britain to change her fiscal policy one iota. We make our own fiscal arrangements to suit our own interests; so with Britain. Yes, and more, I have heard it said that unless

Britain gave Canada some mutual tariff arrangement there was danger of the estrangement of our Dominion. This is an insult to the Canadian people. Canada is united to the Motherland in heart and in life independently of all tariff arrangements."

At this point, also, the Premier was urged by the Nelson and Revelstoke Boards of Trade, re-inforced by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Eastern British Columbia, and a Delegation from Oregon and Washington headed by United States Senator G. E. Chamberlain, to help in opening the Columbia River from its source to the sea—750 miles of which 150 miles were in Canadian territory. "The United States had already taken action for some distance under appropriations by National and State Governments. The Canadian project contemplated considerable dredging and the building of three and possibly four locks." Sir Wilfrid, after a conference in which he was assisted by Messrs. Graham and Templeman, promised that the Government would "look into the project with favour." Kootenay Landing was his next stop and Cranbrook and Fernie were visited on Aug. 30 where the usual decorations, receptions and public addresses were in evidence. Lethbridge, in Southern Alberta, was reached on the 31st; Macleod in passing, gave a royal welcome to the visitors. Here the Civic address asked for a local Post Office and the opening of the neighbouring Indian reserve. At Lethbridge more fiscal requests were made and the recently formed Dominion Council of Agriculture, with the United Farmers of Alberta, joined in urging a lowering of the Tariff walls and the improvement of the Railway Act in the matter of cattle killed on the tracks. The Premier pointed out the country's diversified fiscal interests but promised progress toward a better policy. Here, also, he visited and studied the problems of Western coal-mining and was told by some of the mine-owners that the Lethbridge and Taber Districts furnished domestic, lump and screen coal while the Crow's Nest supplied the steam commodity. They claimed to have reached the capacity of the market in domestic coal though the supply was practically unlimited. They sought, accordingly, reciprocal trade with the United States and improved freight tariffs. The market was said to now extend east to Winnipeg, south to Great Falls, Mont., and west into British Columbia. They asked why they should suffer exclusion from the markets of Montana and Washington because the Nova Scotia Coal Miners wanted protection from Pennsylvania and Virginia coal? One incident of this visit was the opening of the new Galt hospital, erected at a cost of $60,000.

The tour closed with a speech at Medicine Hat on Sept. 2nd. Here the Dominion Premier (accompanied by the Premiers of Alberta and Saskatchewan) summed up the experiences of his tour. "I left home a Canadian to the core. I return ten times more Canadian. I have imbibed the air, spirit and enthusiasm of the West. I am a true Westerner henceforth, nay, I should say a

Canadian for we must in future aim to know the West and East only in emulation of the best in each other, as to which can do more for Canada, our common country." He went on to say that he had in the past two months met a multitude of new Canadians, Thousands were United States settlers. He had asked them whether they were satisfied with conditions and the institutions here. Without exception the response had been "Yes, and proud to become Canadians." Such experiences had been an intense satisfaction to him. The Republic was learning that the Monarchical institutions here were not less democratic than those to the South. "We are working together to build up Canada as a nation," declared Sir Wilfrid. "We are not following in the beaten path; we are choosing our own course. We are hewing out our own path. Our experience has no parallel in any part or any age of the world History tells us of countries which have reached the status of a nation by severing connection with the parent stem; we have found the secret of becoming a nation without breaking off from the Mother-land; we are proud of our nation and we are proud of our Imperial connection."

Returning homeward the Premier was at Winnipeg on Sept. 3rd when he met a Catholic delegation at the Catholic Club and was present at a Dinner given to the Pressmen, who had accompanied the touring party, by Mr. E. M. Macdonald. On the former occasion the deputation asked him whether, if the Roblin Government granted substantial concessions in School matters to the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba, the Laurier Government would give sympathetic co-operation. Sir Wilfrid in reply doubted the probability of Mr. Premier Roblin doing any thing of this kind; if he did the Dominion Government would do nothing to embarrass the situation. On Sept. 7th the Prime Minister was welcomed back to Ottawa after his trip of 10,000 miles through the boundless resources and regions of Western Canada.

Canadian and British Opinion of the Laurier Tour

This journey of Sir Wilfrid Laurier through the great West; the obvious, perhaps at times exaggerated importance given to Free-trade ideals; the distinct demands of a special character local to the West presented by the farmers; the continuous appearance of the Premier in speech after speech as an avowed lover of British institutions and an advocate of Canadian national development within the Empire; the reiterated adhesion of the Government to its policy of a Preferential tariff coupled with the equally oft-repeated promise to seek Reciprocity with the United States; the Imperial ring of Sir Wilfrid's references at the Coast to the Asiatic Immigration problem; all combined to set Canadian politicians by the ears and to evoke a stirring discussion in the Motherland which lasted in Tariff Reform and Free-

trade circles for many months after the Canadian Premier was quietly resting in his Ottawa home.

Besides the points mentioned several things stood out conspicuously in connection with the Tour. The personality of the Premier unquestionably strengthened his hold upon a region and amongst a people to whom he, in the main, was a name only. The speeches of Messrs. E. M. Macdonald, F. F. Pardee and, notably, the Hon. G. P. Graham proved to be good politics as well as interesting illustrations of campaign oratory. The Leader, while making the trip in order to keep in touch with Western progress and with the organization and work of his party, had an undoubtedly difficult task in meeting the Boundary question and prejudices of Manitoba, the freer trade and reciprocity desires of the Middle West, the Asiatic prejudices and unqualified attitude of a section of the British Columbians. To some extent he was on the defensive; to an even greater extent he surmounted obstacles by a deftness of expression and lightness of touch which has seldom or never been equalled in Canadian politics. Whether the directness of Western thought in contact with this deftness of personal touch would result in final good to Liberalism in those regions is more difficult to say; for the moment, the effect was unquestionably pleasant and, therefore, politically good. The Toronto *Globe* correspondent on Sept. 8th penned an interesting sketch of the situation from his standpoint:

> No newspaper, no matter how accurate in detail, no matter how comprehensive in character, can do justice to the ten thousand miles of kaleidoscopic enthusiasm. No word painting, no matter how subtle, can adequately portray the meeting of Premier and people in the great Western out-of-doors. In immensity of territory covered, character of reception accorded, and spirit of intercourse exchanged, the tour is without parallel in Canada. The map of the Dominion has been rolled back and its horizon widened within the last decade. A new cosmopolitan Canadian citizenhood is being moulded in this new melting-pot of nations. No political campaign is pending and the conference between the public and their representative head partook of national rather than partisan issues.

The same organ of Liberalism, in editorially reviewing the Tour (Sept. 5) made this important point: "The fact that he, a man not of British blood, is so frankly loyal to British ideals and institutions is itself a most potent influence in transforming the mixed multitudes of foreign immigration into harmonious and loyal Canadian citizens." Another point suggested was the reflex action of these wider experiences upon Sir Wilfrid himself—the vividness of personal knowledge would in future be his upon a whole circle of growing issues. The Montreal *Herald* (Lib.) on Sept. 6th reviewed the various local influences of such a journey and concluded as follows: "Most important of all, however, there must remain the feeling, conscious or sub-conscious, that in Laurier the democracy of Canada finds its most capable and efficient leadership. It may well be doubted, whether, in determining what aver-

age men will do or will not do in an election, there is any other single factor so important as this. Sir Wilfrid's authority was already great before he left for the West; and there can be no denying that his prestige has still further increased as a result of the visit."

The Eastern press of Canada was not very sure of its position in respect to this Tour. How far the Farmers' deputations represented those outside the ranks of the Grain Growers and their 30,000 members and just what was meant by the admittedly impossible demand for "free trade" made two propositions difficult of treatment. It was clearly seen that the bulk of the demand for lower duties was in Saskatchewan and Alberta and that the most pressing part of this desire was in the matter of agricultural implements. The demand in regard to the Hudson's Bay Railway and Terminal Elevators was promised satisfactory settlement; and this left the fiscal issue hung up between the announced Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Tariff and the promised Reciprocity negotiations with the United States. The Premier, therefore, returned without having refused anything of importance for which he was asked by the West and with the one new and most difficult proposition held over for other and later developments.

Something of this was felt and at times resented. The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, through its President, declared that the Premier by his failure to directly acquiesce in their fiscal demands had administered "a snub to the organizations which so valiantly and persistently voiced opinions and desires in a non-partisan spirit, which, however unpalatable they may have proved to Sir Wilfrid, truly represented Western aspirations." Here and there an individual speaker showed what were probably Conservative leanings by insinuating that the Liberal policy was not being carried out and that the Premier was inconsistent in his opinions and practices. As to the Western Liberal press the *Daily News* of Calgary described the Premier as meeting the advocates of freer trade half-way; the *Daily Phœnix* of Saskatoon declared that a reciprocal arrangement with the United States would be "the crowning work of the Laurier Government"; the Edmonton *Saturday News* described Sir Wilfrid as having "committed his Party to a policy of gradually lowering the tariff with a definiteness which makes it impossible for it to recede." The Victoria *Times* dealt with the work of the coming Commission and declared that the Tariff would be revised and, it was safe to say, not upwards. These specimen quotations indicate the character of much that was written. There was no close study of the situation, of the needs of Eastern industry, of the aid which Tariff-raised money had been to the growth of the West; there was nothing said of the desirability of keeping the Western market for Canadian manufacturers rather than for those of the United States. In the East these matters were referred to but no very straight issue was drawn

and the Conservative leaders said practically nothing. This was, perhaps, due in part to the studied effort of the Premier to keep his speeches outside of party politics—an effort not always followed by his lieutenants.

Meanwhile, the fiscal Memorials of the Western farmers, the Free-trade references in the Premier's speeches, had been cabled to the British press and become a distinct issue in the political situation there. The Liberal papers and speakers and campaign leaflets claimed them as clear proof that Canada did not want a preference in the British market and that therefore the Imperial Unity platform of the Tariff Reformers was unnecessary; that to sacrifice the interest of the British consumers in cheap food importations for a Canadian people who did not want it done and whose farmers—the class which would chiefly benefit by such a preference—did not desire it would be folly; that Free-trade had, at last, a chance to triumph in this new Dominion and, therefore, that nothing should be done in England to mar the prospect. The *Daily News* of July 20 thought that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech at Lanigan indicated how grossly the Tariff Reformers had misrepresented the attitude of Canada and her rulers towards Free-trade and Protection. On Aug. 5th the same Liberal paper gave prominence to the Western farmers' agitation against the tariff under the headings of "Canada's Revolt"; "A Blow to Balfour"; "Bottom Knocked Out of Protection." Editorially *The Chronicle,* another Liberal organ, said that it was not surprised at the farmers urging a policy of reciprocity with the United States. "Nature meant Canada and the United States to exchange commodities freely." *The Nation* of Aug. 13th declared that: "It is easy to understand the anger and alarm which the great Free-trade agitation in Canada has excited in the breasts of the watchful managers of Protection here. Their anger is natural, for the Canadian uprising speaks ruin to their cause, or to that aspect of it which alone can be dignified as an Imperial policy."

Conservative papers took, of course, the opposite view but it was explanatory rather than assertive. The *Standard* and *Morning Post* and *Daily Mail* and *Times* had lengthy cablegrams minimizing the importance of the agricultural views expressed and explaining the Premier's quoted words in the light of an alleged past and present policy of Protection. The *Daily Mail* (Sept. 5) after paying a glowing tribute to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's wonderful hold on the Canadian people claimed that the pleadings of Western farmers were mostly by Americans who desired cheaper terms for American makers of implements. "This is a point which Sir Wilfrid, having subordinated politics to his philosophy, wholly conceals. He could not, indeed, confess it but the point is crucial. We welcome Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reiterated words of loyalty to the Empire, but the grant of special concessions to the United States can only weaken the bonds of Empire and would, in the

sequel, obliterate the southern line on which Canada's individuality is based." The *Standard* of the same date claimed that: "Free Traders in this country are wilfully or ignorantly distorting the plain meaning of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's declarations and announcements if they read into them more than is warranted by a long experience of his political methods. His abstract love for Free-trade is well known; does he not hold the gold medal of the Cobden Club? Yet for fifteen years he has filled the office of Prime Minister in the Dominion Government without taking a single important step in the direction of freeing Canadian ports for foreign goods." And so the fight went while a number of British members of Parliament found their way out to Canada in order to study the situation and, incidentally, make speeches for and against Free-trade.

Mr. R. L. Borden and the Conservative Party during 1910

The Opposition at Ottawa had its ups and downs during 1910 with, apparently, a more hopeful feeling at its close than the party had experienced for a long time. The year began amid unfavourable conditions. The national Conservative Convention which was talked of in 1909 and prepared for early in the new year, did not come off, while various troubles arose between the Quebec wing of the Party and the other sections. On Jan. 5th the Committee, selected primarily by Mr. Borden, to arrange the details of the coming September Convention was announced, with representative members from all the Provinces, and on the 24th this Committee met at Ottawa and held a banquet addressed by Mr. Borden, Hon. R. Rogers of the Manitoba Government, Hon. R. A. Pyne of the Ontario Government, Charles Beaubien of Montreal, D. O. Lespèrance of *L'Evenement,* Quebec, W. H. Thorne of St. John, R. F. Green of Victoria, R. B. Bennett, K.C., M.L.A., of Calgary, J W. Regan of Halifax, J. A. Mathieson, M.L.A., of Charlottetown, A. B. Gillis, M.L.A., of Saskatchewan and others. All were enthusiastically in favour of holding the Convention and Mr. Beaubien said: "I feel that it will be a great relief to a great many Conservatives at the present time." Mr. G. H. Perley, M.P., of Ottawa, was elected Chairman of the Committee and A. E. Blount Secretary; it was decided to hold the Convention on June 15th at Ottawa; the selection of delegates was left to the Conservative Associations in the various constituencies of Canada; authority was given Mr. Borden as Leader to invite certain special delegates and, a little later, an Executive was appointed composed of C. Beaubien, Martin Burrill, M.P., Henry Corby, O. S. Crocket, M.P., Colonel Sam Hughes, M.P., A. E. Kemp, D. O. Lespèrance, Hon. J. A. Lougheed, J. A. Mathieson, W. B Nantel, M.P., G. H. Perley, M.P., J. W. Regan, Dr. J. D. Reid, M.P., Hon. R. Rogers, and P. D. Ross. It was expected that between 3,000 and 4,000 Delegates would be in

attendance and various Associations at once proceeded to appoint representatives.

On Mch. 1 the small French-Canadian section of the party in Parliament, with Sir Alex, Lacoste, T. Chase-Casgrain, C. Beaubien, J. U. Emard, K.C., Louis Coderre and others, met at Ottawa and discussed the situation with Mr. Borden. On the 28th it was informally stated that no Convention would be held. No reason was given out but various public developments spoke for themselves. A Convention without Quebec would be a farce and the Quebec Conservatives under Mr. F. D. Monk refused to follow Mr. Borden's lead on the Navy question. Needless to say full advantage was taken of this situation in the Liberal press while Mr. Monk, in alliance with Mr. Bourassa, proceeded to stump Quebec against any naval action for the time being—either by Naval construction or Imperial contribution. In his speech at Halifax on Mch. 28 Mr. Borden said: "The chief, if not the only difference of opinion between my colleagues from Quebec and myself on this Naval defence question is in the estimate of the gravity of existing conditions. I believe that an emergency has arisen which makes it the imperative duty of Canada to proffer immediate and effective aid, to offer it now, and to stand shoulder to shoulder with our fellow Dominions. The French-speaking Conservatives from Quebec are not satisfied that such emergency exists." On the following day the Toronto *News* had a vigorous article writing Mr. Monk out of the Conservative party. "Mr. Monk and his little group of recalcitrants demand Mr. Borden's removal from the Conservative leadership. Mr. Borden is to be assassinated because of his attitude towards Naval defence. Mr. Monk had determined that the party should oppose both the organization of a Canadian Navy and a contribution to the Admiralty. He announced his policy at Lachine and came to Ottawa determined to force his views upon the Opposition. But Mr. Monk is a feeble person at best and had set himself a task which no man could accomplish. All the traditions of the Conservative party are centered in British connection and devotion to the Empire. It was inconceivable that, in order to serve the paltry ambitions of Mr. Monk, it could be made to discredit all its traditions and all its professions."

To this *La Presse,* the French-Canadian Liberal paper of Montreal, replied on the 30th with the claim that there was more in the situation than a split on the Naval question: "It is the slowly-prepared divorce between the French-Canadian Liberal spirit and the Ontario Tory spirit. These two were united in 1854 in order to make up the Liberal-Conservative party. But for several years past the Conservatives of the Province of Quebec have thought that the other members of the pact, the Conservatives of Ontario, have not respected the old party conventions." *Le Devoir* vigorously defended Mr. Monk as having saved his party

Lake Helena, at the Foot of Mount Robson—the Highest Peak in the Canadian Rockies.

from absolute destruction in Quebec and given them a chance for the future. Meanwhile Mr. Monk published an unqualified denial to the allegation that he had intrigued or conspired against Mr. Borden and denounced *The News* for its "calumnious statements." On Apl. 1st the Ottawa *Citizen* (Cons.) editorially declared that the party was not united and required "reorganization and stimulation." To this the Montreal *Gazette* (Cons.) replied: "Mr. Borden is now well known to the country. Men everywhere see in him an able, conscientious and courageous man of clean record, of good purpose, who gives all his talents to the service that was, in a way, thrust upon him after the General Election of 1901, and whose work in and out of Parliament had most to do in securing the gains made by his Party in the contest of 1908. That these gains were not greater is not his fault. He and his colleagues and associates have been and are pitted against the most powerful, most daring, most unscrupulous political organization ever seen in Canada."

During this period of semi-personal discussion the Liberal papers were prone to mention possible successors in a Leadership which was not vacant and not likely to be—Mr. Premier McBride of British Columbia, T. W. Crothers of Ontario and C. A. Magrath of the West, being favourite names in their reference to the subject. Mr. George E. Foster was also dealt with continuously in a sort of hope-deferred statement that his influence was waning and his force for attack weakened. The Toronto *World* (Ind.-Cons.) continued the attacks of years upon Mr. Borden's leadership. Thus the position was a difficult one and how an Opposition Leader should combine together in one fighting force the elements of Orangeism, Nationalism, Imperialism, &c., was the problem which Mr. Borden had to face during the entire year. In Toronto, on April 8th, C. J. Doherty, M.P., of Montreal, and Mr. Foster proclaimed the unity of the Party and denounced rumours to the contrary and, on Apl. 12th, a Conservative caucus at Ottawa met and passed a unanimous Resolution expressive of confidence in Mr. Borden and its unanimous desire that he should continue as Conservative leader. At the same time the previous unofficial statement was confirmed as to the postponement of the Convention.

Meanwhile, and later on, Mr. Borden passed through the difficulties of a Session in which he could not depend upon his Quebec followers in the vital (Navy) issue of the year. He attacked the Minister of Public Works on the Richibucto Wharf business on Apl. 21; replied to the Premier's speech on the Manitoba Boundaries question (Apl. 27) and declared for Provincial ownership of public lands in the West; criticized the Tariff settlement with the United States on May 3rd and proclaimed his desire to maintain the fiscal freedom of Canada. He summarized the

Conservative position at the close of the Session in a published statement, on May 5th, which included references to the alleged smothering of Administrative scandals and wasting of public moneys and proceeded in these terms:

> The Government refused immediate and effective aid to the naval forces of the Empire and pressed through Parliament a measure providing for a Navy which could not take its place in the battle-line of the British fleet and which, in the event of war, will take no part in defending the Empire from attack or in protecting British commerce unless and until the Government passes an Order-in-Council to that effect. This provision, according to the Prime Minister, was necessary in order to preserve our autonomy, to which the Hon. C. J. Doherty fittingly replied that under such a policy we could not at the same time preserve our autonomy and our honour.
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> The Government's estimate in 1903 of the cost of the National Transcontinental Railway from Moncton to Winnipeg was less than $55,000,000. They are now obliged to admit that this amount will be exceeded by at least $100,000,000, and it has been demonstrated that the total expenditure, including a proportion of the cost of the Quebec Bridge and the terminals, bridges, etc., will amount to $218,000,000. The Public Debt accordingly, during the past fiscal year has increased by nearly $20,000,000. At the opening of the Session the Government took a very bold and decided stand respecting Tariff relations with the United States—declaring that the French treaty then under consideration must be ratified regardless of consequences. Recent negotiations have resulted in certain concessions which, in themselves, are not of sufficient moment to justify criticism, but which involve a principle that may lead the country into serious difficulties in the future.

Following the rising of Parliament came more rumours from Quebec and on May 11, *L'Evenement,* the one Conservative paper in that Province, commenced a series of articles demanding the formation of a new party composed of all races and creeds, denouncing the Laurier Government and criticizing Mr. Foster, and supporting Messrs. Monk, Bourassa and Lavergne. At the same time Messrs. Lacoste, Chase-Casgrain, Senator Landry and others emphasized in public interviews their divergence of opinion without very clearly explaining its causes. No quarrel with Mr. Borden but objection to some of his Ontario following seemed to be points in this position. In May it was announced that Mr. Borden would make two speaking tours in Ontario—one in June and another in September. At most of the former meetings Mr. C. J. Doherty, K.C., M.P., of Montreal was to be his chief supporter and the places announced for a visit were Campbellford on June 14, Long Branch 15th, Ingersoll 16th, Aylmer 17th, Toronto 19th, Niagara Falls 20th, Trenton 21st, Port Perry 23rd, and Finch on the 25th. Most of these meetings took the form of pic-nics and members of the Ontario Government joined the Opposition Leader from time to time—including Sir James Whitney, Hon. W. J. Hanna, Hon. R. A. Pyne, Hon. I. B. Lucas, Hon. J. O. Reaume and Hon. J. S. Duff.

At Campbellford Mr. Borden dealt chiefly with the Quebec Bridge fiasco involving ultimately, he claimed, an expenditure

of $20,000,000. At Long Branch he analyzed and denounced the Government's Naval policy as involving (1) an expenditure of $60,000,000 in the next ten years and (2) as being "an inchoate declaration of Canada's complete separation from the Empire." At Ingersoll he dealt with alleged Liberal maladministration, extravagance and corruption. At Aylmer his subject was the National Transcontinental and its enormous cost to the people with the looseness, said by Mr. Lumsden to prevail in its financial management, and coupled with the claim that the present Government had increased the National Debt by $78,000,000 although in the past decade the revenue had been $367,000,000 greater than in the preceding ten years. At Niagara Falls he declared that Canada's resources were being exploited for the benefit of partisans; at Trenton immigration was dealt with and the bonus system denounced while an Empire naturalization law was urged; at Port Perry the chief subject was the alleged reckless expenditure of the Government; at Finch it was the existing fiscal complications with the United States.

He claimed that the Tariff was so arranged that Britain really received no preference over the United States and indicated Conservative policy as follows: "We desire the best possible relations with the United States in every respect, but still more earnestly we desire to preserve our freedom of action in the shaping of our Tariff policy. Great questions have loomed up within the Empire during recent years. It is apparent that some great project of co-operation in trade must soon be undertaken. The Empire is entirely unorganized in this respect. If we fetter our fiscal freedom by embarassing commercial treaties and understandings with Foreign countries what will be our position when the time comes for consummating this essential ideal? The more complicated our Tariff policy and the more numerous our special trade arrangements the more difficult it will be for this country to take that part in a splendid scheme of Imperial co-operation which her position and importance demand that she should occupy." To the press on June 28th Mr. Borden described his tour as most successful, the audiences as large, earnest and enthusiastic, Mr. Doherty as receiving a splendid reception and making a capital impression. On the same day he gave a statement to the papers on the Printing Bureau affair in which the Government was denounced for having refused a year or two before to have a full investigation into its spending Departments:

> The Minister of Marine and Fisheries was held guiltless of any knowledge of or responsibility for the grave scandals brought to light in his Department. Accepting that view we asked whether it was not possible and probable that similar conditions might exist in other great spending Departments without the knowledge of the responsible Minister, and we demanded in the name of decent and honest government that the question should be solved by a thorough investigation, which could do no harm if conditions were healthy, and would do much good if reform

was needful. The majority that voted down that investigation is not only politically, but morally, responsible for every dollar which has since been lost through the system of graft and rake-off now exposed.

On Aug. 10 Mr. Borden commenced at Truro, N.S., a short Maritime tour. He was accompanied at some of the meetings by T. W. Crothers, K.C., M.P., Hon. C. J. Doherty, M.P., C. E. Tanner, K.C., of Pictou and J.J. Ritchie, K.C., of Halifax, respectively. He was at Sherbrooke, N.S., on the 12th, Goldboro on the 13th, Guysboro on the 15th, St. Peters, C.B., on the 17th, Inverness on Aug. 18, Glace Bay on the 20th and Shelburne on the 24th. At these meetings the political history of Canada since 1896 was reviewed and the Government denounced for incapacity and extravagance. At Sherbrooke Mr. Borden promised when returned to power to reduce the national expenditure by $3,000,000 a year and declared the present taxation to be $10.00 per head as against $5.46 in 1896. At Guysboro he compared the progress of Canada to that of Argentina—greatly to the advantage of the latter. At St. Peters he stated that the final cost of the Grand Trunk Pacific would be $225,000,000, or more, and that this enormous sum would be spent largely for the benefit of United States ports. At Inverness he dealt with matters of alleged maladministration: "Valuable agricultural lands, lands suitable for irrigation, timber limits, coal areas, townsites, fishing privileges, and the like have been granted without stint behind the back of the people of Canada, and more than once in defiance and violation of the law, to enterprising gentlemen of the right political stripe in order that they might become enriched at the expense of the people of Canada." At Shelburne he referred to the Naval situation as follows:

The continents are separate, but the sea is one. A British fleet upon the high seas flying the British flag cannot be neutral in the event of war whether commissioned by Great Britain or any of the great Dominions. Sir Wilfrid declares that the Canadian warships are not to form a part of the British naval forces and are not to fight until an Order-in-Council has been passed. In the meantime a Canadian cruiser meeting an enemy's ship must either hoist a neutral flag, run away, or surrender. The Empire cannot be preserved under any such conditions. The great and important reservation made by the British Admiralty at the Imperial Conference in 1907 was this: That in time of war the naval forces of the Empire must be under one central control. It does not require a naval expert to comprehend that this is necessary. Any such course as proposed by the Government must inevitably lead to disaster and ruin for which no punishment of those responsible can hereafter atone.

On Sept. 7th Mr. Borden was the guest of the Toronto National Exposition at Luncheon and spoke at a political meeting on the following evening. Early in October it was announced that the Autumn tour of Ontario was postponed. Addressing the Women's Canadian Club of Montreal (Nov. 7) Mr. Borden emphasized the good influence of women in public life. "In the name of

democracy, in the name of humanity itself, do not think you are too clean and dainty to enter into politics and by your votes show your influence in the government of your country." Another Canadian Club address had been given by Mr. Borden at Boston, Mass., on Mch. 23rd. Here he spoke of the difficulty and necessity of organizing the British Empire upon a more comprehensive, permanent and stable basis, urged an adequate celebration of the coming Centenary of Peace, and concluded as follows: "By strong and enduring tie of blood, of sentiment and of fealty, by historic association and tradition, by the character of her institutions and by the free will of her people, Canada is inseparably united to the great Empire which owns a proud allegiance to King Edward the Peacemaker. By the same ties of blood, by constant social and commercial intercourse, by her Federal system of government, by proximity and by mutual respect and good-will she is likewise closely associated with this glorious Republic."

At the opening of the November Session of Parliament the Opposition Leader re-organized his forces. C. A. Magrath of Alberta was chosen at the Caucus meeting on Nov. 22nd as Permanent Chairman; G. H. Perley was appointed Chief Whip in place of George Taylor and Dr. W. J. Roche, Assistant Chief Whip; W. S. Middleboro of North Grey, S. Sharpe of North Ontario, A. C. Macdonell of South Toronto, A. S. Goodeve of Kootenay, B.C., and J. Stanfield of Colchester, N.S., were made Party Whips. An official statement added that Special Committees had been appointed under the chairmanship respectively of C. J. Doherty of Montreal, Dr. Sproule of East Grey, Haughton Lennox of Simcoe, to watch Government legislation, private bills, and public legislation. A general re-organization Committee was formed under the chairmanship of H. B. Ames of Montreal. Other special Committees for various purposes were formed under the chairmanship of A. S. Crocket of York, N.B., R. S. Lake of Qu'Appelle and Dr. J. D. Reid of Grenville. In addition to these, Departmental Committees were formed for the purpose of investigation into the Auditor-General's Report and the Reports of the different Departments and it was arranged that the chairmen of all these Committees should form a General Committee of which T. W. Crothers of West Elgin was made Chairman. During the year some of the Western Conservative papers—notably the Winnipeg *Telegram,* Moose Jaw *News,* and Saskatoon *Capital* —seemed inclined to favour Tariff reduction as a party policy; the Regina *Standard* (Oct. 8) denounced all contribution to Imperial wars and "Militarism" such as the Queen's Own British trip; Sir Charles Tupper, the veteran Conservative Leader, now in his 90th year, continued to send out an occasional party call from his seat of retirement in Kent, England; on Dec. 14, Sir Hibbert Tupper, K.C., on his way from Vancouver to England addressed a meeting in Halifax, denounced the Bourassas and Monks of

present-day politics, urged the realization of Joseph Howe's dream of a consolidated Empire, suggested a round-table conference of Canadian leaders to deal with the Defence question, and declared the people unfit to remain in the Empire if they were unwilling to defend it.

The Hon. George E. Foster bulked largely in public view during 1910 and in Liberal attacks upon the Conservative Party as a sort of aftermath to the Insurance investigation of 1906 and the General Elections of 1908. He had sued Dr. J. A. Macdonald, Editor of the Toronto *Globe* for $50,000 for alleged slander and libel contained in a speech made by the latter at Orillia on Oct. 20, 1908, when he said: "My charge stands. It was this: That he asked for a private rake-off in a deal with trust funds; that he directed the suspicious way in which that personal rake-off should be paid; that he got that rake-off and that as the high-salaried Managing-Director of the Union Trust Company, handling funds belonging to the I. O. F. Fraternal Society, he had no right or title to that money." There was much more said in direct and indirect amplification of this charge and its publication in the newspaper was claimed to be an additional libel. Much delay and many legal skirmishes marked the case on both sides from the time of its initiation on Dec. 2, 1908, until Feb. 15, 1910, when it came before Mr. Justice Magee and a jury in Toronto. The first point decided was that the action for slander could not be taken because Mr. Foster was not acting as a Trustee of the I. O. F. moneys at the time dealt with. The chief witness called in the libel case by the defence was Mr. E. G. Stevenson, S.C.R., of the Foresters who, on Feb. 18, dealt at great length with the various land deals of the Union Trust Company under Mr. Foster's management.

One important point brought out was that the I. O. F. Directors as a body concurred in the various plans developed by Mr. Foster as Manager of the Union Trust Company and involving a total investment of $2,671,110—upon none of which did the Company incur a loss. There seemed to be no doubt of a commission on certain transactions being paid to the plaintiff. Mr. Foster was called on Feb. 23rd and so was Dr. Macdonald. The varied transactions of the Syndicate founded by Mr. Foster, Hon. W. H. Montague and others to deal in North-West lands, the relations of this Syndicate with the Trust Company of which Mr. Foster was Manager, and of the I. O. F. whose moneys the Trust Company so largely controlled, were threshed out in multitudious detail on this and the succeeding day.* On the 25th Mr. E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., addressed the jury for the defendant and fiercely arraigned Mr. Foster while Mr. I. F. Hellmuth, K.C., spoke for

* NOTE.—See 1906 volume of THE CANADIAN ANNUAL REVIEW for full details of original investigation.

the plaintiff and contended that no wrong-doing had been proven in any respect and that everything done by Mr. Foster had been done in an open and legal manner. On the 26th Judge Magee addressed the jury against the plaintiff and a verdict was brought in as follows: "We, the Jury, do agree, in view of the evidence presented to us, that Mr. Macdonald was justified in making the statements published by him in *The Globe* of Oct. 21, 1908; we find that while Mr. Foster acted in good faith while acting in the capacity of Manager of the Union Trust Company his actions were open to criticism, and that he is not entitled to recover damages from Mr. Macdonald."

The costs in the case were large—amounting for Mr. Macdonald to over $7,000—but the High Court cut Mr. Foster's to $2,600. Besides the two chief Counsel, C. A. Masten, K.C., A. J. Cattanach and J. C. Moorhouse also acted for Mr. Foster while Dr. Macdonald had N. W. Rowell, K.C., George Wilkie and I. S. Fairty as well. *The Globe* of the next day declared the verdict one for a free press, for the wise responsibility of trustees, for a non-partisan verdict amid opposing political conditions. The case was appealed but on Nov. 4th *The Globe* announced that the appeal had been dropped. Meanwhile the Liberal press of the country had rejoiced openly in the verdict as injuring the public usefulness and party efficiency of their keenest critic and most aggressive and eloquent opponent. In this view some of the Conservative papers agreed—notably the Toronto *Telegram* and Toronto *News*. Mr. Foster, himself, announced (Apl. 4) that he had no intention of retiring from public life and, as a result of serious illness which attacked him shortly afterwards, spent some months in the South. He claimed, as did many Conservative papers, that the partisan charge to the jury by a Liberal judge—who was shortly afterwards promoted—had been the chief cause of the verdict. On Nov. 4th Mr. Foster spoke at a meeting in Toronto and when Parliament met a little later he took his place again as one of the fighting critics of the Administration.

A question which the Opposition dealt with most critically and elaborately—both in Parliament and the country—was that of alleged over-classification, or improper classification, of material in connection with National Transcontinental construction. In this connection the retirement of H. D. Lumsden, Chief Engineer in 1909, with his distinct charges along these lines, was the subject of endless speeches, inquiries and reiterated charges. In Parliament the Opposition wanted a full investigation into the assertions made and into the conditions surrounding the charges; the Government took some statements in Mr. Lumsden's letter of retirement which reflected upon a couple of engineers and proposed to base the inquiry upon whether these allegations were correct. On motion of the Premier, therefore, (Jan. 25) a Special Committee of the Commons was appointed for the following purpose: "To investigate the said charges and allegations of the said

Hugh D. Lumsden against a portion of the said engineering staff of the said Railway; that such Committee have power to send for persons, papers and records, to examine persons on oath or affirmation, and to report from time to time." The members afterwards named were Victor Geoffrion, K.C. (Chairman), E. M. Macdonald, K.C., C. A. Wilson, K.C., and A. H. Clarke, K.C., Liberals, and S. Barker, Haughton Lennox, K.C., and T. W. Crothers, K.C., Conservatives. Both sides were to be allowed Counsel and Mr. R. C. Smith, K.C., of Montreal was appointed by the Government.

On Feb. 22nd Mr. Lumsden read a statement to the Committee as follows: "The Engineers on the ground who saw the work frequently while in progress ought necessarily to be the best qualified to make the classifications, provided that they have the necessary experience and are honest, and though I may doubt whether some of them had the necessary experience (as exemplified in the manner in which some cross-sections were taken), I do not challenge the honesty of their intentions. However, being quite unable to agree with their classifications in very many places, I preferred to resign my position and salary rather than continue to certify to estimates which were not, in my opinion, correct or justified." He, later on, named the men in whom he had lost confidence and declared them responsible for "improper classification, measurement, supervision and inspection of material." Meantime no Counsel had been appointed for Mr. Lumsden and the Conservative members took serious exception to this condition. Eventually, by a straight party vote, their contention that they should have the right of recommending such Counsel was defeated. In the Commons the privilege was demanded by Mr. Lennox by a motion which was defeated by 100 to 66 votes. On Mch. 4th it was announced that the Conservative members of the Committee would not accept the Government's proposal of Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., as the second Counsel and that they would retire from the Committee. Finally F. H. Crysler, K.C., of Ottawa was appointed upon receipt of a letter from Mr. Nesbitt declining to act. J. H. Moss, K.C., of Toronto acted for the accused Engineers. During his succeeding examinations by the Committee Mr. Lumsden stuck to his statements and, on Mch. 18, in replying to a question as to why he had not dismissed the Engineers he said: "Because the Commissioners seemed to coincide with their view rather than mine. To make a long story short I have always regretted that I did not resign sooner."

As to this Mr. Gordon Grant, who had succeeded Mr. Lumsden, testified on Apl. 13th that the latter had "endeavoured to instruct the District Engineers by letters and diagrams as to classifications; that any half dozen Engineers would differ in interpreting these instructions; that the only way to instruct the Engineers in classifications was to carefully go over the work with them; that

Mr. Lumsden's instructions were misunderstood by some of the Engineers and that there had been under-classification as well as over-classification." On Apl. 28, after several preliminary reports had been presented, the Liberal section of the Committee reported finally to the Commons as follows: "Your Committee beg to submit the evidence and to report that, in our opinion, Mr. Lumsden's charge of general disregard to his instructions has not been sustained, and no evidence has been adduced which, in our opinion, would justify him in stating that he had lost confidence in the portion of the engineering staff referred to by him. . . . It is to be regretted that Mr. Lumsden did not go earlier upon the work himself and visit it more frequently. Had he done so it is possible that any question in regard to classification would have been immediately and satisfactorily adjusted, and when any difference arose your Committee are of the opinion that it was Mr. Lumsden's duty as Chief Engineer to have steps immediately taken to have the difference settled, and if any portion of the staff refused to conform to his instructions, to have recommended their dismissal to the Board of Commissioners."

Meanwhile the matter had been vigorously discussed in the House—Jan. 25, 27, Feb. 23, Mch. 11, 16, 31 and Apl. 28. Mr. Haughton Lennox was the chief critic of the Government in this connection. On Mch. 31, he quoted the figures of 13 contracts on National Transcontinental work where the original estimate was $37,169,101 and the actual cost of the work $60,792,962 or an excess of 60 per cent.; taking 18 contracts upon which work had been done he claimed that the rock excavation was announced to cost $20,910,145 and that it would cost when completed $51,036,415; declared that loose-rock at 60 cents and common excavation at 30 cents were often charged as rock at $1.70. He estimated that the entire road at this rate (Apl. 28) would cost $218,467,314 or $120,000 a mile, with fixed charges of $3,600 a mile, or a 3 per cent. rental charge of $6,554,023 on the road from Moncton to Winnipeg. His motion embodying these figures and statements and asking for a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the inception and construction of the Railway was voted down on Apl. 28 by 105 to 62.

Mr. Borden dealt in strong terms with this question during the year. In the House on Mch. 13th he said: "It is utterly impossible to conceive that there is not something radically wrong somewhere. Either the work was done with an incredible degree of incapacity or negligence in the first instance, or else the final classification is not a true classification. Something is inconceivably wrong in the one case or the other." At a banquet tendered him in Halifax on Mch. 28th he made this statement: "On Section 21 from Winnipeg east (247 miles) the Government estimate for solid rock was 3,696,336 cubic yards and at the contract rate of $1.70 per cubic yard this would have cost $6,283,771. This solid

rock increased to 6,415,869 cubic yards costing $10,906,975. For loose-rock the Government estimate was 733,454 cubic yards which at the contract rate of 60 cents per cubic yard would cost $440,072. Through some remarkable metamorphosis this loose-rock has grown to 2,056,297 cubic yards, costing $1,233,778.20. On the other hand common-earth excavation, costing 30 cents per cubic yard, has shrunk from 11,233,247 cubic yards to 2,215,876." After quoting other apparently similar instances he made this vigorous assertion: "Either the Government's estimated classifications of material upon which these tenders were let was so absurdly and shamefully wrong as to surpass belief, or else the Public Treasury is being looted with the connivance of those who are responsible for its security. In one case there has been such criminal negligence as would justify the dismissal of the Administration. In the other case there is deliberate robbery of the public revenues."

The Increased Cost of Living in Canada

This condition was world-wide but in Canada there was an exceptional variety of circumstances which influenced the result. Prosperity, general and far-reaching was, of course, a factor; local combines may in some cases have increased prices and, as a matter of fact, prices of Canadian exports were often lower in Liverpool than were the same products in Toronto or Montreal; Labour unions, in raising continuously the standard of wages, unquestionably affected prices in almost every direction; farmers shared in the general prosperity by gradually and steadily increasing the price of food to the middlemen who in turn added to their profit from the retail grocer or butcher. The higher standard of living, growing demand for comforts and luxuries amongst all classes, contributed naturally to the net result as did absence of growth in the rural population of Eastern Canada and the failure of local farm production to keep pace with the growing population of urban centres; the unpopularity of cattle and hog-raising amongst farmers, and especially their employees, who often objected to the nature of the work; the tremendous influx of immigrants into the country and an increased city and Western population which produced larger demands for food and other products before the incomers became themselves producers; United States trusts, or combinations such as that in Beef re-acting upon Canadian prices; the closing up of many great cattle ranges in Alberta owing to the land being thrown open for settlement and real estate exploitation; the fact of high prices for farm produce such as hay, barley, peas and corn making it unprofitable to feed cattle; these were collateral causes.

Mr. J. J. Hill's theory, as stated in New York on Jan. 29th, was that the trouble lay "not in the high cost of living but in the cost of high living"—people wanting the best of everything and wanting it at once. The increased cost of fuel was a factor and some

strong arguments were adduced in Halifax by W. C. Milner in favour of free-trade in coal so far as Nova Scotia consumers were concerned and opposed with still greater strength by the Coal interests which depended upon Quebec as a market; there were also charges and denials as to the Cold-storage system enabling meats to be held for, or to promote, a rise in price—a condition said to prevail to an enormous extent in the United States where one estimate claimed that the Meat Trust held $3,000,000,000 worth stored in stock for two and sometimes three years. Mr. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labour (Apl. 12) put the causes as follows: " (1) extravagance of the rich; (2) high standard of living among the mass of the people; (3) increase in population, largely through immigration; (4) increase in the supply of gold; (5) large expenditures in public works; (6) higher wages." Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario in a speech on Feb. 10 attributed the high prices of food products to the reduction in the number of producers in the rural districts. He stated that the rural population of Ontario had decreased from 1,108,874 in 1899 to 1,047,016 in 1909 while in those ten years the population of cities and towns had increased from 901,874 to 1,197,274. " Plain food and high thinking " was his solution. The production of cattle in Ontario and Alberta, the production of hogs all over the country, were decreasing from year to year; so with eggs, cheese and butter. The farmer was growing and raising less, making more money for less wages, while the consumer was paying the piper. Such were the facts presented on Feb. 14 in *The News* of Toronto by James McEwing, M.L.A., J. R. Dargavel, M.L.A., P. Coughlin, the cattle exporter, and Andrew Broder, M.P.

The diversion of labour in Canada as well as in the States, though in lesser degree, from the production of necessities, foods, &c., to the production of autocars, and balloons, architectural palaces and private yachts, gorgeous hotels and financial buildings, fine fabrics and pictures, cigars and cigarettes and women's garments of costly character, had its influence to a pronounced extent. Professor Adam Shortt in an article on this subject, published in February, claimed this: " The facts would seem to indicate that an increase in wages has been the leading factor in the upward movement of values, inasmuch as where Canadian labour is the chief factor in cost, there has been the greatest increase in prices, while where profits alone were concerned as in foreign goods, or where increased services could be made to offset an increase in wages as in the transportation rates, or economies in production could be made to particularly meet the rise in wages as in some manufacturing lines, there has been the most moderate increase in prices." Some United States writers were inclined to blame over-capitalization and over-investment as the causes—the majority of them, however, charged it to the Trusts; the Bureau of Labour at Washington declared that the increase of

wages had outstripped the rise in food prices; the New York and Massachusetts State Commissions charged it mainly to the increase in gold production and secondly to extravagance of living; the Republican members of a Special Committee of Congress blamed the increased demand for food products, higher land values and wages, shifting of population to food-consuming occupations and localities, cold-storage plants and organization of producers or dealers, and various minor causes; the Democratic minority in this Committee made tariffs and trusts and combines responsible; the New York *Journal of Commerce* claimed it was due to deliberate curtailment in production by combinations; Mr. Secretary Wilson of the United States Department of Agriculture declared the middlemen to be the chief cause.

In this general connection Mr. J. W. Flavelle, the well-known pork-packer of Toronto wrote to *The News* of Jan. 26th that: "In recent years farmers have produced in the United States and Canada millions fewer of cattle and hogs, with no increase in poultry, while awakened prosperity and increased population in both countries, chiefly in cities and big towns, has enormously increased the consumption. There has been no tangible combination among farmers in Canada, but they, as well as the farmers in the United States, have effectually restricted the output of these staple products at a time when there was an increased demand. These and these only are the reasons for the present extreme values." A couple of months later, in addressing the Canadian Club at Orillia, he claimed the primary cause of high prices to be "a lack of enterprise and intelligent industry in farmers all over the continent." Writing, in an open letter to the Ontario Minister of Agriculture on June 10, he argued at length along this line and declared that the farmer of Ontario, for instance, had met the increasing demand for food by producing a lessened number of milch cows, of beef-cattle, of sheep and lambs and hogs, a lessened quantity of butter, cheese, poultry, eggs and even honey. As to Western conditions the *Winnipeg Telegram* of Jan. 27th declared that every one in the meat supply business was dissatisfied except the wholesalers and retailers in country towns. It claimed on Jan. 31 that a bullock costing the farmer $41 enhanced its value by $35, or 85 per cent. in passing through the hands of middlemen, and that on 65,000 cattle sold locally in 1909 the middlemen cleared $1,000,000 of a profit.

In this question of causes for an admitted condition Mr. Flavelle argued strongly that the meat-packers were not to blame; the farmers at many points claimed that they only received about one-third of the increased cost to consumers—notably in figures quoted by the Montreal *Star* of Jan. 29; Mr. Robert Meighen and Mr. F. W. Thomson, for the Millers, contended that their great industry was not responsible and pointed ont that the ruling price of wheat, for instance, had risen within a few years from

70 cents to $1.00 and that people were eating less bread and more expensive foods every year; Mr. P. Coughlin, a large Montreal cattle exporter, stated in the Montreal *Star* of Jan. 31st that it was the higher prices and scarcity of supplies in the United States re-acting upon Canada. "Such is the scarcity of cattle in the United States that the big American firms come over to Toronto, outbid the Canadians on whatever cattle are obtainable and ship them to American ports. Last summer a great number of Canadian animals were shipped in to the United States. The Americans are able to give better prices than the Canadians and usually get the cattle they want. The Canadian wholesalers have to follow suit, pay the high prices, or do without the goods." The view taken by Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, at Ottawa in more than one speech was that it was not the farmers but the middlemen who profitted by, and were to blame for, the increase in prices of food products. The Grocers denied the charge, so far as their work as middlemen was concerned. Speaking at Ottawa on Feb. 4 a local grocer—H. C. Ellis—maintained that groceries, outside of farm products, had decreased in price during the last 15 years. "Sugar was only about half the price it was in 1895. Tea, that then sold at from 60 to 90 cents a pound now sold at from 25 to 40 cents. It was practically the same with every line of groceries outside of farm products."

During the whole year questions were being asked along such lines as the following editorial inquiry in the Montreal *Star* of Feb. 9th: "Why is meat double the price of 25 years ago? Why are eggs 300 per cent. higher? Why is good butter a luxury for the few? Why are other necessaries so inflated in price? Can anything be done to check the upward tendency? Are there not unnatural causes at work which are responsible for these conditions? Does the law of supply and demand sufficiently explain the phenomenal increase in the cost of living?" There could be no doubt as to the condition. The Dominion Government, through its Department of Agriculture, carried on an inquiry into the matter; a special Report of most elaborate character was made as to wholesale prices and other matters in Canada by R. H. Coats, B.A., Associate Editor of the *Labour Gazette*; the Ontario Government, through the Provincial Speech from the Throne on Jan. 25th, mentioned "the remarkable and continuous advance in the price of foodstuffs and of many articles of household use" and urged upon the Dominion Government a prompt and thorough inquiry, with a view to the possible suggestion of a remedy. According to the Department of Labour Report, in the ten years ending 1909 as compared with the decade ending 1899, the cost of grain and fodder, including 13 selected standard commodities, rose in value 49.9 per cent.; cattle and cattle products, hogs and hog products, sheep and sheep products, fowl and turkeys, rose 48.6 per cent.; dairy products rose 33 per cent. In the *Labour Gazette*

for May appeared a statement showing that the wholesale prices of hides, tallow, leather, boots and shoes, had increased in the above decades by 35 per cent. The July number of the same journal described a further investigation in these two ten-year periods which included 200 commodities:

> Of the great producing industries agriculture seems to show the largest increases in prices. Crude farm products (grains, fodder, meat-producing animals, milk, eggs, wool, fruits, vegetables) have advanced by over 37 per cent. compared with the base decade. The products made therefrom (meats, bran, flour, hides, leather, etc.) have increased by over 34 per cent. On the other hand, imported foods are lower than they were during the decade 1890-1899. Fish products are nearly but not quite so high as farm products. Products of the mine are only slightly above the level of the decade and, if coal be excluded, are below the average. Coming to Canadian manufactured products the general level is about fourteen per cent. above the level of the base decade.

As to localities it would appear that Toronto suffered the most in this connection during 1910. Meats of nearly all kinds, butter, eggs, vegetables, apples, went up to a very high figure—prices in January as compared with those in Calgary and Edmonton showed little difference. Prices in Chicago were only a little higher in meats during February and lower in some other foods; in most Canadian cities prices ranged about the same though meat was a little cheaper in Montreal. A part of the local difficulties was, perhaps, due to the exclusion by Civic ordinance of all competition from peddlars and hucksters. A writer in the Toronto *News* of Nov. 1 said: "I remember selling hogs on Toronto market for $3.80 per cwt. One can now get $12.50 per cwt. I have sold potatoes for 45 cents a bag, now I pay 75 cents. I remember drawing hay to Toronto and being glad to sell it for $9 per load. Now the same quality of hay will cost me from $17 to $19 per ton. Flour was $4.75 to $5 per barrel; now it is $6 and on the rise. We used to consider we were doing well when we got one cent an ounce for our butter. Now it is almost 2 cents. Years ago it took a good steer to bring $38, and now any scrub will bring in $45 to $50. At present, for good fresh eggs, we must pay 33 to 38 cents a dozen; formerly we thought 20 cents a big price; lard was 10 cents a pound, now it is 20 and 22 cents."

In Ottawa, the Government and the Labour men and the Municipal authorities all took up the question and the Ottawa *Citizen* undertook an inquiry on its own account. It dealt with and showed a rise in the cost of bread of 46 per cent. in ten years; an advance in wheat of 75 per cent. and flour 50 per cent., coal 11 per cent. and wood 30 per cent. were amongst the conditions alleged; rentals were said to have risen 25 to 30 per cent.; medical attendance was described as much higher and undertakers' charges about 100 per cent. higher. In Montreal restaurant keepers told the *Herald* on Feb. 9th that their women customers were most affected by the rise in prices;

that in place of eggs or meat in some simple form they now eat pancakes and tea or some such cheap and non-nutritious diet. According to the *Star* of Feb. 12 the local prices of bacon, ham, pork and lard had risen 100 per cent. in 20 years—in the case of hogs from $3.90 and $4.00 in 1898 to $7.80 and $8.00 in 1909. Despite this, however, J. B. Lawson in the Manitoba Legislature (Feb. 17) stated that Montreal meat prices were lower than in most other Canadian cities and claimed this fact to be due to the existence of a public abattoir. It was alleged by the *Herald* of Feb. 24 that men's clothes had advanced 25 per cent. in ten years and that woollen goods and trimmings had also risen. To this the customs' tailor replied that the expenses of his business had also risen—in one case 60 per cent. was stated. House rents had grown—a $15 to $18 house renting for $25 to $30 a month. A local inquiry into Cold-storage matters resulted in a report from the Chief Inspector of Meats stating on Mch. 18 that " in the five cold-storages inspected, 150 pounds of poultry were confiscated, 300 pounds of pork, 80 pounds of beef, and 200 pounds of mutton. The heads of the Houses stated that they could not tell how the meat had gone bad. None of it, they said, had been in storage for periods of more than a year." The Inspectors were doubtful as to this and thought that much meat was kept for two years or more.

In Halifax the same complaint prevailed as to high prices; in St. John it was stated that some commodities—sirloin steak for instance, cost more than in Montreal; in Manitoba the Government undertook to appoint a Commission of Inquiry into the subject and pork on the Winnipeg market reached on Apl. 15 the highest price ever paid in Western Canada—$10.50 per cwt. or an increase of 120 per cent. over the Chicago price in 1908; in Regina a witness before the Technical Commission stated (though he was not supported by Labour Department reports) that the cost of living there was 40 per cent. higher than at Winnipeg because of the absence of truck gardening; in Vancouver, according to the Rev. W. H. Johnson of that place (St. John *Standard,* April 22) " the average workman is no better off than in the East. His wages will only be $2.75 a day and he will have to pay $30 a month for board and high prices for everything. A suit of clothes that costs $25 in Vancouver can be purchased for $15 in Montreal and everything else in the same proportion." As to compensation it would seem that sugar, tea, bananas and canned goods were much cheaper than formerly; that, assuming the United States average to apply in Canada, the salaries of employees had risen 20 per cent. in ten years; that, according to Canadian estimates, the wages of farm labourers had risen 45 per cent.; that in organized labour the official estimate of increase was from 25 to 50 per cent. These increases did not equal those in the cost of living but

they were a consideration to the individual—as well as a cause of the general result.

The Canadian Club Movement during 1910

The organization and work of Canadian Clubs continued during this year and at its close more than 60 organizations were in existence. Some were newly formed, some were languishing and inactive; but the most of them, and especially those in large cities or towns, were centres of useful discussion and intellectual activity. Special lines of work were taken up by some of the Clubs. That of Winnipeg, under the continued initiative of Mr. J. B. Mitchell its late President, endeavoured to encourage and enforce by local influence and teaching the more frequent use of the Union Jack in place of the frequently-flown Stars and Stripes and other Foreign flags and with the object of educating new Canadian citizens in Imperial and Canadian loyalty. It also protested to the Playgrounds Commission of Winnipeg against the proposed appointment of an American to supervise the children's play-grounds and undertook to supply speakers for many of the Public Schools on Empire Day. Camrose, in Alberta, worked out successfully the idea of a Club building with the social accompaniments which other Canadian Clubs had not considered necessary. The Hamilton Club on Jan. 1st indicated its strongly Canadian character by a card of New Year's greeting which expressed the hope that all the circle of Clubs would stand "for the highest standards of Canadian sentiment, Canadian ethics and Canadian character, that our nation may fill its destiny."

The St. John Club made a notable effort to improve Civic conditions by bringing together the leading citizens in a "discussion of local interests." The Moncton Club passed the following Resolution: "Resolved that Canadian Clubs wherever located be requested to more fully emphasize the historical importance of Dominion Day and to suitably commemorate the anniversary with greater attention to the history, institutions, literature and resources of our country." The Victoria Club passed a loyal Resolution in connection with the death of the King and the accession of King George. The Women's Canadian Club, Victoria, decided to take up the systematic study of Canadian history. At the beginning of 1910 the Halifax Club had collected from outside subscribers $17,000 for its projected Memorial Tower in honour of the introduction of British Parliamentary institutions into Canada and was pressing the City Council to make a special grant of $10,000. Eventually it obtained $2,500; the Club itself voted $500 for the purpose and the Victoria Club granted $50; the Government of Canada gave $5,000; the Government of Australia £100, and that of New Zealand £25; the Yukon Council voted $200 and the Dawson Canadian Club $50. The Canadian Clubs of St. Catharines, Collingwood, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Winnipeg, St. John, Charlottetown, Vancouver, Ottawa,

Montreal, Saskatoon, Victoria, Hamilton, Moncton, Peterborough, Fort William and Truro granted sums running from $100 down to $10. By March $22,000 had been subscribed out of the $30,000 required. Some of the other chief contributors were as follows:

Sir Sandford Fleming	Ottawa	$500
H. E., Earl Grey	"	100
Lord Strathcona	London	1,000
James J. Hill	St. Paul	100
J. H. Plummer	Sydney	250
Mackenzie & Mann	Toronto	500
M. J. O'Brien	Pembroke	500
James Ross	Montreal	300
Government of Ontario	Toronto	1,000
Government of P. E. I.	Charlottetown	500
Government of Quebec	Quebec	500
Government of Nova Scotia	Halifax	2,500
The Chronicle	"	100
The Herald	"	250
Massey-Harris Co., Ltd.	Toronto	500
Bell Telephone Company	Montreal	250
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co.	New Glasgow	250
Rhodes-Curry Company	Amherst	250
North British Society	Halifax	250
Bank of Montreal	Montreal	250
Bank of British North America	"	250
Bank of Nova Scotia	Halifax	250

The Cities of Toronto, Quebec, and Winnipeg, the Canada Club, London, England, also subscribed substantial sums and a contract was entered into in October with S. M. Brookfield, Ltd., for $23,960. Of miscellaneous incidents it may be said that Rev. Dr. James Barclay of Montreal, in addressing the Club at Halifax in April, with Mr. Justice Wallace—a Roman Catholic—in the chair, and Rev. Father Foley on the platform, created a local sensation and an unpleasant situation by using bitter words as to religious conditions in Europe before the Reformation. Mr. H. Bourassa, in August, refused to address the Moncton Club unless its meeting was thrown open to the public. To the Calgary Club on Jan. 13th Mr. P. J. Nolan, K.C., made a statement interesting as indicating local conditions of thought rather than as accurately describing the Canadian Club platform when he said: "The Canadian Club is performing one of the greatest services to the country when it insists that Canada is and shall be an integral part of the British Empire." During the year, also, the St. Thomas Club undertook the erection of a monument in honour of the historical characters of Elgin County and Mr. C. W. Rowley of the Calgary Club suggested that all processions and military parades in Canada should carry the National Flag.

Amongst the chief Canadian Club speakers during the year—judging by the number of Clubs addressed—were Henry Vivian, the British Labour M.P., who dealt with Town Planning and Free-Trade and was presented to various organizations by Hon. Sydney

Fisher, Minister of Agriculture; T. P. O'Connor, M.P., who dealt with the Home Rule issue; and Hon. Clifford Sifton who made a determined campaign for the Conservation of Canadian Resources. Some of the Canadian Club membership lists reached large figures. That of Toronto was 1,553 in April; that of St. John, 522 in September; Berlin had in February 222 members; Regina boasted 266 members and Guelph over 300; Halifax increased from 378 to 425 and Winnipeg had over 500. The Women's Canadian Club in Montreal had over 400 and that of St. John 223. The principal speeches delivered before these Clubs during the year 1910, stated in three divisions, as to the class of subjects dealt with, were as follows:

I.—Canadian and Local.

Club and Place.	Date.	Speaker.	Subject.
Berlin	Jan. 16	Thomas W. Gibson	Ontario's Mineral Resources.
"	Feb. 17	George Pattinson, M.L.A. / A. E. Donovan, M.L.A.	The Work of Canadian Clubs.
"	Oct. 13	W. F. Maclean, M.P.	A New System of Political Government.
"	Oct. 27	R. D. Fairbairn	The Work of Canadian Clubs.
"	Oct. 27	J. F. MacKay	Conservation of National Resources.
"	Dec. 1	Hon. I. B. Lucas	Nationalization of Telephones.
"	Dec. 15	John A. Cooper	Journalism and Citizenship.
Brockville	Oct. 25	Hon. Clifford Sifton	Conservation and Power Questions.
Calgary	Aug. 13	Hon. George P. Graham	Canada's Position and Policy.
"	Oct. 24	R. H. Camphell	Forestry in Canada.
Halifax	Feb. 18	Dr. J. W. Rohertson, C.M.G.	The Call of the Land.
"	Feb. 21	Hon. Clifford Sifton, M.P.	Conservation of National Resources.
"	Sept. 8	Bishop of London	The Secrets of True Success.
"	Oct. 27	Henry Vivian, M.P.	City Planning and Civic Reform.
Huntsville	Dec. 13	R. D. Fairhairn	The Canadian Club Movement.
Kingston	Feh. 18	Hon. Clifford Sifton, M.P.	Canadian Resources.
London	Mch. 5	S. J. McLean, M.A.	The Dominion Railway Commission.
"	Dec. 15	Hon. Sir J. P. Whitney	Provincial Conditions and Immigration.
Moncton	Feh. 4	Mrs. E. A. Smith	Readings from Drummond.
Montreal	Jan. 10	Dr. Wm. Saunders, C.M.G.	The Upbuilding of Agriculture.
"	Jan. 31	J. C. Walsh	Montreal's Municipal Affairs.
"	Feh. 21	Prof. W. Magill	Industrial Conditions.
"	Feh. 28	Cy. Warman	Canada: A Land of Opportunity.
"	Mch. 26	J. T. P. Knight	Canadian Clearing-Houses.
"	Apl. 4	Prof. F. C. de Sumichrast	Democracy and the People.
"	Nov. 4	Dr. J. McCrae	The Hudson's Bay Region.
"	Dec. 21	Fred. W. Green	The Western Farmer: His Aims and Ideals.
Moose Jaw	Aug. 4	Hon. G. P. Graham, M.P.	Canada's Position and Policy.
Nelson	May 3	Frederic Villiers	Canadian Progress.
Orillia	Mch. 19	J. W. Flavelle, LL.D.	Distrihution of Food Products.
Ottawa	Jan. 22	Hon. S. Fisher, M.P.	Agriculture in Canada.
"	Feh. 5	Dr. Kung, Chinese Consul-General	Relations between China and Canada.
"	Jan. 22	T. Nakamura, Japanese Consul-General	Relations between Japan and Canada.
"	Dec. 17	Hon. Clifford Sifton, M.P.	Conservation of Resources.
"	Feh. 11	Miss Agnes C. Laut	Conservation in Canada.
"	Feh. 19	Professor R. Magill	The 8-Hour Day.
Portage la Prairie	Mch. 29	Hon. Dr. W. H. Montague.	Canada and Its Neighhours.
"	Apl. 28	E. H. G. Hay	Reminiscences of Early Manitoba.
"	Oct. 6	T. C. Norris, M.L.A.	Canadian Development.

Club and Place.	Date.	Speaker.	Subject.
Quebec	Apl. 7	Arthur Hawkes	What the West Owes to the East.
Regina	Feb. 2	J. H. Haslam	A Greater Saskatchewan.
"	Apl. 22	President W. C. Murray	The Making of a Nation.
"	Sept. 6	Henry Vivian, M.P.	Housing Conditions in Canada.
"	Nov. 1	Prof. Edward E. Prince	Canada's Fisheries.
"	Nov. 11	Dr. J. W. Robertson, C.M.G.	Industrial Training.
St. Catharines	May 19	Prof. B. E. Fernow	A Forest Policy for Canada.
"	Oct. 5	Hon. Clifford Sifton, M.P.	The Conservation Commission.
"	Nov. 10	R. D. Fairbairn	The Canadian Club Movement.
Chatham	Dec. 9	R. D. Fairbairn	The Canadian Club Movement.
St. John	Jan. 14	Chancellor C. C. Jones	National and Provincial Life.
"	Feb. 1	Local Business Men	The Local Interests of St. John.
"	Feb. 13	James Lawler	Canadian Forestry.
"	Mch. 15	H. J. P. Good	Exhibitions in Canada.
"	June 8	A. W. Campbell	The Good Roads Movement.
"	Aug. 9	Hon. George E. Foster, M.P.	Public Service in Canada.
"	Sept. 28	M. J. Butler, C.M.G.	Transportation.
"	Oct. 26	Henry Vivian, M.P.	Town Planning and Civic Reform.
Toronto	Jan. 10	Arthur O. Wheeler, F.R.G.S.	Canada's Mountain Heritage.
"	Jan. 17	Dr. Luther H. Gullick	Municipal Playgrounds.
"	Jan. 24	Dr. W. J. Robertson, C.M.G.	The Call of the Land.
"	Jan. 31	Rev. John McDougall, D.D.	Canada and Her Great West.
"	Feb. 7	Elihu Stewart	Canada's Great Northwest.
"	Feb. 14	Rev. Byron H. Stauffer	Who Hinders Reforms!
"	Mch. 7	Dr. J. H. Elliott	Tuberculosis Problems.
"	Mch. 8	Rev. J. S. Woodsworth	Canadians of To-Morrow.
"	Mch. 17	Hon. Frank Oliver, M.P.	Canadian Sentiment.
"	Apl. 4	J. W. Flavelle, LL.D.	The Toronto General Hospital.
"	Apl. 25	George H. Locke, M.A.	Education through Efficiency.
"	Oct. 13	Henry Vivian, M.P.	Civic Betterment and Improvement.
"	Oct. 17	Dr. T. A. Longstaff	Canada's Great Mountain Region.
"	Nov. 14	Gordon Waldron	Economic Agriculture in Canada.
"	Nov. 18	R. W. Brock, M.A.	Hudson's Bay.
"	Dec. 19	E. A. Partridge	Western Farmers and Ideals.
"	Dec. 29	Thomas A. Russell, B.A.	The Manufacturers and the Tariff.
Truro	June 2	Rev. Dr. R. S. McArthur	Canadian Ideals.
Vancouver	Mch. 22	Thomas Kiddie, M.E.	Mining in British Columbia.
"	Nov. 29	Dr. James Robertson	Canadian Conditions.
Victoria	Jan. 6	William Mackenzie	Canadian Northern Enterprises.
"	Aug. 24	J. A. M. Aikins, K.C.	Some Canadian Problems.
"	Dec. 2	Dr. James Robertson, C.M.G.	Canadian Patriotism and Progress.
Winnipeg	Jan. 28	Arthur O. Wheeler, F.R.G.S.	The Canadian Rockies.
"	Apl. 20	Dr. R. A. Falconer	Canadian Educational Problems.
"	Sept. 5	Henry Vivian, M.P.	Housing Conditions in Canada.
"	Nov. 4	Dr. J. W. Robertson, C.M.G.	The Work of the Technical Commission.

II.—Imperial Subjects.

Club and Place.	Date.	Speaker.	Subject.
Berlin	Mar. 3	F. Barlow Cumberland	National Flags.
"	Nov. 18	Prof. L. E. Horning	England and Germany.
Brantford	Jan. 7	Hon. George E. Foster, M.P.	Canadian Responsibilities.
Brockville	Feb. 23	Hon. J. W. Longley	The Future of Canada.
Calgary	May 26	Sir Ernest Shackleton	Antarctic Exploration.
Fort William	Feb. 7	J. A. M. Aikins, K.C.	Immigration Problems.
Guelph	Feb. 22	Dr. Neil McPhatter, N.Y.	Canada and the Empire.
Hamilton	Dec. 2	Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C.	Reciprocity and the Empire.
Halifax	Aug. 19	Henri Bourassa, M.L.A.	Imperialism in Quebec.
"	Sept. 8	The Bishop of London	Canada and the Empire.
"	Nov. 4	T. P. O'Connor, M.P	Home Rule for Ireland.
"	Dec. 13	Sir Hibbert Tupper, K.C.	Canada and Imperial Defence.
Kenora	Oct. 20	W. Sanford Evans	Canada and the Empire.
Kentville	Jan. 10	Hon. D. C. Fraser	Canada and the Empire.
Montreal	Apl. 28	Sir Ernest Shackleton	The South Pole Expedition.
"	Sept. 26	Sir George Doughty	Imperial Unity.

Club and Place.	Date.	Speaker.	Subject.
Montreal	Oct. 6	Sir Alfred Mond, M.P.	British Free-Trade.
"	Nov. 1	T. P. O'Connor, M.P	Home Rule for Ireland.
"	Nov. 21	Professor Andrew Macphail	Politics and Government.
"	Dec. 12	Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C.	Reciprocity and the Empire.
Ottawa	Apl. 2	Prof. F. C. de Sumichrast.	Leadership of the Empire.
"	Apl. 15	Sir Ernest Shackleton	Farthest South.
"	Sept. 2	Gen. Sir R. Baden-Powell	The Boy Scout Movement.
"	Oct. 4	Sir Alfred Mond, M.P.	British Free-Trade.
"	Oct. 15	Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, K.C.	The Hague and British Diplomacy.
"	Nov. 5	Professor James Mavor	The Situation in the Far East.
Peterborough	Jan. 28	J. A. Macdonald, LL.D.	Lessons from British Life.
Portage la Prairie	Oct. 20	Colonel S. Hughes, M.P.	Imperial Unity.
Regina	Jan. 13	Patrick J. Nolan, K.C.	History in the Making.
St. Catharines	Oct. 17	Hon. Clifford Sifton	Conservation of Natural Resources.
"	Nov. 10	Captain C. F. Hamilton	Imperial Naval Strategy.
"	Dec. 8	James White, F.R.G.S.	Canadian Treaty Questions.
"	Dec. 11	Captain C. F. Hamilton	Imperial Naval Strategy.
St. John	Feb. 18	Hon. J. W. Longley	Canadian Nationalism.
"	Aug. 23	Henri Bourassa, M.L.A.	Imperialism in Quebec.
St. Mary's	Oct. 11	J. S. Willison	Canadian Policy and Imperial Relations.
St. Thomas	Feb. 7	J. S. Brierley	Canadian Relations with the Empire.
"	Feb. 10	J. S. Brierley	The Unity of the Empire.
Toronto	Feb. 21	J. S. Willison	The British Elections.
"	Feb. 28	Rt. Hon. Sir Edgar Speyer.	British Conditions and Investments.
"	Apl. 18	J. A. Macdonald, LL.D.	Lessons from British Life.
"	Sept. 21	Sir George Doughty	The Future of Greater Britain.
"	Sept. 29	Carlyon Bellairs, ex-M.P.	The Defence of the Empire.
"	Oct. 3	Sir Alfred Mond, M.P.	Great Britain under Free Trade.
"	Oct. 3	T. P. O'Connor, M.P.	Home Rule for Ireland.
"	Oct. 24	W. H. Triggs	New Zealand and the Empire.
"	Nov. 8	Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C.	Reciprocity and the Empire.
Vancouver	Mch. 15	J. G. Colmer, C.M.G.	Canada's Position in England.
"	May 30	Sir Ernest Shackleton	Antarctic Exploration.
"	July 15	Colonel G. T. Denison	Canada and the Empire.
"	Aug. 8	Gen. Sir R. Baden-Powell	The Boy Scout Movement.
"	Aug. 15	Gen. Sir R. Baden-Powell	The Boy Scout Movement.
"	Sept. 9	Henry Vivian, M.P.	The Garden City Movement in England.
Victoria	June 2	Frederic Villiers	British Foreign Policy.
"	July 19	Colonel G. T. Denison	The Empire and the German Menace.
"	Sept. 22	Earl Bathurst	Defence of the Empire.
"	Oct. 20	T. P. O'Connor	Home Rule for Ireland.
Winnipeg	Mch. 30	J. G. Colmer, C.M.G.	Canada and the Empire.
"	May 16	Arthur Spurgeon	Memories of King Edward.
"	May 21	Sir Ernest Shackleton	The South Pole Expedition.
"	June 29	Colonel G. T. Denison	Canada and the Empire.
"	Aug. 26	Gen. Sir R. Baden-Powell	The Boy Scout Movement.
"	Oct. 15	Sir Henry S. Berkeley	Empire Conditions in the East.

III.—Foreign and Miscellaneous.

Club and Place.	Date.	Speaker.	Subject.
Berlin	Jan. 27	Dr. J. F. Gilmour	Crime: Its Cause and Cure.
"	Mar. 17	Dr. R. A. Falconer	An Ounce of Prevention and a Pound of Cure.
Halifax	Apl. 29	Rev. Dr. James Barclay	Literature: Its Power and Worth.
Hamilton	Dec. 14	Professor U. J. Ledoux	International Peace Relations.
Montreal	Feb. 7	Dr. John L. Todd	Commercial Importance of Medicine.
"	Apl. 11	Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte.	Problems of City Government.
"	Nov. 28	Charles Zueblin	The City and Democracy.
"	Dec. 7	Dr. David Starr Jordan	War and Manhood.

Club and Place.	Date.	Speaker.	Subject.
Ottawa	Jan. 15	George Kennan	Japan and Its People.
"	Mar. 26	Harold Boulton, M.A., M.V.O.	First Aid to the Injured.
"	Mar. 5	Harold Parker, C.E.	Good Roads and Road-Making.
"	Apl. 9	Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte.	Purification of City Politics.
"	Oct. 22	Henry Vivian, M.P.	City Planning.
"	Nov. 5	Professor James Mavor	Chinese Problems.
"	Nov. 26	S. S. McClure	Some Problems of Government.
Regina	Apl. 23	Dr. Leon de Forrest	Wireless Telegraphy.
St. John	Apl. 18	Dr. George B. Cutter	The Psychology of the Crowd.
Toronto	Mch. 29	Professor L. E. Horning	Conditions in Germany.
"	Apl. 12	Professor Harlan P. Beach.	China: Present and Future.
"	Apl. 29	Rev. Lord William Cecil	The Educational Crisis in China.
"	Nov. 12	Dr. David Starr Jordan	War and Manhood.
"	Dec. 5	Charles W. Elliot, LL.D.	Democratic Tendencies—Safe and Unsafe.
"	Dec. 12	Dr. David Starr Jordan	War and Manhood.
"	Dec. 16	Urbain J. Ledoux	Modern Diplomacy.
Vancouver	Apl. 5	Baron Kikuchi	The New Japan.
"	Apl. 25	Rev. W. J. Dawson	The Upbuilding of the City.
"	May 13	Frederic Villiers	Anecdotes and Incidents.
"	June 7	Dr. Roland D. Grant	Reflections and Opinions.
"	Aug. 26	Horace Boulton, M.A., M.V.O.	First Aid to the Injured.

IV.—Women's Canadian Clubs.

Club and Place.	Date.	Speaker.	Subject.
London	June 10	Bishop Williams G. C. Gibbons, K.C. Principal Radcliffe	Canadian Life and Character.
Montreal	Feb. 10	Miss Agnes C. Laut	Conservation of National Resources.
"	Apl. 7	George W. Prothero, M.A.	Cavour: The Italian Statesman.
"	Oct. 25	Henry Vivian, M.P.	Town Planning and Civic Reform.
"	Nov. 7	R. L. Borden, K.C., M.P.	Problems of Canadian Democracy.
Quebec	Jan. 26	H. E., Earl Grey	Imperialism.
"	Feb. 25	Dr. Wm. Peterson, C.M.G.	The Canadian Navy.
St. John	Jan. 29	Prof. W. C. Kierstead, Ph.D.	The Evolution of Society.
"	Feb. 23	Prof. R. Magill, Ph.D.	Social and Moral Conditions.
"	May 27	Rev. R. E. Knowles, M.A.	Canadian Life and Character.
"	Nov. 26	Mrs. E. A. Smith	Canada from Ocean to Ocean.
"	Dec. 14	Prof. John MacNaughton	Earl Grey's Northern Trip.
Toronto	Sept. 10	L. S. Amery	Political Conditions in South Africa.
"	Oct. 14	Rev. Archdeacon Lloyd	The Prairie-West.
"	Oct. 27	Mrs. David McConnell	Australian Conditions.
"	Nov. 10	F. C. Wade, K.C.	Wolfe's Influence on Canadian History.
"	Nov. 21	Miss Mary M. Phillips	Canadian Handicrafts.
Victoria	Oct. 15	Miss Millar of London	Women's Right to Vote.
Vancouver	Jan. 28	J. J. Shallcross	Commerce and Society.
Winnipeg	Mch. 19	W. S. McIntyre, LL.D.	The Canadian School-Girl.
"	May 11	Miss Muriel Talbot	The Victoria League and Imperialism.
"	Sept. 6	Mrs. Annia A. Wilder	Forestry in Canada.

New Clubs were organized during the year at Ottawa where on Mch. 22nd a Woman's Canadian Club was formed with many prominent members; at Huntsville, Ont., on Mch. 24; at Kentville, N.S., on Jan. 10; at Daysland, Alta., on Jan. 14; at Weyburn, Sask., on Jan. 14th; at Kingston on Jan. 12. A Woman's Club was inaugurated at London on June 10 with 300 women present and addresses by prominent local men. In the United States, Canadian Clubs still existed at Boston, New York, Phila-

delphia, Indianapolis and Louisville. The Boston Club had an address on Jan. 21st by Colonel F. W. Hibbard, K.C., of Montreal, dealing with Canada's aspirations and progress and one at a later date by R. E. Finn, M.L.A., of Halifax; by F. B. Carvell, M.P. (Feb. 21) on Canada's resources and development; by R. L. Borden, K.C., M.P. (Mch. 23) on the relation between Britain, Canada and the United States. The New York Club took up with enthusiasm the idea of an International Peace Celebration in 1912 and on Nov. 15 held a great banquet addressed by the Canadian Minister of Labour (Mackenzie King), Principal Peterson of McGill and several prominent United States speakers. A new Canadian Club was organized at Princeton University on Dec. 18 with F. D. McCharles, B.A., as President and W. S. Mahon, B.A., as Secretary. The Harvard University Club had a membership of 74 in 1910; its President being H. E. Bigelow. The Presidents and Secretaries of Canadian Clubs in Canada during 1910 were —with the exception of Amherst, N.S., Dawson, Y.T., and Hull, Que.—as follows:

Officers of Canadian Clubs in 1910.

Place.	Province.	President.	Secretary.
Barrie	Ont.	Daniel Quinlan	S. McAdam.
Berlin	Ont.	Colonel W. M. Davis	A. L. Bitzer.
Bowmanville	Ont.	J. H. H. Jury	Dr. Bonnycastle.
Belleville	Ont.	C. M. Reid	J. H. Hess.
Brantford	Ont.	G. D. Muirhead	A. M. Harley.
Brockville	Ont.	H. A. Stewart	A. M. Patterson.
Brandon	Man.	Rev. A. P. McDiarmid	
Calgary	Alta.	C. W. Rowley	Jno. W. Hugill.
Cornwall	Ont.	J. A. Chrisholm	J. G. Harkness.
Collingwood	Ont.	Dr. G. M. Aylsworth	A. H. Cuttle.
Camrose	Alta.	J. K. Burgess	James Pike.
Chatham	Ont.	Chas. Austin	Wm. M. Foreman.
Daysland	Alta.	Mayor E. W. Day	S. E. James.
Edmonton	Alta.	W. A. Griesbach	S. Ross Palmer.
Fredericton	N. B.	C. Fred Chesnut	
Fort William	Ont.	Dr. Crawford C. McCullough	A. A. Wilson.
Guelph	Ont.	Dr. W. F. Savage	E. A. Dunbar.
Halifax	N. S.	Geo. E. Faulkner	D. McGillivray.
Hamilton	Ont.	C. R. McCullough	Chas. E. Kelly.
Huntsville	Ont.	Dr. J. W. Hart	E. C. Wainwright.
Kenora	Ont.	Allan McLennan	M. McCulloch.
Kentville	N. S.	P. Innis	F. C. Rana.
Kingston	Ont.	H. W. Richardson	Prof. MacPhail.
London	Ont.	S. F. Glass	F. N. N. McCutcheon.
Lethbridge	Alta.	W. A. Buchanan, M.L.A.	
Moncton	N. B.	C. F. Burns	E. J. Payson.
Montreal	Que.	Jos. S. Brierley	Geo. Lyman.
Moose Jaw	Sask.	J. W. Sifton	Geo. E. Meldrum.
Nelson	B. C.		Geo. H. Playle.
Ottawa	Ont.	Geraid H. Brown	Herbert I. Thomas.
Orillia	Ont.	W. S. Frost	T. C. Doidge, B.A.
Peterborough	Ont.	Dr. G. Stewart Cameron	W. R. Morris.
Port Arthur	Ont.	A. J. McComber	J. F. Hewitson.
Perth	Ont.	J. A. Stewart	W. P. McEwan.
Portage la Prairie	Man.	Lt.-Col. H. J. Cowan	E. K. Marshall.
Quebec	P. Q.	Lt.-Col. B. A. Scott	T. Levasseur. / E. T. D. Chambers.
Regina	Sask.	William Trant	J. E. Doere.
St. John	N. B.	Miles E. Agar	Horace A. Porter.
St. Catharines	Ont.	Dr. E. M. Hooper	D. M. Muir.
St. Thomas	Ont.	R. M. Anderson	C. C. Lumley.
St. Mary's	Ont.	L. A. Eedy, B.A.	W. M. Dickson, B.A.
Sarnia	Ont.	Thos. A. Cook	
Saskatoon	Sask.	J. A. Aikin	J. D. Gunn.

Place.	Province.	President.	Secretary.
Toronto	Ont.	John F. McKay	Ch. Wilson. / H. D. Scully.
Truro	N. S.	Hugh McKenzie	Dr. Smith L. Walker.
Vancouver	B. C.	Ewing Buchan	R. V. Dunlop.
Victoria	B. C.	Dr. T. J. Jones	Frank I. Clarke.
Weyburn	Sask.	Frank Moffatt	S. D. Boylan.
Woodstock	Ont.	Rev. C. S. Pedley	M. J. Bufly.
Winnipeg	Man.	Isaac Pitblado, K.C.	R. H. Smith.
Yorkton	Sask.	Rev. F. C. Cornish	W. S. Cram.
Prince Rupert	B. C.	Judge Young	W. Varrott Clayton.

Women's Canadian Clubs.

Place.	Province.	President.	Secretary.
Fort William	Ont.	Mrs. Peter McKellar	Mrs. A. F. Crow.
London	Ont.	Lady Gibbons	Mrs. C. W. Belton.
Montreal	P. Q.	Mrs. R. Wilson Reford	Mrs. Graham Drinkwater.
North Bay	Ont.	Mrs. Gould	Mrs. M. C. Sheppard.
Ottawa	Ont.	Mrs. R. G. McConnell	.....
Quebec	Que.	Mrs. Beynon	Mrs. J. J. Sharples.
St. John	N. B.	Lady Tilley / Mrs. E. A. Smith	Mrs. Oskar Gronlund.
Toronto	Ont.	Mrs. R. A. Falconer	Mrs. F. B. Fetherstonaugh.
Vancouver	B. C.	Mrs. C. S. Douglas	Mrs. J. J. Banfield.
Victoria	B. C.	Mrs. F. B. Pemberton	Mrs. C. E. Wilson.
Winnipeg	Man.	Miss E. L. Jones	Mrs. Francis Graham.
Berlin	Ont.	Mrs. W. A. Clarke	Miss A Florence Devitt.

The organization of the Clubs into a central body proceeded slowly during 1910. At the beginning of the year Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal (Women's), Moncton, Winnipeg, St. John (Women's), were enrolled as members of the Association of Canadian Clubs. During the ensuing year the Women's Canadian Club of Winnipeg joined; together with the Canadian Clubs of Portage la Prairie, Weyburn, Sask., Calgary and Moose Jaw. Victoria declined to join. The Association met on Sept. 7-8 at Toronto with Delegates representing Toronto, Ottawa, Brockville, St. Mary's, Woodstock, Orillia, Fort William, Bowmanville, Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Vancouver, Calgary, North Bay, Hamilton, Montreal, St. Catharines, Peterborough, Edmonton and Collingwood. The Constitution was amended by declaring the organization to be " non-partisan, non-political, and non-sectarian." The annual fee was made $2.00 for each Club of 100 members with $1.00 additional for each additional 100 members or fraction thereof. A Resolution received from the Moncton Club in favour of the more national celebration of Dominion Day was approved. A proposal to contribute toward the erection of a monument to General Wolfe at Greenwich was not accepted for reasons presented by several Delegates—that the Association should not be used for collecting money and that this suggested action would antagonize the French-Canadians. Mayor W. Sanford Evans of Winnipeg, who had been instrumental in aiding the formation of the Canadian Clubs at Hamilton, Toronto and Winnipeg, was elected President with Mrs. R. Wilson-Reford of Montreal as Vice-President while the appointment of a Secretary-Treasurer was left to the Executive. The following Provincial Vice-Presidents were appointed:

Ontario	Rhys. D. Fairbairn	Toronto.
Quebec	E. F. Surveyor, K.C.	Montreal.
Saskatchewan	William Trant	Regina.
Alberta	C. W. Rowley	Calgary.
Manitoba	George A. Hunt	Winnipeg.
British Columbia	J. N. Ellis	Vancouver.
New Brunswick	R. A. Borden, K.C.	Moncton.
Nova Scotia	M. Cummings, PH.D.	Truro.

Woman's Work and Public Policy in Canada

Canada has no organized policy on the part of its women; perhaps none is needed. There is no such Association as the Women's Industrial Council of London, England, to look after the whole range of women's trades, business and labour, or to publish elaborate documents of a comparative and statistical character; there is no suffragette agitation though there is a suffrage movement of limited extent. In the British elections of 1910 women were exceedingly prominent in the demand for a vote as they were, also, in the electoral conflict in Australia—where they had and freely exercised, as in New Zealand, the right to vote. Active movements in the United States were underway and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, the New York leader of the cause, described Suffrage as inevitable while the Reverend Anna Shaw declared bachelors to be barbarians, and marriage the only civilizing influence!

In Britain the suffrage movement developed a conciliation and compromise measure, under the Chairmanship of Lord Lytton, to which Parliament gave a second reading by 299 to 190 on July 13—with Mr. Asquith in opposition and Mr. Balfour in favour of Woman Suffrage. On the 23rd a huge demonstration of women was held in London and at the same time a strong National League was formed to oppose the movement with the Earl of Cromer as its chief exponent. Lord Curzon drew up for this organization a list of 15 reasons against Woman Suffrage of which the chief were that women did not want it, that it would create domestic discord if granted and take women out of their proper sphere; that women did not have the temperament or training to qualify them for its exercise and would not use the privilege if it were given; that the female factor in a British Government would weaken its influence in Imperial affairs, in Indian administration and in Foreign relations; that respect was woman's chief protection and this she would largely forfeit in the political arena; that intellectual emancipation was proceeding without it.

In Canada there were only echoes of these struggles although a few Women's organizations did declare in favour of the Suffrage as, for instance, the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Manitoba at Carman on May 4, and the National Council of Women meeting at Halifax on July 5—by 71 votes to 51. The Toronto *Globe* in February and March threw its columns open to letters on this subject and quite a number of women responded. Both sides were well presented but the majority were favourable—pretty much on the line of women's difficulties and problems being

of a special nature which required Legislative action based upon woman's own growing experience of life and business. Meantime, Canadian women were coming, individually, to the front. In August Miss Helen MacMurchy, M.D., of Toronto, was the first woman to be appointed to the Permanent International Committee of the Congress of Hygiene at Paris. On Sept. 8, Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, who had early in the year retired from her long-held post of Secretary to the Woman's National Council of Canada and been appointed by the Dominion Government to take up Annuity work, was given the Hon. degree of D. C. L. by King's College, Windsor—the first time in Canada that such a degree had been conferred on a woman. Similarly in the University of Toronto elections for its Senate three women were for the first time chosen on Sept. 8th—Winifred W. Leisenring, B.A., Margery Curlette, B.A., and Augusta Stowe-Gullen of Toronto.

In the Ontario Legislature on Mch. 19th a militant suffragette who turned out to be Miss Olivia Smith, an Englishwoman, startled the House by rising in the Gallery, as the Lieut.-Governor was closing the Session, and making these remarks before she could be interrupted or removed: "There is one thing you have forgotten in your deliberations and that is justice to women. I hope that at your future meetings you will give more attention to the cause of women. That is all I have to say." She escaped from the scene before anything was done and the matter then dropped. Another Englishwoman, Miss Millar, addressed the Woman's Canadian Club at Victoria on Oct. 15th and made a strong appeal for the Suffrage. In the Toronto *Globe* of Oct. 31st and Nov. 1st and 5th appeared a series of articles on the Ottawa Civil Service openings for women which afforded food for thought as to the difference between men and women in business aptitudes and opportunities. In Victoria, B.C., on Dec. 14th, a Political Equality League was formed with 60 enrolled members and Mrs. Gordon Grant as President. On May 18th the New Brunswick Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance declared itself in favour of Woman Suffrage.

Amongst Women's organizations connected with religion, morals and social or business life there was much and increasing activity during 1910. The various Provincial Councils of Women, the Woman's Missionary Societies in connection with the various Churches, the Women's Canadian Clubs at Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, St. John, Quebec, Halifax, Victoria and other places, the Woman's Christian Temperance Unions throughout Canada, and the Young Women's Christian Associations, the Victorian Order of Nurses and the Women's Institutes of Ontario, covered a wide range in their work and ideals. The annual meeting of the National Council of Women at Halifax on July 4-5 resulted in vigorous Resolutions. One protested against the harmful character of many theatres and moving picture shows; another

proposed a Standing Committee on Employment for Women; the Report of the Committee on the White Slave traffic gave some terrible details of this business and attention was called to the necessity for greater care of feeble-minded women and children; the Dominion Government was asked to appoint a woman on the Royal Commission on Technical Education. In the discussion on Woman Suffrage Lady Taylor said that many men's votes were bought for a dollar and, if so, their wives' votes could be had for 50 cents; Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, in retiring after 17 years' service as Hon. Secretary, was presented with a purse of $300; Resolutions were also passed in favour of Provincial lists of books suitable for supplementary reading in the various School grades and asking the Ontario Government to provide for better enforcement of the Curfew Bell regulations. The Hamilton Local Council of this body, on May 4, protested against any Woman Suffrage policy. In Ontario the Women's Institutes, with their 16,000 members and 600 branches, held their 9th annual Convention on Nov. 16-17 and heard many subjects discussed including garden-work around the home, medical inspection of school children, the danger of the house-fly, and the value of Travelling Libraries. The following were some of the chief Women's organizations in Canada with their Presidents:

Organization.	President.	Headquarters.
Women's Christian Temperance Union, Canada	Mrs. S. R. Wright	London ..... Ont.
Women's Christian Temperance Union, Ontario	Mrs. M. R. Thornley	London ..... Ont.
Women's Christian Temperance Union, Quebec	Mrs. J. G. Sanderson	Danville ..... P.Q.
Women's Christian Temperance Union, New Brunswick	Mrs. J. G. Gray	Fairville .... N.B.
Women's Christian Temperance Union, Nova Scotia	Mrs. Frank Powers	Lunenburg ... N.S.
Women's Christian Temperance Union, Manitoba	Mrs. E. Chisholm	Winnipeg .... Man.
Women's Christian Temperance Union, Alberta and Saskatchewan	Mrs. L. C. McKinney	Claresholm .. Alta.
Women's Christian Temperance Union, British Columbia	Mrs. C. Spofford	Victoria ..... B.C.
Woman's Canadian Historical Society	Mrs. Forsyth-Grant	Toronto ..... Ont.
Maritime Women's Missionary Association	Mrs. J. D. Chipman	St. Stephen... N.B.
General Board: Methodist Women's Missionary Society	Mrs. W. E. Ross	Hamilton .... Ont.
Methodist Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Mrs. T. G. Williams	Montreal .... P.Q.
Woman's Congregational Board of Missions	Mrs. C. E. MacMichael	St. John..... N.B.
Canadian Household Economic Association	Mrs. L. A. Gurnett	Toronto ..... Ont.
Alexandra Club	Mrs. H. Croft	Victoria ..... B.C.
National Council of Women for Canada	Lady Edgar	Toronto ..... Ont.
Victorian Order of Nurses (Canada)	Dr. T. G. Roddick	Montreal .... P.Q.
British Columbia Women's Missionary Society	Mrs. J. F. Bitts	Vancouver ... B.C.
Winnipeg Women's Press Club	Mrs. R. C. Osborne	Winnipeg .... Man.
Canadian Women's Press Club	Marjorie MacMurchy	Toronto ..... Ont.
Toronto Women's Press Club	Mrs. C. H. J. Snider	Toronto ..... Ont.
Canadian Suffrage Association	Dr. Augusta Stowe-Gullen	Toronto ..... Ont.
Manitoba Methodist Women's Missionary Society	Mrs. G. M. Jackson	Winnipeg .... Man.
Women's Foreign (Baptist) Missionary Union	Mrs. D. Hutchinson	St. John ..... N.B.

The Socialist Movement in Canada

If Socialism means the principle and practice of Public ownership of public utilities then it bulked largely in Canadian thought during the year and has been dealt with under Provincial and Municipal headings. If it is understood as involving Marxian principles or as meaning political anarchy after certain European types then it was only in a condition of incipient propaganda. Socialist speakers, however, rarely indulge in definition and the Rev. J. Stitt Wilson of California in addressing Ottawa audiences early in January was no exception to the rule. He cited the Post Office and Public Schools as good examples of Socialistic work and then declared that the policy itself would never be brought about by the press, the pulpit or the men with full pockets. "It was for the workers alone to emancipate themselves." He described Socialism as creating family life and capitalism as destroying it. In Montreal on Feb. 27 the blood-red flag of Socialism figured at a big meeting addressed by a man named Wayman who used the Bible as the basis of his arguments and described class distinctions as the curse of ancient and modern life. "Show me the means whereby I live," he cried, "and I will show you the man that owns me." Representatives of various Labour organizations also spoke and freely denounced capitalists and employers.

On May 1 there was the usual demonstration in Montreal—chiefly of Russian, Jewish and other Foreign nationalities. The open-air meeting included some 2,000 people who listened to fiery speeches in French, English, and Yiddish. In Winnipeg, May Day was celebrated by a parade of 4,000 people and addresses given in the open air, and at an evening mass meeting, by local Labour leaders and others which breathed defiance of the "capitalistic class." At Springhill, N.S., on Aug. 11, hundreds of red flags floated in the town, as a result of the striking United Mine Workers of America celebrating their 52nd week of idleness and futile strike. An incident of the year in Toronto was the retirement of James Simpson from the local Socialist body on account of his membership of the Royal Commission on Technical Education; there was also in November a secession of the radical or "revolutionary" wing of the Toronto Socialists, under Moses Baritz, from the main body; earlier in the year a Social Democrat Party had been founded in Toronto on the lines of German and British Socialism with a view to working with Labour organizations. On Nov. 27th Gustave Prager, Germany, addressed an audience in the Labour Temple, Toronto, and said: "The unrest in the world is caused by the robbery of the working classes by the capitalist class. The remedy is to stop the robbery and to give the toilers a fair share of the wealth they produce. The Churches have no live message for the workers to-day; all sects alike cater only to the wealthy; the poor and needy are not wanted. Instead of trying to uplift those who have fallen by the wayside, or who are distressed, they shun them." Another meeting on the same

date heard Moses Baritz on "Why a Socialist cannot be a Christian!" He claimed that "the incoming of Socialism means the utter obliteration of Christianity."

At Victoria, B.C., on Nov. 21, E. T. Kingsley, of Vancouver, took the opposite view and maintained that Christianity and Socialism were identical. After an exposition of the control of production by the capitalist class Mr. Kingsley urged the organization of working men to get the functions and machinery of government into their own hands. "The machinery of production would then be transformed into the collective property of all. All would then take their part in the production and would have the right to consume to the full value of their production, and modern wage slavery would become as extinct as the earlier forms of chattel slavery and serfdom." A large audience in the same city was addressed on Dec. 10 by J. H. Hathornthwaite, M.L.A. The following was his summing up of the situation: "During the process of the evolution of human society there have been classes and class antagonisms, but capitalist production has eliminated them till we find that to-day there are only the capitalist class holding the means of wealth production and the slave class—the modern proletariat—owning nothing but their labour power which they are forced to sell to the other class for a mere subsistence which they call wages."

In St. John, N.B., a Socialist meeting heard J. W. Eastwood (Aug. 21) state that local workers only averaged $8.00 a week in wages and that in New York schools 1 child out of 13 had no breakfast. In the same city, on Sept. 4th, another gathering heard an American statistican (Lucien Sainal) quoted as saying that in the United States the plutocratic class numbered 250,251 or 9 per cent. of the population and possessed $67,000,000,000 or 70 per cent. of the total wealth; that the middle class numbered 8,429,845 or 29 per cent. of the population and possessed $24,000,000,000 or 25 per cent. of the wealth; that the proletarian class embraced 70 per cent. of the population and owned 4 per cent. of the wealth.

Labour Organizations and Policy during 1910

During this year the new Labour organizations in Canada numbered 171 but the net gain over 1909 was only 6 as 165 Unions were dissolved. The number of trade disputes in 1910 was 81 as against 68 in 1909; the workmen involved numbered 19,543 as against 17,880; the loss of time in working days was 677,534 as compared with 842,275. Most of the disputes were small and only 24 involved employees exceeding 200 while only 4 were over 2,000. Mining, Metal-working and Clothing were the industries most affected while 39 disputes were settled by negotiation, in 12 work was resumed on employers' terms, 5 were disposed of by Conciliation Boards and 4 by arbitration. Official figures stated that 28 were settled in favour of employers, 22 in favour of employees, and 15 by compromise. There was no sensational or national strike during the year.

The trouble at Springhill, N.S., amongst the miners belonging to the United Mine Workers of America, which began on Aug. 10, 1909, lasted all through 1910 and the miners refused to return to work despite the surrender of their brothers in Cape Breton, the fact that 700 had to leave in order to get employment elsewhere, and that the town was in a deplorable condition with the industry only worked to a slight extent. The transfer of ownership to the Dominion Steel Corporation in November seemed to have no effect. The chief trouble of this character was the dispute between the train and yard employees of the Grand Trunk Railway, and the management, over proposed new rates of wages and working rules. The strike was settled on Aug. 2nd, after the intervention of the Ministers of Labour and Defence. About 4,800 men were thrown out of employment for a week and the loss in earnings to the Railway Company was estimated at $1,000,000. The proceedings under the Industrial Disputes (Lemieux) Act during 1910 were as follows:

Company.	Place.	Employees Affected.	Board of Conciliation.	Result.
Alberta Coal Mining Co. and Employees	Cardiff	60	J. O. Hannah Clement Stubbs R. G. Duggan	Unanimous Report.
British Columbia Copper Company and Employees.	Greenwood	225	Edward Cronyn John McInnis Judge Wilson	Majority and Minority Report.
Grand Trunk Railway Telegraphers and Station Agents	Montreal	760	Wallace Nesbitt, K.C. W. T. J. Lee J. E. Atkinson	Unanimous Report—Mr. Nesbitt dissenting on 2 points.
Shipping Federation and Longshoremen	Montreal	1,800	William Lyall Gustave Francq Mr. Justice Fortin	Unanimous Report.
Canadian-American Coal Company and Employees.	Frank, Alta.		C. McLeod Clement Stubbs I. S. G. Van Wart	Settlement without Report.
C. P. R. Company and Telegraph Employees	Montreal	600	J. E. Duval F. H. McGuigan D. Campbell	Unanimous Report.
G. T. R. Company and Brassworkers	Montreal	24	A. G. B. Claxton C. Rodier William Aird	Majority and Minority Report.
Toronto Street Railway Co. and Employees	Toronto	1,300	Judge J. A. Barron J. P. Mullarkey J. G. O'Donoghue	Unanimous Report.
C. P. R. Company and Employees	Railway Lines.	4,000	F. H. McGuigan W. T. J. Lee Judge D. McGibbon	Agreement.
Shipping Companies and Ship Liners	Montreal		W. D. Lighthall, K.C. George Poliquin J. H. Lauer	Majority and Minority Report.
British Columbia Electric Railway and Linemen	Vancouver		A. E. Beck J. H. McVety	Settled by two members.
C. P. R. Company: Trainmen and Yardsmen	Railway Lines.	4,360	J. E. Atkinson W. Nesbitt, K.C. J. G. O'Donoghue	Majority and Minority Report.
G. T. R. Company: Trainmen and Yardsmen	Railway Lines.	3,017	W. Nesbitt, K.C. J. G. O'Donoghue	Majority and Minority Report.
Toronto, Hamilton and Bruce Co.: Trainmen and Yardsmen	Railway Lines.	101	F. H. McGuigan J. G. O'Donoghue	Settled without Report.

Company.	Place.	Employees Affected.	Board of Conciliation.	Result.
Dominion Atlantic Railway and Employees	Kentville, N.S.	29	A. E. Mosher McC. Grant Hon. J. N. Armstrong	Unanimous Report.
G. T. P. Company Telegraph and Station Employees	Railway Lines.	75	W. T. Lee Judge McGibbon Donald Ross	Majority and Minority Report.
Winnipeg Electric Railway and Employees	Winnipeg	600	Rev. C. W. Gordon W. J. Christie J. G. O'Donoghue	Unanimous Report.
Canadian Northern Railway: Plumbers and Steamfitters	Winnipeg	400	D. H. Cooper P. C. Locke W. E. Macara	Unanimous Report.
C. P. R. Steamship Co. and Deck-hands	Vancouver		G. E. McCrossan J. H. McVety Judge McInnes	Unanimous Report.
Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. and Employees	Fernie		W. S. Lane Clement Stubbs I. S. G. Van Wart	Unsettled in 1910.
Winnipeg Electric Railway Company and Employees	Winnipeg		William Robinson L. L. Peltier W. J. Christie	Majority and Minority Report.

During the year there was a continuation of the upward trend in wages which began in 1909. The wages of farm-hands and general workmen were on a high level, the changes in lumbering, mining and the building trades were in an upward direction; many industrial concerns, and some printing establishments, gave increases; the tendency on railways was also upward. So was the cost of living. Labour on farms and railways was in constant demand. In Parliament the measures respecting Labour included the Combines Investigation Bill which passed in due course, the Act respecting Hours of Labour on Public Works which did not pass; Senator Belcourt's Bill to prevent alien workmen or agents from promoting Labour combinations in Canada which was discussed and withdrawn; the Minister of Labour's Bill granting compensation of $20 per day for members of Boards of Conciliation, while engaged in an investigation, which passed in due course; Mr. Lloyd Harris' measure respecting Co-operation which was defeated in Committee; Mr. F. D. Monk's measure respecting Co-operative Credit Societies which failed to pass.

The 4th annual Convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada met at Fort William and Port Arthur on Sept. 12-17 being held for three days in one place and three in the other. William Glockling of Toronto presided and there were 158 delegates entitled to seats. One fraternal delegate was present from the American Federation of Labour. The Executive Committee reported the opinion that the Electorate should have been allowed to vote on the Navy question; declared in favour of continued efforts to promote International peace; claimed that Immigration Societies and Employers in Great Britain and Canada were systematically evading the law; quoted a new clause in the Immigration Act which allowed the Governor-in-Council to prohibit the

landing in Canada of immigrants of "any specified class, occupation or character" and urged that advantage be taken of this to prevent the influx of strike-breakers; suggested that when Trades and Labour Councils were chartered by the Congress they should not be required or requested to take out charters from the American Federation of Labour; urged the formation of Provincial federations similar to the State organizations in the United States; disapproved of the efforts from England to establish Labour Exchanges in Canada.

The British Columbia report announced the formation of a Provincial Federation of Labour and the amalgamation of the United Mine Workers in that Province with the Western Federation of Labour while the Manitoba report stated that the Plumber's Union had dissolved as a result of damages awarded in a picketing case. Most of the Provincial bodies reported varied requests to their respective Governments. Addresses were given by J. J. Manning for the American Federation, Rev. Dr. J. G. Shearer for the Moral and Social Reform Association and Rev. T. Albert Moore for the Lord's Day Alliance. William Glockling of Toronto was re-elected President, Gustave Francq of Montreal Vice-President and P. M. Draper Secretary-Treasurer. The Provincial Vice-Presidents chosen were as follows: British Columbia, J. C. Watters, Victoria; Alberta, W. Symons, Lethbridge; Manitoba, R. S. Ward, Winnipeg; Saskatchewan, J. Sommerville, Moose Jaw; Ontario, W. Lodge, Ottawa; Quebec, Fred. Robert, Montreal; Nova Scotia, John T. Joy, Halifax. About 70 Resolutions were presented of which the chief ones passed may be summarized as follows:

1. Asking legislation to compel employers advertising for work-people during a strike or lock-out to define the condition clearly; protesting against the removal of the $25 restriction on immigrants; opposing Empire Labour Exchanges until after Provincial and Dominion ones had been organized; demanding the total restriction of Asiatic immigration.

2. Reiterating the demand for Federal legislation putting an 8-hour day law on the statute books; opposing a Compulsory arbitration law; urging the passage of a law raising the age of children eligible for employment to 16 years.

3. Suggesting a law making the weekly payment of wages in cash compulsory.

4. Opposing war, asking for an International Peace Conference and urging workmen everywhere to co-operate to this end.

5. Approving the proposed Co-operative legislation at Ottawa; asking the prohibition of a 24-hour work-day in any occupation and three shifts of 8 hours each as the only legal substitute; urging a measure making wages the first claim in cases of assignment; demanding a law as to inspection of locomotive steam boilers; approving the proposed Ontario law permitting municipalities to tax improvement values at a lower rate than land values; urging Federal legislation to abolish the calling out of the militia in any Labour dispute.

6. Asking for legislation compelling street cars to be equipped with air-brakes and modern appliances; suggesting legislation requiring that in cases of serious accident labour should cease and a neutral person take immediate evidence; urging Federal or Provincial legislation to provide

annuities for widows who are old or blind and for workers totally disabled; asking for the United States law prohibiting continuous railway labour for more than 16 hours.

7. Protesting against "the cursed system" under which employers use injunctions during strike periods; opposing municipal bonuses of any kind to industries; denouncing "the past or personal record system" of many railways and industrial concerns; urging the abolition of all property qualification for public office.

8. Supporting the nationalization of the Fort William and Port Arthur harbours; expressing sympathy with the United Mine Workers in their strike at Springhill, N.S.; declaring that "as capitalists of the world create all wars this Congress insist upon their doing their own fighting"; protesting against the holding of military reviews or inspections on Labour Day and denouncing such "displays of militarism."

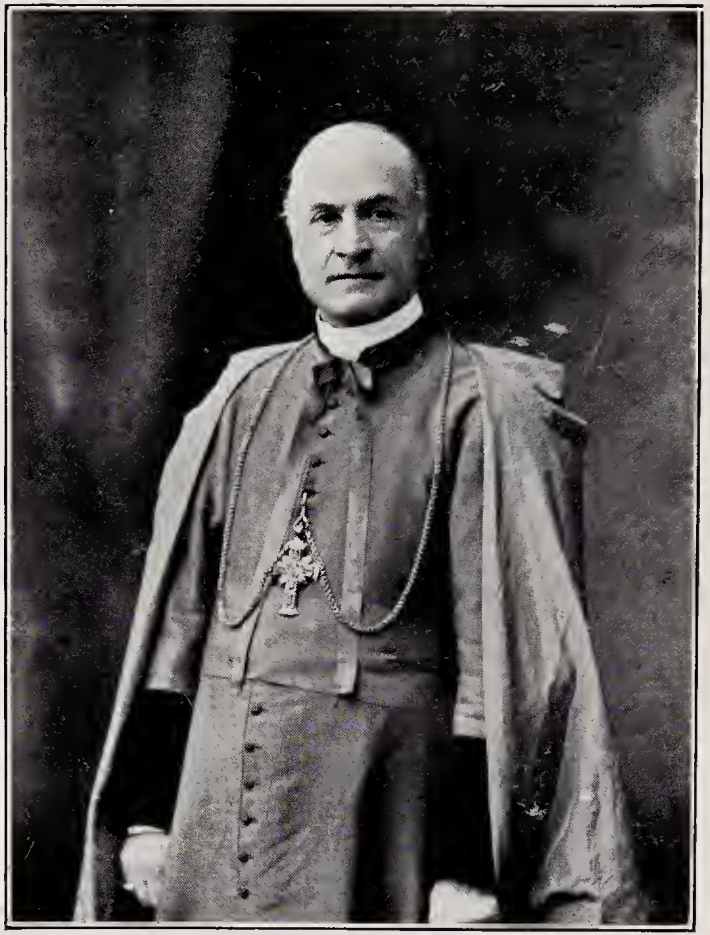
9. Asking Dominion and Provincial Legislatures and School Boards to provide money and scholarships out of the public funds to enable the "child of the toiler" to obtain a university education.

The Canadian Federation of Labour met in its 2nd annual Convention at Montreal on Sept. 13-16 with J. W. Patterson, President, in the chair. The delegates numbered 62, representing 32 organizations and about 30,000 men. Resolutions were passed suggesting (1) that agents be sent to the West to see if organizing the Western Coal miners in a Canadian union was possible; (2) that a statement of Labour principles and conditions in Canada be sent to the British Labour Executive; (3) that the Federal Government should establish a Testing station at Ottawa to control the manufacture of Explosives in Canada; (4) that the Federal Government be asked to pass a law similar to the British law under which Trade Unions could be incorporated; (5) that the Industrial Disputes Act should be more generally enforced and that the discussion of compulsory arbitration is not opportune; (6) that the Co-operative Bill at Ottawa be endorsed, a representative of Quebec organized Labour be appointed on the Technical School Board, the Ottawa Eight-hour Day Bill be endorsed, the work of the Children's Aid Society in Montreal against the Cocaine evil be approved. J. G. Tapp of Montreal was elected President, J. B. St. Laurent of Quebec Vice-President, and J. A. Mercier Secretary-Treasurer. Mr. Tapp was also appointed Chief Organizer and S. B. McNeil of Sydney, N.S., J. W. Patterson of Ottawa and Delphis Verden of Montreal were elected to the Executive.

The Provincial Workmen's Association of Nova Scotia—now in affiliation with the Canadian Federation of Labour—met at Halifax early in September with 60 delegates present representing a membership of 5,000. Resolutions were passed asking the Provincial Government to inaugurate a nine-hour day and to increase its contribution to the Miners Relief Fund as the Miners and the Dominion Coal Company had done, and supporting the establishment of a Testing-station for Explosives at Ottawa. S. B. McNeil of Sydney was re-elected Grand Master and John Moffatt Grand Secretary. Other Labour incidents of the year included the establishment of a Pension Fund for employees on the Michigan

MR. WILLIAM HORSLEY ROWLEY.

President, The E. B. Eddy Company, Hull, P.Q.
Elected President of the Canadian Manufacturers Association in 1910.



THE MOST REV. DR. CHARLES HUGH GAUTHIER.

Archbishop of Kingston. Appointed in 1910 Archbishop of Ottawa.

Central Railway which, in part, ran through Canada; the annual Report of the People's Bank of Lèvis—a co-operative institution supported by the Archbishop of Quebec and other dignitaries—which showed loans of $110,404 made without a single loss in 1909 and the statement that 15 similar associations had been formed in the Province during 1909; the Report of a Provincial Commission in Nova Scotia on the hours of labour question and of a Manitoba Commission on Workmen's compensation; the decision of the City Council of Montreal to include a Fair-wages clause in its future contracts; the 8th annual Convention of the Labour Education Association of Ontario at Brantford on May 24 with 78 delegates present, various Resolutions passed as to voting rights and methods and the election of O. H. Zimmer, Berlin, as President; the appointment in Montreal of a Permanent Board of Conciliation to adjust all matters in dispute between the Shipping Companies and Longshoremen with Farquhar Robertson, J. H. Lauer and G. R. Brunet as Members; the appointment of Commissions on Technical Education by the Governments of Canada and Manitoba.

During the year the strike of the United Mine Workers of America against the Dominion Coal Company collapsed and the men returned to work at Sydney unconditionally on Apl. 28th although on Jan. 31 the International President, T. F. Lewis of Indianapolis, had pledged the continued support of the United States body. President J. H. Plummer of the Company, however, absolutely refused any recognition of the Union and prepared to import labour from Belgium and other countries. Then came the end after the Labour organization had expended a million dollars in maintaining the struggle. The Springhill Miners remained out during the year and continued to receive international support. This Labour connection with the United States received continued support from the Trades and Labour Convention and vigorous opposition from the Canadian Federation; it was defended by Prof. A. Magill of Halifax in several speeches and in sundry attacks upon capital and great industrial bodies; it was denounced by Peter Lyall of Montreal who, in a Winnipeg interview on Aug. 25, said that "in affiliation with the American Federation of Labour the Canadian workingman was wholly under the thumb of the American management" and that the latter had been at the bottom of most Canadian Labour troubles. In Montreal a long fight between the Builders Exchange and the local bricklayers and masons was based on this issue. On the other hand the proposed Winnipeg Electric Railway strike was averted by the International body as was a mining strike at Greenwood, B.C. At the annual Convention of the American Federation of Labour in St. Louis on Nov. 14 the Canadian delegates, after a strenuous debate, carried a Resolution declaring the Canadian Trades and Labour

Council supreme in the chartering of its own councils with permission to those bodies, however, to afterwards affiliate with the United States organization if they wished.

The Orange Order and Political Issues

During 1910 there was much activity in this Order and a good deal of protest against the alleged extension of French-Canadian and Roman Catholic influences in Canada. Some space may be given to these opinions as illustrating one extreme of thought in the Dominion—in an organization claimed by Colonel Sam Hughes, M.P., before the Royal Black Chapter meeting at Ottawa in March, to have 400,000 members! At Kamloops, on Feb. 18th, the British Columbia Grand Lodge adopted what it called a Protestant Platform which included the following clauses: (1) entire separation of Church and State; (2) a non-sectarian Public School; (3) resistance to any further special privileges to any section of population in the Dominion, either on account of race or religion, and a gradual elimination of any special privileges which they now possess; (4) the English language as the only official language in Canada and the compulsory teaching of the English language in all its schools; (5) public inspection of all institutions under control of any religious denomination which receives aid in any way from the public treasury, either by direct grant or rebate of taxes; (6) full recognition in every Province of the Dominion of marriages performed by a qualified clergyman of any religious denomination, or any other person vested by the law with that power.

In Montreal on Mch. 9th the Provincial Grand Lodge of Quebec strongly opposed the Civic grant of $5,000 toward the expenses of the Eucharistic Congress. At the St. Catharines meeting of the Ontario West Grand Lodge on Mch. 9th bi-lingualism in the schools was the chief issue and the Grand Master, E. T. Essery, was uncompromising in his utterance: "The object of the French-Canadians in Ontario is to put their language upon an equality with English in the Public Schools of this Province. It is the first step in a campaign which aims at driving the English-speaking electors out of the Eastern counties of Ontario. Official permission to use French in these schools would result in English being neglected and ignored. It would be impossible under these conditions for English-speaking people to give their children an education and they would be compelled to remove to other parts of the Dominion." Colonel A. E. Belcher, Grand Master of the Royal Black Knights, was even more emphatic as to this condition: "French to the east of us, French to the north of us, French to the south of us; they went to the French-Canadian Congress at Ottawa from northern Ontario, Russell, Prescott, Stormont, old Scotch and Protestant Glengarry, Kent, Essex and Ottawa. They now send five French-Canadians to the Legislature and claim that they hold the balance of power in 32 constituencies." At its Win-

nipeg meeting, on Mch. 8th, the Grand Lodge of Manitoba passed a series of Resolutions in favour of:

1. The absolute separation of Church and State.
2. A non-sectarian national school system which shall be the only system to receive financial aid from the public treasury.
3. Equal rights to all and special privileges to none, irrespective of creed or colour, and a gradual withdrawing, wherever possible, of any special privileges heretofore granted.
4. The English language to be the only official language taught in our schools or officially recognized in our Courts or Legislatures.
5. Compulsory education of all children under the age of 14 and over 6 years.
6. Public inspection of all religious, educational and charitable institutions incorporated under the laws of Canada or any of the Provinces or receiving grants from the public treasury.
7. Full recognition in every Province of the Dominion of marriages performed by any qualified clergyman of any religious denomination or any other person vested by the law with that power, and the penalizing of any wilful interference with marriage because of religious differences.

The Ottawa meeting of the Grand Lodge of Ontario East evolved a fiery utterance from Grand Master James Berney of Kingston in connection with the bi-lingual school question:* "Is it possible that Quebec and the Hierarchy of the Church of Rome will be permitted to rule and dominate this country? Has it come to pass that the Church of Rome has become so powerful and of such influence in the affairs of this country that her Hierarchy and votaries can go to our legislators, Provincial and Federal, and demand and obtain special recognition denied to citizens of other creeds? Why have not the German Protestants as good a right to bi-lingual schools as French Romanists?" Equally pronounced was his denunciation of the Eucharistic Congress. At a mass-meeting in Toronto on July 12th a rather curious Resolution was passed as follows: "That every child should receive at the public expense, where necessary, a liberal education in the English language and in accordance with precepts of the Holy Bible, which should be daily taught in every school." At the Brockville demonstration on the 12th H. C. Hocken of the *Orange Sentinel* delivered an address which illustrated the Orange attitude and the strenuous policy of his own paper:

In every direction we see the clerical enemy approaching. From their entrenchments in Quebec, with vast financial resources and a docile and obedient electorate, they train their guns upon the national Parliament and attack the liberties of every Province. The outposts of this clerical army, whose headquarters is Quebec, are found in every Province in Confederation. The clerical party everywhere is solidly organized, well-officered and obedient to the commands of their priestly leaders. The aim from which they never swerve is to bring Canada into subjection to the Roman Pontiff. Whatever contributes to that end is advanced with the whole power of the Hierarchy. We see their influence in public affairs illustrated by the adoption of educational clauses in the Autonomy Bills

* See also, Political Affairs in Ontario.

creating the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. We see the Quebec army at work in an endeavour to force the French language into the public schools of the various Provinces. We see the Federal service swarming with French-Canadian employees to the exclusion of English-speaking citizens. In every Province there is the same determined effort to control the education of the rising generation. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where separate schools are prohibited by law, they are conducted by subterfuge.

He urged political action by the Orange Order and an active propaganda of its principles. Meantime the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge for British North America at Brantford had been rather slimly attended. In his annual address Dr. T. S. Sproule, M.P., Grand Master, was explicit in denouncing any change in the Accession Declaration: "Until the Pope cancels the oaths taken by the Jesuits he has no right to ask for a change in the oath of the Sovereign of Britain. The Jesuit Bishops are made to swear that they believe the Pope has the right to depose Kings and Governments. While this claim exists it is necessary that all who admit it shall be excluded from ascending the throne of the British Empire." Other subjects than those of a sectarian nature were dealt with at these Conventions. Direct contribution to the British Navy was urged at a number of meetings; unswerving fidelity to British connection was always expressed; the Ontario West Grand Lodge protested earnestly against the prevalence of gambling. The following were the heads of the chief Orange Organizations elected or re-elected in 1910:

Grand Lodge.	Grand Master.	Headquarters.
British America	Dr. T. S. Sproule, M.P.	Markdale.
Ontario West	Harry Lovelock	Toronto.
Ontario East	James Berney	Kingston.
Quebec	David Hadden	Montreal.
Manitoba	T. J. Noble	Winnipeg.
New Brunswick	Rev. A. A. Ridout	Fredericton.
Nova Scotia	George White	New Glasgow.
Saskatchewan	Dr. D. D. Ellis	Fleming.
Alberta	W. G. Niblock	Medicine Hat.
Prince Edward Island	Rev. Daniel McLean	Charlottetown.
British Columbia	Rev. R. J. McIntyre	Summerland.
Loyal Orange Young Briton Association	J. H. Kidd	Burritt's Rapids.
Ladies Orange Benevolent Association	Mary Cullum	Toronto.
Protestant Association of Prentice Boys	Harry Sellen	St. John.
Loyal True Blue Association	J. I. Hartt	Orillia.
Loyal True Blue Association of British Columbia	J. E. Vick	Victoria.

Grand Black Chapter.	Grand Master.	Headquarters.
British America	Thomas Gilday	Montreal.
Ontario West	Lt.-Col. A. E. Belcher	Southampton.
Eastern Ontario	Sandy Grant	Tweed.
British Columbia	W. H. Dunmore	Vancouver.
Manitoba	Robinson Morris	Winnipeg.

The Royal Commission on Technical Education

Mr. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labour, showed in 1909 great interest in this question of Technical Education and made some successful efforts to obtain Provincial endorsation—as Education comes under Provincial jurisdiction in Canada—for a Federal inquiry into the subject. As a result he was able to read to the House of Commons on Feb. 7, 1910, a correspondence which commenced with his own statement of Dec. 13, 1909, that the Government was considering the advisability of appointing a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the subject, that Provincial approval and co-operation were felt to be necessary, and that it would be well to know whether any question of jurisdiction would be raised. The Premiers of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia expressed approval of the proposal; the Premier of Manitoba did not commit himself except in approving the general idea of better industrial training; the Premier of Quebec emphasized the fact of technical as well as all other education lying within Provincial jurisdiction but saw no objection to the appointment of the Commission; the Premier of Ontario stated that so long as the Commission was confined to gathering information he would approve of its appointment.

In the Commons on Dec. 6, 1909, Mr. Hugh Guthrie (Lib.) urged the appointment of such a Commission and stated that in Nova Scotia there were now 21 Technical schools, and in Prince Edward Island a system of manual training; in New Brunswick a Department of Forestry in connection with the University; in Quebec a Technical Institute at Montreal, 11 schools of arts and manufactures, and Technical departments in the Universities of McGill and Laval; in Ontario a system of Technical instruction and manual training, a School of Practical Science and Department of Forestry in the University of Toronto, and a School of Mines at Kingston; in Manitoba Technical schools or evening classes for artisans at Winnipeg. Speaking before the Ontario Club, Toronto, on Mch. 31, the Minister of Labour announced that the Government had decided to appoint a Commission, that a liberal appropriation would be made for the purpose, and that five of the best men in Canada would be appointed.

The Commission will not be limited in the scope or character of its work. It will not be content with observations and investigations at two or three centres. It will be asked to travel from one end of Canada to the other; to do its work thoroughly; to perform its mission in the fullest sense of the word. It will meet the employers, the Boards of Trade, the workingmen. It will study their needs and seek to understand them. It will look for possible opportunities to better industrial conditions. And when it has completed all this its task will not be done. The Government proposes to give the Commission the right to travel the United States and Germany and France and Britain and other European countries if necessary, to see and to study industrial processes and industrial equipment.

On June 2nd, at Berlin, the Minister stated that the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education had been constituted with the following members: James W. Robertson, C.M.G., LL.D., of Montreal (Chairman); Hon. J. N. Armstrong, M.L.C., of North Sydney, N.S.; George Bryce, LL.D., F.R.S.C., of Winnipeg; M. Gaspard DeSerres of Montreal; Gilbert M. Murray, B.A., of Toronto; David Forsyth, M.A., of Berlin, Ont.; and James Simpson of Toronto. Mr. Thomas Bengough of Toronto was to be Secretary and stenographer and the objects were officially gazetted on June 1st as follows: "To inquire into and report upon the needs and present equipment of the Dominion of Canada respecting industrial training and technical education and into the systems and methods of technical instruction obtaining in other countries." Of the members it may be said that Dr. Robertson was, perhaps, the best equipped man in the Dominion along these lines; Mr. Murray was Secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, and a close student of economic matters; Mr. Simpson was a clever Toronto journalist and a Socialist in his opinions; Dr. Bryce was an historian and authority upon Western conditions. The Commission began work promptly and in July visited Lunenburg, Liverpool, Yarmouth, Digby, Middleton, Kentville, Wolfville, Windsor and Truro in Nova Scotia; in August it visited Sydney, New Glasgow and Pictou in Nova Scotia, Charlottetown and Summerside in Prince Edward Island, Amherst, N.S., and Shediac, Moncton, Sussex, St. John, Fredericton and Woodstock in New Brunswick.

During September, Quebec, Three Rivers, Sorel, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Montreal, Valleyfield, and Hull, in Quebec, were visited; during October, Ottawa, Smith's Falls, Cornwall, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Peterborough, Toronto, Barrie, Orillia, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Niagara Falls, Brantford, and Paris were in the itinerary; during November Galt, Berlin, Waterloo, Guelph, Stratford, Woodstock, London, St. Thomas, Chatham, Windsor and Walkerville were visited. In November the Commission went to the West *via* Sault Ste. Marie and up to the close of the year sittings were held at Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie and Brandon in Manitoba; Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert in Saskatchewan; Edmonton, Strathcona, Calgary, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat in Alberta; and Vancouver, Nanaimo, Victoria, Fernie, Nelson and Vernon in British Columbia. At all these varied points in Canadian life and development the Commission heard the most opposing and contradictory statements, elaborate representations from many interests, individual points of view and experiences from many persons, varied opinions of an industrial, labour, financial, economic, theoretical or practical nature.

They were welcomed officially by Provincial Governments, or publicly by Boards of Trade and Canadian Clubs, or individually

by prominent citizens. In order to facilitate their work the Commission was divided into compartments of study. Dr. Robertson was Chairman and Mr. Murray took charge of the organization of industries and office management as his specialty; Dr. Bryce organized the relations of College work to Technical Education and undertook a bibliography of industry; Mr. Forsyth had the Collegiate and Secondary Technical Schools and their relations to manual training; Mr. Simpson looked after the hours of labour, factory ventilation and light, rates of wages, &c.; Mr. Armstrong studied specially the relation of industrial training to legislation; Mr. DeSerres looked after the artistic element in industrial problems. The Commission, in order to cover more ground in Ontario, also divided itself into two sections—the Western of which Dr. Bryce was Chairman and the Eastern of which Mr. Armstrong was Chairman.

Reviewing the work, so far done, in the Toronto *Globe* of Aug. 29th, Mr. Bengough stated that his shorthand notes would have then filled 3,000 type-written pages. As to the rest: "There is everywhere absolute unanimity of opinion as to the great need for more effective measures for industrial training and technical education. This sentiment was voiced alike by the capitalist and mechanic, farmer and fisherman, foreman and apprentice, merchant and manufacturer, school and college and university teacher, and illiterate labourer. Men who had risen from the ranks by dint of hard study without teachers, or by correspondence courses, under disadvantages of distance and absence of a teacher who could explain difficulties, pleaded for better facilities for the young fellows who are coming along to fill their places." Mr. Armstrong, in a North Sydney interview on Aug. 27th, said that the educational facilities of the Maritime Provinces particularly impressed the visitors. "No less significant was the decided impression left with the Commission of the notable grip which the manufacturers of the East have been able to secure in the markets of the West and the increasing output required to meet these markets." At the Calgary sitting Mr. Boyce, Inspector of Schools at Red Deer, testified as to trouble over the singing of British patriotic songs in Western schools where there were children of American settlers. He said that this was especially the case in the rural districts with such airs as "Rule Britannia." Americans did not so much mind Canadian national airs but feeling arose when purely British songs were sung. Where objection was raised the songs were usually dropped.

A further statement of interest was made by Dr. Robertson to the Victoria *Colonist* on Dec. 2nd: "In Canada the general neglect or abandonment of the apprenticeship system is responsible in large measures for the lack of skilled labour in the different industries and trades. During our tour of investigation through the Dominion we have heard over a thousand of the

leading employers of labour, workmen and workwomen, and men and women connected with schools. From every quarter we have heard that there is a strong need for different and better education for those who work in the trades and industries of the Dominion." The absence of the apprenticeship system in the West and the difficulty of getting foremen was strongly emphasized. By the end of the year, and since Nov. 1, this Royal Commission had covered 100 cities and towns and taken the sworn evidence of 1,500 witnesses representing every grade of society—Deputy Ministers of Education, School Inspectors, Manufacturers, Superintendents and foremen of factories, miners, fishermen, lumbermen, farmers, journeymen in all trades, educational specialists, teachers of manual training and domestic science, representatives of Women's Councils, Trades and Labour Councils, Mayors and Aldermen, Chairmen and Members of Boards of Education, High School and Public School teachers.

The Western Farmers' Deputation to Ottawa

The greatest Delegation which ever waited upon a Canadian Government, the expression of a real sentiment amongst an important class of the population of Western Canada, a vital element in producing an historic change in the practical policy of the Laurier Government—such was the meeting which took place on Dec. 16, 1910, in the House of Commons Chambers at Ottawa between the Government of Canada and nearly 1,000 representative Canadian farmers. The event was preceded and influenced by the negotiations of the year regarding the threatened United States penalization of Canada over its French Convention; it was encouraged and hastened by Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Western tour and the nature of his speeches; it was rendered inevitable by the rumoured Reciprocity negotiations with the United States; it was the natural result of Western agricultural organization which had been going on for some years.

On Dec. 5, 1901, W. R. Motherwell of Indian Head, afterwards Minister of Agriculture, was mainly instrumental in organizing the Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan of which he was the first President and which was incorporated on Jan. 17, 1902. Local bodies followed at various places with Senator W. D. Perley, R. S. Lake, M.P., and Walter Scott, M.P., as active workers in the movement. Meanwhile, in April, 1902, J. W. Scallion of Virden was instrumental in forming the Manitoba organization of which he was elected President and was, in 1910, Honorary President. The Alberta Farmers' Association and the Society of Equity were formed later on in Alberta and afterwards amalgamated. The cause of the movement was claimed —prior to the Elevator Commission of 1899 and the ensuing Manitoba Grain Act—to be due to discontent based upon the absence of track-loading rights and car distribution facilities. After that legislation there was an alleged failure by the Elevator

Companies to carry out some of its clauses, there was a traffic congestion in 1901 and serious difficulty in moving and selling the crops. Though this was afterwards largely overcome, yet the movement took shape in the Grain Growers' Associations and at first without any fiscal object in view. Betterment in marketting, transportation and warehousing facilities were the chief objects.

In 1910 it was claimed that the three Provincial organizations had 30,000 members and it was an undoubted fact that they had great political influence. In 1906, largely as a result of the labours of E. A. Partridge of Sintaluta, Sask., the Grain Growers Grain Company had been launched at Winnipeg as a joint stock concern with farmers in the three Provinces as shareholders. The Home Bank of Canada, in the succeeding year, became the Bankers of the organization while a large number of Western farmers purchased stock in the Bank. At the end of 1909 the Company was reported as having a capital of $300,000, with a dividend of 15 per cent. and 10,000 shareholders; as having handled $20,000,000 worth of business and voted $25,000 toward a fund for educating other Western farmers in the business and objects of the Association and the Company. An organ called *The Grain Growers' Guide* was also started in Winnipeg.

Meanwhile, events had been leading these agricultural interests to Ottawa. Indirectly, the union in 1909 of the Grain Growers Associations of the West with the Grange and Farmers Association of Ontario as the Canadian Council of Agriculture had helped in promoting a fraternity of feeling between, at least, a portion of the farmers in the East and the West on the question of freer trade and strengthened, perhaps, to some extent, the anti-British influence of *The Toronto Sun,* the organ of the late Goldwin Smith and certain Ontario farmers. Directly, the Delegation owed its origin to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's promise, while in the West, to discuss the Elevator question with the Grain Growers and, on Oct 28th, the Premier addressed the Secretaries of these organizations saying that the Government was ready to receive them and discuss the matter. In the official correspondence afterwards published R. McKenzie, Secretary of the Manitoba Association, replied as follows on Nov. 30: "In view of the fact that it was arranged to send a delegation of Grain Growers to Ottawa in December to confer with the Government on certain other matters, previous to receiving your communication of the 28th ultimo, it was deemed advisable to defer any further consideration of this question until the larger delegation should reach Ottawa when we will be present to present our views to the Government on the Terminal Elevator question."

When or where this other arrangement was made was not specified in the letters which finally ended with Dec. 16th being fixed upon. On Dec. 14th the 36th annual meeting of the Farmers Association and Dominion Grange was held in Toronto, as a pre-

liminary to the Ottawa gathering, with E. C. Drury of Crownhill, Master of the Grange, in the chair. The Legislative Committee's report, as adopted, indicated the views of the organization. It described Protection as an unjust system of taxation, approved of a Reciprocity arrangement with the States; expressed regret at the creation of a Navy and urged that a Plebiscite be held before binding an unwilling people to a system which they were said to abhor. It also approved of the extension of the parcel post system, expressed the hope that the iron and steel bounties about to expire would not be renewed in any form, and condemned several less important proposals. On the following day the Niagara Peninsula Fruit Growers Association forwarded to the Prime Minister a Resolution stating that the present Tariff was on the whole satisfactory and asking that no reciprocal arrangement with the United States be considered without consultation with the Fruit-growing interests of Canada and that "in the final adjustment of any Tariff with the United States all possible preference be given to the Mother-Country."

The various Delegations from the West and smaller ones from Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces—totalling from 850 to 1,000—met in the Opera House at Ottawa in a private conference on Dec. 15th. It was estimated that the 500 Western delegates directly represented a capital in land of $300,000,000 or of $1,200,000,000 for the 75 per cent. of Western farmers who were not actually members of the Grain Growers Associations. The Delegation included men of many nationalities—though the English-speaking race was in the large majority. Its leaders were D. W. McCuaig, President of the National Council of Agriculture and E. C. Drury Secretary; J. W. Scallion and R. McKenzie of Manitoba; F. W. Green and E. A. Partridge of Saskatchewan; James Bower and E. J. Fream of Alberta and W. J. Tregillus. On the morning of the 16th the Deputation marched through the streets of the capital and were allowed to seat themselves, as far as was possible, in the House of Commons. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was supported by his Cabinet and surrounded by the Opposition leaders while in the gallery were seated many Senators and a representation of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Mr. McCuaig briefly introduced the Delegation as coming from every Province in Canada except British Columbia and Prince Edward Island. Resolutions were presented, one after the other, and papers read by representative men dealing with each of the subjects in turn. The following is a summary of the Resolutions, passed by the various Farmers' Associations and endorsed by the National Council of Agriculture, as representing them all:

1. Denouncing the present operation of Terminal Elevators as detrimental to the interests of both producer and consumer and asking that "the Dominion Government acquire and operate as a public utility under an Independent Commission, the Terminal Elevators at Fort William and

Port Arthur and immediately establish similar terminal facilities and conditions at the Pacific Coast and provide same at Hudson's Bay when necessary; also, such transfer and other elevators as are necessary to safeguard the quality of export grain."

2. Declaring that the Live-stock industry of Canada had been neglected, that the market for the meat producing business was upon an unsatisfactory footing, that under the present system of exporting there was danger of the world's markets being closed to Canada, and demanding that the Dominion Government should "erect the necessary works and operate a modern and up-to-date method of exporting our meat animals."

3. Stating that "anything short of absolute public ownership and operation of the Hudson's Bay Railway will defeat the purpose for which the road is advocated and without which it would be in the interests of Western Canada that the building of the road should be deferred," and requesting that the projected Railway with all its terminal facilities should be "constructed, owned and operated, in perpetuity, by the Dominion Government under an independent Commission."

4. Stating that the Railway Act was defective (*a*) in its provision for fencing a right-of-way while construction is proceeding, (*b*) in not compelling suitable fences and guards on other occasions, (*c*) in permitting Railways to evade payment of just claims or making unfair counter claims, (*d*) in barring under certain circumstances the owner from right of action, (*e*) in not making Railways liable for losses under specified conditions; and requesting amendments along these and other lines—notably that the present methods of fixing rates be re-modelled, a true physical valuation of all Railways in Canada be taken, and the Railway Commission be given a still more complete jurisdiction.

5. Asking that the new Bank Act be so worded as to permit of amendment at any time and in any particular—without reference to the existing ten-year period.

6. Declaring it desirable that cheap and efficient machinery for the incorporation of Co-operative Societies should be provided by Federal legislation.

7. Requesting United States reciprocity and a reduction of duties on British goods.

Mr. Peter Wright of Roland, Man., presented a statement in connection with Terminal Elevators in which he charged Elevator Companies with false returns and the manipulation of grades and claimed that millers and exporters, as well as farmers, were in favour of Government operation. Mr. F. W. Green followed with the statement that 100,000,000 bushels of grain per annum were delivered at the Terminal Elevators of Port Arthur and Fort William. He summed up their case in these words: "We have the Terminal Elevator system with all its uncertainty of weight and grade, and the various tricks resorted to regarding car-distribution, special binning and shipping. Then we have the Grain Exchanges with the gambling, price-fixing, problem hedging, future selling, puts and calls, shorts and longs, with the bulls and bears. Then the difference of prices between Minneapolis and Winnipeg ranging from 10 to 15 cents per bushel, for an inferior sample of wheat. These, with their system of grading and sampling, all forming part of a complex system more or less mysterious to our farmers, causing a serious state of suspicion and unrest which is an evil in itself; but none of these are respon-

sible for more distrust and want of confidence than the inspection system in connection with our Terminal Elevators."

Mr. W. J. Tregillus made a further statement and then Mr. D. B. Wood, President of the Dominion Millers' Association presented the case from another standpoint. He stated that there were over 300 mills in Ontario with a daily capacity of 42,000 barrels of flour, which must have Manitoba wheat, and that their local and export business was suffering from the "flagrant and wilful violation of the law" by Terminal Elevator Companies. He quoted a Resolution of his Association and urged Government ownership as the only means of preventing the destruction of large and important business interests in Ontario and Western Canada. Mr. George E. Goldie, of the same body, endorsed these views though formerly opposed to Government ownership. Mr. Hedley Shaw, for the Toronto Board of Trade, quoted a Resolution of that body supporting this policy and, after stating that he had mills at Brandon, Kenora, St. Catharines, Thorold and Port Colborne, added: "The grain for these latter mills must come through the elevators at Fort William. Now I find that the grain which I take in at the mill at Kenora, that has not passed through the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, is worth half-a-cent to a cent and a half more money for milling purposes than the grain of the same grades which is shipped out from Fort William and Port Arthur elevators for use in my mills this side of the Lakes. There is no difference in the value of this wheat as shipped by the farmers and inspected at Winnipeg and there should be absolutely no difference in its value if it were shipped out of the Fort William and Port Arthur elevators as it is received."

Mr. James Bower, President of the United Farmers of Alberta, read an elaborate statement as to the proposed Railway Act amendments and existing conditions. Mr. R. C. Henders of Culross, President of the Manitoba Grain Growers, presented the Hudson's Bay Railway case and Mr. E. J. Fream, Secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta, urged the importance of Co-operative legislation and work. Mr. H. W. Richardson of Kingston claimed to speak for grain dealers and exporters and expressed similar views. The case for the chilled meat proposal was presented by Mr. D. W. Warner of the United Farmers of Alberta. He summarized the situation as follows:

> Our Prairie Provinces on account of the facility with which food can be produced and the salubrious character of the climate, is exceedingly well adapted for the production of food-producing animals. Yet, on account of the inadequacy of the system of marketing stock, and notwithstanding the fact that the consumers in the large centres of population have to pay very high prices for meat, the returns to cattle-raisers are so discouraging that increasing numbers of them are going out of this business to an alarming extent. The old cheap method of raising cattle on large ranches is rapidly disappearing; in the near future the

only source of supply will be the farms, and under present conditions the farmer cannot possibly raise the number of cattle needed for the home and export trade with any reasonable profit to himself. Thus, one of the greatest sources of agricultural wealth is being destroyed instead of being developed. We wish to impress on you the necessity of a profitable, economical and permanent market for our meat products. The marketing of our meat has so far been left in the hands of monopolies, of whose methods much complaint has been made and not without cause. We wish also to draw attention to the danger we are in while we leave the opportunity open for the United States meat interest to capture and control the export trade from our country.

The most vital and largely discussed question of the day—that of Tariffs and Reciprocity—was first dealt with by Mr. J. W. Scallion, Hon. President of the Manitoba Grain Growers. He claimed that the Delegation represented the agricultural interests of Canada and the mass of the common people and described the protective tariff as "a great burden upon the agricultural industry and the great body of consumers." The members of the Delegation, he continued, "strongly protest against the further continuance of a Tariff which taxes them for the special benefit of private interests. They say that this is wrong in principle, unjust and oppressive in its operation, and nothing short of a system of legalized robbery. Prices for the produce of the farm are fixed in the markets of the world by supply and demand and free competition, when these products are exported and the export price fixes the price for home consumption; while the supplies for the farm are purchased in a restricted market where prices are fixed by combinations or manufacturers and other business interests operating under the shelter of our protective tariff." He hoped for a "wide measure of reciprocal trade with the United States" and declared the prices of grain, live-stock and dairy products to be much higher in the Republic than in Canada. More than Reciprocity was desired, however. "We are in favour of an increase to 50 per cent. in the British preference and favour a further increase from time to time until the duty on British imports is entirely abolished."

Mr. E. C. Drury followed with the statement that Canadian agriculture was not prospering, that in the last 30 years the farming population east of Manitoba had decreased in every Canadian Province, and that Protection was no longer needed to encourage infant industries. He urged an increased British preference and ultimate Free-trade with England. Mr. Thomas McMillan of the Dominion Grange asked that farmers be given free raw material for their business as well as manufacturers; stated that American live-stock markets showed high-class beef as bringing $1.00 to $1.50 more per thousand-weight than Toronto prices; and declared that other food products ruled the same with the possible exception of hogs. Lieut.-Col. J. Z. Fraser of Brant County, Ont., and W. B. Fawcett of New Brunswick followed; J. E. Johnston of Ontario declared that "reciprocity in apples

would benefit consumer and producer alike"; Robert Sellar of Huntingdon, Que., made an eloquent appeal of a general character for the farmer; R. McKenzie of the *Grain Growers Guide* read a paper or Memorial on the advantages of Free-trade and estimated that, if all the requests made were granted, the Government's loss of revenue would be $7,500,000. He also urged a future policy of Free-trade with Britain and presented this argument. According to the last Census there were agricultural implements manufactured in Canada to the value of $12,835,745 of which $2,342,826 worth were exported, leaving for home consumption $10,492,919. There were imported that year $1,593,-914 worth of implements on which the Government collected a duty to the extent of 20 per cent. or $318,782. "It is now conceded that the manufacturer adds to the selling price of his commodity the total amount of the protection granted him by the customs duty. The farmers of Canada thus paid to the Government that year, $318,782 and to the manufacturers of farming implements $2,098,383." This point was also developed in connection with leather, cement, woollens, cottons and cutlery as to all of which a total payment of $989,158 to the Government was stated with a collateral payment of $12,277,146 into the treasury of the manufacturers. The further conclusion was pressed that upon the total selling-price of Canadian manufactures amounting in 1905 to $706,000,000 "a tribute was collected" from the consumers of $190,000,000. The exact terms of the Delegation's fiscal requests were as follows:

1. That we strongly favour reciprocal free trade between Canada and the United States in all horticultural, fuel, agricultural, and animal products, spraying materials, fertilizers, illuminating, fuel and lubricating oils, cement, fish and lumber.

2. Reciprocal free trade between the two countries in all agricultural implements, machinery, vehicles and parts of each of these; and, in the event of a favourable arrangement being reached, it be carried into effect through the independent action of the respective Governments rather than by the hard and fast requirements of a treaty.

3. We also favour the principle of the British preferential tariff, and urge an immediate lowering of the duties on all British goods to one-half the rates charged under the general tariff schedule, whatever that may be; and that any trade advantages given the United States in reciprocal trade relations be extended to Great Britain.

4. For such further gradual reduction of the remaining preferential tariff as will ensure the establishment of complete free trade between Canada and the Motherland within ten years.

5. That the farmers of this country are willing to face direct taxation, in such form as may be advisable, to make up the revenue required under new tariff conditions.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier then addressed the Delegation. He expressed some surprise at receiving Eastern farmers as well as those from the West, whom he had expected to see and, after saying that Westerners were more radical in their views than the rest of Canada, proceeded as follows: "You are in favour, as I under-

stand, of the Government ownership and operation of all public utilities—of railways, abattoirs and of elevators. As to this, I have nothing to say at present. The idea may, perhaps, be a good one. I understand that you have started a campaign of education and, perhaps, I may be the first to be educated in that respect, because, up to this time, I have not been an absolutely ardent supporter of Government ownership and operation of all public utilities. To Government ownership I may be persuaded; to Government operation I may be persuaded also; but with greater difficulty. In this I am a man of the East." In the matter of Terminal Elevators he expressed agreement, in principle, with the Delegation, recognized the existence of a grievance, pointed out, however, that the root of the trouble lay deeper than local elevators—depended in fact upon the greater question of loading at Port Arthur or Fort William upon ships going straight through to Liverpool. This was the problem the Government was trying to solve. As to the Hudson's Bay Railway it would be constructed. "Government ownership is not altogether in my line; Government operation is a matter as to which we shall give all due weight to your representations."

Reciprocity was dealt with by the Premier at some length. He did not think, however, that if the agricultural wealth spoken of by the Western Delegates was $300,000,000 that the farmer was doing at all badly. The Government wanted better commercial relations with the United States, they were negotiating with that object in view, they believed that more markets for natural products would be immensely beneficial. But "any change in our trade relations with regard to manufactured products is a more difficult matter." He also declared that whatever might be done with the United States "nothing we do shall in any way impair or affect the British preference. That remains a cardinal feature of our policy." The Premier's reply was, of course, somewhat vague; the full expectations of enthusiastic men from the Western prairies were not instantly realized or even assured; the criticism and alarm of many other interests in Canada was very real and obvious; the feeling of the politicians in both parties was kept carefully veiled. But the leaders of the Delegation professed satisfaction and Mr. E. J. Fream declared that they had started a "new Nationalism" which would send its echoes around the world.

Press opinions were guarded. The Toronto *Globe* of Dec. 16th said: "The movement of the Western farmers and their alliance with their friends of Ontario and the East, to secure Tariff reductions, cannot be brushed aside lightly. The growth of the West is so rapid that it will certainly hold the balance of power in the next Parliament. At all events, in a dozen years, which is a very short span in the history of a nation, the West will be in a position to dictate the fiscal policy of the Dominion. To

ignore it even now would be folly." The St. John *Standard* (Cons.) pointed out that the Memorial arguments as to tribute paid to manufacturers, &c., were the same as those used in the Eighties by Sir Richard Cartwright and the Liberals and that, carried a little further, they would mean that Canada's lucky manufacturers—about 1,000 in number—had netted nearly $3,000,000 each, over and above profits, in the past 15 years! Other replies to the Delegation came rapidly. It was said they only represented 25 per cent of the Western farmers; that their fiscal proposals meant diverting trade from Britain to the States; that the movement was of a class character similar to and influenced by agricultural agitations in the United States under very different general conditions; that speculation in Western wheat had disturbed prices there and had created a feverish unrest which was thus finding political expression; that there was in the movement a dangerous tendency toward convincing the Western farmer that his interests lay not with Eastern Canada, or the British Empire, but with the Western States to the South.

Following this great gathering the Leaders of the Delegation had further conferences with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and E. A. Partridge of Sintaluta, Sask., addressed the Canadian Clubs at Ottawa and Toronto on the questions raised by the Farmers. Against their view an able address was delivered on Dec. 29 by Mr. T. A. Russell of the Toronto Cycle and Motor Company before the Canadian Club, Toronto. It was the counter-blast of the Canadian Manufacturers Association. Mr. Russell claimed that these Western farmers seemed to ignore everyone but themselves; that Canada had become united, prosperous and strong under a policy of moderate protection; that the present movement was controlled, in the main, by men who were "new Canadians," unacquainted with the history and aims of Canada, the principles of Canadian nationality, the aspirations of British subjects; that these men of the West had come into a rich and easy heritage won and held by a century of Canadian struggle, sufferings, privations, taxation and development in the East; that the complaints were made by farmers who were admittedly rich and prosperous in their own persons.

Mr. Russell pointed out that Canada was unfairly treated and always had been by the United States. "For the past ten years our purchases from the United States were $1,600,000,000; their purchases from us $800,000,000. They are twelve times greater in population. In other words our purchases from the United States were $30 per head; theirs from us $1.10 per head. The United States average tariff on all goods, dutiable and free, is 24 per cent.; ours 16 per cent. Theirs on dutiable goods 42 per cent.; ours 27 per cent." He claimed that Canada's natural resources would be wasted instead of conserved; that its seaports would be sacrificed to those of New York, Boston and

Portland; that indirect taxation by duties bore more lightly on farmers than on any other class because they produced more of what they needed; that direct taxation would be correspondingly heavy and that the farmers were doing well and might easily do worse. "Our Western country is being filled up as fast as we can assimilate the additions; railways are being constructed, our factories are busy, our country's credit never stood so high. And what of the farmer? In the West he has grown rich in a decade; in the Niagara Peninsula his land values have increased tenfold; throughout Canada he gets 50 per cent. more for his grain and fodder than he did a decade ago; 48 per cent. more for his meat, and 35 per cent. more for his dairy produce and this at a time when the cost of manufactured goods has, as a whole, remained stationary or decreased. Investigation shows that a fixed amount of farm products will buy 50 per cent. more of general manufactured goods than twenty years ago." The speaker dealt also with the value of the Home market. "Why, the market value of the grain crop of Ontario alone last year was $168,000,000 or $54,000,000 more than the farm exports of the whole of Canada and this takes no account of the animals and their produce, dairy products or fruit. As a matter of fact, Ontario's farmers last year produced 2½ times in value as much as Canada as a whole exported in agricultural products. At the time of the last Census the total value of farm produce in Canada was $365,000,000. Our exports of farm products were $80,000,000. In other words we consumed in this 'mythical' Home market 80 per cent. of all we produced."

The Canadian Manufacturers Association and Various Tariff Discussions

Associated with this important incident and with the general Reciprocity discussion there was a revived interest in fiscal matters during the year caused not only by these developments but by the enormous increase in the cost of living. In the Commons Mr. Michael Clark of Red Deer made several straight Free-trade speeches; in Ontario the Dominion Grange and its Master, E. C. Drury, inaugurated and carried on a vigorous campaign for lower duties, larger agricultural influence in public affairs and immunity from Imperial military and naval burdens; at various meetings Mr. Drury concluded that "taking the direct and indirect burdens of the Tariff together I believe they amount to not less than $300 a year on the average hundred-acre farm. Three hundred dollars at five per cent. represents interest on $6,000. In other words the average hundred-acre farm is depreciated in value to the extent of $6,000 by reason of the Tariff." In the Commons during March Mr. Fielding defended the Bounties on iron and steel but declared that the time was coming for their abrogation; from Sydney and other industrial centres came vigorous protests against this policy;

from Western fruit-sellers (retail and wholesale) came a petition in April for free fruit at certain times in the year and describing it as a luxury when it should be and was a necessity; from fruit-growers in the East and market-gardeners in the West came a storm of protests against any such policy; in the Toronto *Globe* on Apl. 19 appeared a vigorous editorial endorsement of Cobden Club activities and Free-trade principles.

On May 13 a Deputation waited upon Hon. Mr. Fielding and asked on behalf of sheep-raisers and wool manufacturers, for a duty of 5 cents a pound on raw wool and a corresponding increase on woollen manufactures which now had duties averaging 30 per cent.; at Winnipeg a Free-trade League was organized on June 8th and on the 10th it was announced at Ottawa that, by Order-in-Council, a number of minor articles used in manufacture had been placed on the Free list and slight reductions allowed in other things classed as raw materials; in reply to inquiries from the *Grain Growers' Guide** in July Thomas McNutt, M.P., declared himself in favour of "a low tariff, especially on agricultural implements"; W. W. Ruttan, M.P., endorsed "a reduction of the tariff"; J. G. Turriff, M.P., said he had always favoured lower duties and would continue to work for the reduction of the tariff; G. E. McCraney, M.P., desired a reduction of the tariff; R. S. Lake, M.P., declared the general average of the tariff to be "much too high" and that "a large reduction of duties could be made and still leave the manufacturers a considerable margin." Mr. Lake was the only Conservative in this list. The Premier's tour of the West followed this period with its insistent refrain of lower duties and its succeeding Delegation at Ottawa.

In August Mr. F. L. Fowke (Lib.) of South Ontario told the Toronto *Sun* that he considered Canada's tariff one for revenue and did not believe in Free-trade as it is in England; Lord Grey's visit to the Lake Superior Corporation's plant at the Sault drew attention to that immense industry with its distilling plant, shingle factory, saw mills, coke oven, docks, blast furnaces, gas-washing plant, gas engine, power plant, open hearth and Bessemer departments, rail, blooming, finishing and merchant mills, iron works, foundry and machine shop, pulp and paper mills, Power works, iron mines and affiliated railways and steamships; the tendency in Liberal papers to advocate lower duties evoked a defence of Protection in Conservative journals and the Toronto *World* had a series of articles in August and September on Canada and its National Policy; Nova Scotian iron and steel interests, with over $100,000,000 invested, vigorously opposed the announced abrogation of the Bounties system and pleaded for further imitation of the United States and German protective

* Copied in Regina *Leader* of July 13th.

policy in this respect—if the Bounties had to go. On Sept. 6th the Toronto *Globe* had an editorial reference to the great Milling industry which was of interest in view of pending and future fiscal developments:

> Few know how great that expansion is, and fewer still dream of the coming days when by the aid of her unrivalled water-powers Canada will make her wheat into flour and ship the finished product instead of the grain to the markets of the world. The milling business of this country is already one of its great basic industries on which many thousands depend for a living. A new map just issued by the Department of the Interior shows the elevator and milling capacity in the region from the Great Lakes to the Rockies. There are Mills in Fort William, Kenora and Keewatin with a daily capacity of 16,000 barrels. Manitoba has mills of 19,770 barrels daily capacity, of which 11,000 barrels are at St. Boniface and Winnipeg. Saskatchewan has 6,099 daily capacity and Alberta 3,750. In all, the flour mills between Fort William and the mountains can grind 45,619 barrels of flour daily. The milling capacity of both Ontario and the West is increasing very rapidly, and before many years have passed will be ample to grind our entire wheat production.

Writing to the Weekly *Sun* of Sept. 28th E. C. Drury, Master of the Grange and Secretary of the National Council of Agriculture, gave what was described as an authoritative statement of agricultural opinion. He described the existing Tariff as Protectionist; claimed that the average farmer paid, indirectly, $200 a year for its maintenance; declared that the organized farmers had long since renounced all desire for protection on their own products. Writing to *The Globe* (Oct. 4) from Maymont, Sask., George Langley, M.L.A. (Lib.) stated that "for good or for evil Canada has adopted a policy of indirect as opposed to that of direct taxation, and such a policy must incidentally be protective. And there is nowhere in the West any pronounced opposition to this policy as a whole. The farmer's position on the Tariff question is that he is being unjustly discriminated against; that in the two largest items of his expenditure, farm implements and clothing, he is paying an altogether unreasonable tax." To the Edmonton *Bulletin* on Oct. 24th Senator Melvin Jones of the Massey-Harris Company said that the Company made its profits not in Canada but abroad—Germany, Russia and other countries —where farm implements were 15 to 20 per cent. dearer than in Canada.

In Winnipeg on Nov. 15th the local Liberal Association demanded lower Tariff duties and on the 22nd the Winnipeg *Telegram* (Cons.) urged the Government to abolish duties on agricultural implements and lumber; the *Free Press* of the 22nd published a list of 35 farm implements on which the duties had been reduced largely between 1878 and 1906—many of them in 1894. Of these 4 were reduced from a 35 per cent. duty to 17½ ; 7 from 35 to 20 per cent.; 3 from 30 to 22½ per cent.; 3 from 35 to 22½ per cent. In the matter of Lumber duties the wholesale dealers were persistently attacked by Western farmers.

They claimed in reply that the mills had to pay stumpage tax, labour, etc., and pay interest on their costly up-to-date plants each of which entailed an expenditure of from $150,000 to $200,000. Labour had advanced 35 to 40 per cent., horses cost double the price they did, hay was dear and, in fact, they had not a large margin of profit. Railway rates were also exorbitant and ought to be reduced.

Meanwhile, the Canadian Manufacturers Association through its Branch meetings, its annual Convention and the work of its organ *Industrial Canada,* had been influencing fiscal opinion from its standpoint. On Feb. 3rd the chief topic at a banquet of the Manitoba branch was the making of Winnipeg into a great industrial centre. Mayor Sanford Evans declared that the City was already third in the matter of population and fourth in the value of its manufactured products. "In the five years ending in 1906 the value of the manufactured product of Montreal increased 40 per cent.; that of Toronto increased 48 per cent.; that of Hamilton 43 per cent. and that of Winnipeg 120 per cent." In these years 27 new industries had been established locally. "The City had, in the first place, the best home market in Western Canada. It had in the second place the best distribution facilities in the West. It had, further, the best labour market. The country was increasing rapidly in population, and labourers were ready for the work which was to be done." W. B. Lanigan spoke for the Railways and D. W. McCuaig for the farmers.

At Montreal, on June 15th, the retiring Chairman of the local branch, William Cauldwell, in his annual address urged the right of incorporated companies to vote in municipal affairs, praised the work of the Montreal Technical Institute, denounced any tariff tinkering to please the United States and described Great Britain as Canada's best customer. "For ten years from 1900-1909 she took 51 per cent. of our total exportations and sent us but 24 per cent. of our total importations. In the same period the United States took 36 per cent. of our total exportations and sent us 61 per cent. of our total importations. Our interests, business, and sentimental policy, therefore, lie with Great Britain." The Toronto branch at its July meeting heard the retiring address of its Chairman, J. S. McKinnon, who urged the appointment of a Harbour Commission, stated that local industries were expanding and that in the past year a number of fair-sized plants, mostly United States in origin, had been established, opposed any Reciprocity negotiations with the United States looking to a lowering of duties on manufactured goods, and denounced the British Columbia Companies Act.

The Canadian Manufacturers Association held its annual Convention at Vancouver, B.C., on Sept. 20-22 with Mr. John Hendry, President, in the chair. The Secretary (G. M. Murray)

described the past year as the most prosperous in the history of the Association and reviewed its work briefly. The membership was stated as being 2,608, the yearly revenue $39,500. The President's address was a comprehensive review of Canadian conditions. The great development of the country, its actual and obvious prosperity; the reality of Empire and the national desire to quicken a sentiment for which cables, penny postage, subsidized steamers and Preferential tariffs, were already doing much; were referred to and then came this statement: "As an Association of Canadian Manufacturers it is our proud boast that we stand first, last, and all the time for the inviolability of the British Preference. We maintain, of course, that under all circumstances, the minimum tariff should be so framed as to afford adequate protection to legitimate native industry in order that we may the more effectually transfer to Canadian workshops much of the manufactures that we now procure abroad. We recognize, however, that for some of our requirements we must always be dependent upon outside sources of supply, and it is with a view to directing this business as largely as may be into Imperial channels that we declare ourselves in favour of substantial preference to the Mother Country and to our sister Colonies." He declared that Canada did not need and did not want Reciprocity with the United States except, perhaps, in a "limited number of natural products" and stated that "the average increase in the value of farm products during the past twenty years has been 35 per cent. as against an average increase of about 10 per cent. in manufactured goods."

Better transportation facilities were needed and Conservation of natural resources was imperative. The Tariff Committee then reviewed and reported on recent fiscal issues with Germany and the United States and Mr. P. W. Ellis gave some interesting figures of the exports of industrial products by the factories of the United States: "In the year 1880 they amounted to $122,000,000; the next decade, by the Census in 1890, shows a growth to $179,000,000, or some $57,000,000 in ten years. The next decade, 1900, shows a most marvelous increase to $485,000,000; and then when you come to the present year, 1910, $768,000,000! In 1880 the products of the factories of the United States represented but 15 per cent. of the total exports of the United States. In 1910 the exports of the products of the industries of that country represent 45 per cent." The Mutual Fire Insurance Companies associated with the C. M. A. reported a total in force of $5,583,873 or a gain during the year of $1,370,586; the Parliamentary Committee reported on the strong fight put up against the Eight-hour bill at Ottawa; the Transportation Committee stated that through-rates (international) on manufactured articles still offset largely the protection afforded by the

Tariff. In these and other Reports an immense number of lesser matters were dealt with in detail. Resolutions were passed (1) asking Canadian representatives at the coming Imperial Conference to urge the policy of "Reciprocal preferential trade within the Empire" in order to strengthen unity and free the Empire from dependence on Foreign countries for food and other supplies; (2) requesting that a special effort be made by the Canadian Government to arrange an interchange of commodities between Canada and Australia on a preferential basis of customs duties; (3) drawing attention to the unsatisfactory state of the law relating to the incorporation and licensing of companies and the differences between the Dominion and Provinces as to jurisdiction and asking that the question be settled upon some uniform and reasonable basis. The officers for 1910-11 were elected as follows:

President: W. H. Rowley, Hull; 1st Vice-President: N. Curry, Montreal.

PROVINCIAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Province.	Name.	Address.
Ontario	W. B. Tindall	Toronto.
Quebec	J. S. N. Dougall	Montreal.
British Columbia	B. T. Rogers	Victoria.
Manitoba	T. R. Deacon	Winnipeg.
Nova Scotia	J. P. Edwards	Londonderry.
Prince Edward Island	Hon. F. L. Haszard	Charlottetown.
Alberta and Saskatchewan	W. H. Clark	Edmonton.

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES.

Parliamentary	Atwell Fleming	Toronto.
Commercial Intelligence	S. H. Chapman	Toronto.
Reception and Membership	J. A. McMahon	Hamilton.
Technical Education	G. A. Howell	Toronto.
Tariff	T. A. Russell	Toronto.
Railway and Transportation	H. A. Bertram	Dundas.
Industrial Canada	R. J. Younge	Montreal.

CHAIRMEN OF PROVINCIAL BRANCHES.

	1909-10.	1910-11.
Niagara District	G. J. Armstrong	T. J. Dillon.
Manitoba	J. A. Knott	M. F. Christie.
Hamilton	R. Hobson	A. F. Hatch.
Toronto	J. S. McKinnon	W. C. Phillips.
Montreal	W. Cauldwell	Lt.-Col. R. Gardner.
British Columbia	B. T. Rogers	J. W. Hackett.
Halifax	George Henderson	H. Flowers.
Quebec	Jos. Picard	Jos. Picard.

At the annual banquet Mr. Rowley delivered his inaugural address. After a fitting eulogy of the great resources and possibilities of British Columbia the new President defined as follows the fiscal faith of the Association: "Let us promote our own trade among our own people, at home in Canada and also throughout the Empire. Let us keep free of entanglements at Washington, let us cease to listen to overtures from the United States; let them deal with their tariff in their own way; and let us protect ourselves in our own way, on a broad, solid, sure and safe basis of Practical Protection. Let us stick to the British Preference and to Imperial Union; let us all work together to

secure Practical Protection throughout the Empire, based on a substantial unity of tariff with a circumstantial variety of rates to be imposed."

Practical protection to suit changing conditions, conservation of Canadian resources for Canadians, prevention of the export of pulp-wood and saw-logs, was his policy. Mr. Premier McBride followed in a close analysis of his Province's wealth and progress; C. R. McCullough of Hamilton spoke for Canada and the Empire —with emphasis on the first part of his subject; William McNeil of Vancouver and R. J. Younge of Montreal spoke for Canada's manufacturing industries. The latter drew attention to this point: "The manufacturing industries of Canada, what do they mean? 20,000 smoking chimneys, 500,000 busy work-people and more than 500 million dollars of invested capital. It is interesting to know that the value of the manufactured products of Canada at the time of the last Census amounted to $613,000,000, greater in value than the combined products of our farms, our forests, our mines, our fisheries and our furs." As to Reciprocity Mr. Younge claimed that British investments in the past five years of $600,000,000 and United States total investments of $225,000,000 had been placed here on the basis of Tariff protection; that for 30 years the channels of development had been running East and West in railways, canals, steamships and trade; that conditions were too unequal between the two countries for freer trade.

Dominion Finances during the Year 1910

There was no Budget speech during the calendar year but, practically, that of Mr Fielding in the Commons on Dec. 14, 1909, served that purpose. For the year ended Mch. 31, 1909, the Minister of Finance stated that the estimated revenue (Consolidated Fund) had been $84,500,000, the actual revenue $85,093,404; the estimated expenditure $83,000,000, the actual expenditure $84,064,232; the estimated surplus $1,500,000, the actual figures $1,029,171. This year had covered a period of slight depression and the decrease in revenue by Custom duties was $10,130,474 from the total in 1907-8. During the year 1908-9 the increase in the National Debt was $48,922,161—less $2,952,741 composed of surplus and sinking fund additions. The net increase in the Debt was $45,969,419 of which $24,892,351 was for the National Transcontinental, $6,424,781 for the Quebec Bridge, $4,529,052 for miscellaneous railways, $2,832,295 for Public Works, and $2,467,306 for Bounties. The total net Debt was stated at $323,930,279 or $45.33 per head as compared with $258,497,432 or $50.57 per head in 1896.

Mr. Fielding's estimate of the net Debt for 1909-10 was $341,680,279. His estimated revenue in Consolidated Fund account for this latter period was $97,500,000 and expenditures $81,000,000. The Minister stated that, in future, expenditures on arms and ammunition and Dominion Lands would be trans-

ferred from Capital to current or Consolidated Fund account and made the following announcement as to Bounties: "The chief bounties on iron and steel will expire on the 31st of December, 1910, that is, the bounties on pig-iron, iron-puddled bars and steel ingots. There is a bounty on wire rods which is not limited in time. There is a bounty on lead, which is limited to a term of years, and there is a bounty on oil, which is not limited. There is, also, a provision in the Act that bounties for electric smelting may be extended for two years longer. When the bounties were last re-adjusted, we were assured that parties were about engaging in electric smelting, and as it would take some time to erect their plants, they asked for an extension of a couple of years, and it was granted."

Mr. Fielding defended the original grant of these Bounties on the ground that the resulting development of business and population had increased the Custom duties at what he termed the steel ports of Canada—Sault Ste. Marie, Sydney, North Sydney, Glace and Sydney Mines, New Glasgow and Hamilton, by $9,011,645 in the decade ending 1909; while the Bounties paid in that period totalled $13,377,268. He concluded with a hope that the pending West India Commission would result in mutual preferential arrangements; with the statement that the Banks would be paid three-eighths of one per cent. for exporting United States silver coins; with the announcement that the new Canadian Mint had, since starting operations on Jan. 2, 1908, coined 4,877,027 pieces in that year and 6,862,982 pieces in the past 11 months at a total expense of $133,726. The Budget debate continued on Dec. 15, 16, 17 and into 1910 on Jan. 13, 14, 18, 19, 21. Major J. A. Currie (Cons.) made the somewhat new claim that if the Consolidated Fund or current revenue account were handled in the same manner as the British financial returns the deficits between 1896 and 1909, inclusive, would total $85,967,479 and the surpluses only $15,112,128. Mr. C. A. Magrath (Jan. 14) expressed the chief Conservative contention in the statement that "the present Administration has had the control of nearly $400,000,000 more, during twelve and three-quarter years, than the total moneys controlled by the late Conservative Government during the thirteen years preceding the change of Government." In other words the Government had been yearly expending $30,000,000 more than their predecessors. His figures may be recorded here:

	From June 30, 1896, to Mch. 31, 1909.	For 13 Years ending June 30, 1896.
Total receipts from all sources collected by the Government during period described.	$823,867,836	$468,803,460
Total amount borrowed, thereby increasing Public Debt, during period named.....	152,817,890	123,558,432
Total	$976,685,726	$592,361,892

When the fact of a great surplus became obvious in 1910 the Toronto *Globe* of Oct. 8th had this to say: " The surplus of 1910 and of many years to come will be needed for such works of the first magnitude as the Transcontinental, the Hudson's Bay Railway, the deepening of the Welland, and the building of the Georgian Bay Canal. There should be no encouragement given to those who dissipate it on the nursing of doubtful constituencies with unnecessary public works." It may be added here that the estimates given in the Budget speech for the year ending Mch. 31, 1910, were found to be away below the actual figures owing to the galloping prosperity of the country. The receipts on account of Consolidated Fund were finally announced as $101,503,710; the expenditures as $79,411,747; the Surplus as $22,091,963. The Capital expenditure was $29,756,353 of which $19,968,064 went to the National Transcontinental. The net Debt was $336,268,-546. Later in the year the Estimates for 1910-11 showed an expected expenditure of $96,537,260 and for 1911-12 of $100,-674,627. For the latter period the Capital expenditure was placed at $38,188,573 and for the former at $37,459,015. Meantime the *Canada Gazette* had stated the circulation of Dominion Notes on Dec. 31, 1910, to be $90,722,905 and the total on deposit in Government Savings Banks to be $14,383,464.

Legal and Judicial Affairs of the Year

For the year ending Mch. 31, 1910, the average daily population of the Penitentiaries of Canada was 1,824 as against 1,625 in 1908-9 and 1,418 in 1907-8. Under the Parole system, which officials continued to report as satisfactory, there were in 1909-10 286 prisoners out on parole with 17 pardons as compared with 71 on parole and 70 pardons in 1899-1900. Including the prisons, gaols and reformatories there were in this fiscal year 564 prisoners out on parole. Statistics for the year ending Sept. 30, 1910, showed Canadian convictions of 11,449 as against 11,344 in 1909. Judging by the newspaper reports of the year there was a continuous increase in crime of a violent or vicious character throughout Canada. The Weedmark murder case at Smith's Falls on April 30; the hanging of McLaughlin for the murder of his wife and two children at Uxbridge; the killing of a woman named Merkt at Toronto by her husband who was out " on leave " from the Asylum and the prompt censure of the Asylum officials by the Jury for their laxity; the horrible details of the McNulty-Dolan child murder case at Barrie; the doing-to-death of 12-year old Cecile Michaud by two men named Chevrier and Perrault at Montreal; the Saul Gouin trial and acquittal at North Bay for an attempt to murder a woman—his fourth trial for similar offences; the shooting of Captain Elliston at Victoria, B.C., by a private soldier; the murder of a girl named Anderson at Goderich; were some of the worst incidents of the year.

Justice in these and other cases was sometimes swift, sometimes lax. This comment of the Toronto *Star* on Oct. 3rd was significant: "Crime waves in Ontario are becoming more frequent as well as more violent. Outrages of a particularly revolting nature appear to be on the increase. Criminals escape altogether, or go unconvicted or inadequately punished. Nor is any phase of the situation more peculiar than the tendency of the Bench to meet this condition of affairs with leniency and of juries to encourage it by almost invariable recommendation to mercy." Severe political criticism of the Bench took place during the year. The Foster-Macdonald case in Toronto elicited strong Conservative denunciation of Mr. Justice Magee's charge to the Jury. The Winnipeg *Telegram* of Mch. 1 declared that "an uninstructed outsider listening to the charge would surely have come to the conclusion that Hon. G. E. Foster was a prisoner in the dock, and not the plaintiff in a civil action." A few weeks later this paper pointed out that the alleged partisan action had taken place on Feb. 27th and that on Apl. 11 Mr. Justice Magee was promoted to the Court of Appeal in Ontario.

In British Columbia there was a still more bitter attack upon the Judiciary when A. H. B. MacGowan, Conservative member for Vancouver, in referring on Mch. 4th to a Supreme Court amendment measure in the Legislature, moved in Committee that a new section be added reading as follows: "Provided, however, that no person shall be elegible for the position of a Judge of the said Court or sit in judgment on any case who has been tried and convicted of crime, or who has been charged and not absolutely exonerated of such charge, or against whom the slightest suspicion of wrong-doing remains." The language used in the ensuing speech was almost too strong for quotation here. Its general tenour may be inferred from the following summary: "The Judiciary is bad. The Judges are appointed through political influences, and the highest legal authorities in the Province have characterized the Supreme Court bench as composed of two lunatics, one fool, and one scoundrel and fugitive from justice."

In Manitoba, on June 20th, Hon. R. Rogers, Minister of Public Works, reiterated his attacks of previous years on the local Bench with this statement: "As an instance of a political rake-off I was informed that when we had a vacant Judgeship in this Province a very few months ago and when there was considerable delay as to who should be appointed to this important position, the delay was owing to the fact that a leading Liberal in this Province was trying to sell that Judgeship for the sum of $10,000 claiming, as he did, that the money was necessary to go into the campaign to defeat the Roblin Government." Prior to this the Attorney-General (Hon. C. H. Campbell) had also indulged in vigorous criticism of the Provincial Bench. These various charges undoubt-

edly arose, however true or false they may have been, however greatly exaggerated they certainly were, from three causes —the continued appointment of partisan lawyers to the Bench of Canada, the selection of Judges as Commissioners to investigate political charges, and the system of promoting Judges from one Court to a higher. On Apl. 12 the first exception in many years to one of these conditions was announced in the appointment of W. E. Middleton, K.C. (a Toronto Conservative) to the High Court of Ontario.

Meanwhile Mr. Justice W. R. Riddell of Toronto took much interest in and delivered various addresses during the year upon non-political but important public issues—in this being an exception to the general practice amongst Canadian Judges. Before the Eastern Ontario Live-Stock men on Jan. 18, for instance, he spoke on the jury system, which he defended, on the average farmer as a juryman, in whom he believed, on the Judges, whom he described as "public servants" performing duties "prescribed for them by the Legislature." Early in the year there was an agitation for the appointment of a French-Canadian to the Ontario Bench and in this connection Mr. F. E. Hodgins, K.C., President of the Ontario Bar Association, declared on Apl. 8th that "neither race, nor religion, nor politics should enter into the calculations of the Cabinet when an appointment to the Bench is to be made." But the proposal meant more than this. "To extend the official use of the French language to Ontario Courts, would be the natural outcome of the appointment of a French-speaking Judge and to do this would necessitate an amendment of the British North America Act." By legislation at Quebec during this Session five new Judges were created in that Province; on June 14 Chief Justice Barker of New Brunswick was congratulated upon the 50th anniversary of his admission to the Bar; in August the *Canada Law Journal* protested against the appointment of Sir W. R. Meredith as a Provincial Commissioner to draft a Labour Compensation Act; in December it was announced that Mr. Justice Idington of the Canadian Supreme Court considered "a situation of grave peril to have been created by the Dominion Government in insisting that the Court decide as to the rights of a Province to grant charters to companies to do business outside its territory." The following appointments to the Bench of Canada were made during 1910:

Judicial Transfers.	Name.	Place.
Superior Court of Quebec to District of Quebec	Hon. Lawrence J. Cannon.	Quebec.
Superior Court of Quebec to District of Three Rivers	Hon. Francois S. Tourigny.	Three Rivers.
Superior Court of Quebec to District of Montreal	Hon. Louis P. Demers.	Montreal.
High Court of Ontario to Court of Appeal	Hon. James Magee.	Toronto.
District Judge of Macleod to District of Calgary, Alta.	His Honour Arthur A. Cameron	Calgary.

Judicial Appointments.	Name.	Place.
Local Judge in Admiralty	Hon. James T. Garrow	Toronto.
Chief Justice, Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Hon. Thomas G. Mathers.	Winnipeg.
Puisne Judge, Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Hon. James E. P. Prendergast	Winnipeg.
Judge of the County Court of Yale and Local Judge of Supreme Court of British Columbia	John Donald Swanson	Kamloops.
Puisne Judge, Superior Court of Quebec	Hon. William Alexander Weir, K.C.	Montreal.
Puisne Judge, Supreme Court of Saskatchewan	James Thomas Brown, K.C., M.L.A.	Moosomin.
Judge of the Supreme and High Courts of Ontario	William E. Middleton, K.C.	Toronto.
Puisne Judge, Superior Court of Quebec	Charles Archer, K.C.	Montreal.
Surrogate Judge in Admiralty, Thunder Bay District	His Honour Hugh O'Leary.	Fort William.
Puisne Judge, Superior Court of Quebec	Charles Archer	Montreal.
Puisne Judge, Superior Court of Quebec	J. Camille Pouliot	Fraserville.
Puisne Judge, Superior Court of Quebec	Arthur Globensky, K.C.	Montreal.
Puisne Judge, Superior Court of Quebec	Robert A. E. Greenshields, K.C.	Montreal.
Puisne Judge, Superior Court of Quebec	Charles Laurendeau, K.C.	Montreal.
Puisne Judge, King's Bench of Manitoba	Hugh Amos Robson, K.C.	Winnipeg.
Judge of the District Court of Macleod, Alta	John Lyndon Crawford	Red Deer.
Puisne Judge, Superior Court of Quebec	Hon. Blaise F. Letellier, M.L.C.	Quebec.
Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Alberta.	Hon. Horace Harvey	Edmonton.
Puisne Judge, Supreme Court of Alberta	William C. Simmons	Lethbridge.

At a meeting of the Ontario Bar Association on Apl. 8th, President Hodgins suggested that a Committee be appointed to watch the framing of legislation; that the present system of tariffs be simplified and a block charge made; that circuits be re-arranged and combined so as to bring cases more quickly to trial; that notable speeches of Bench and Bar be recorded and published for future reference. Speaking in Toronto Mr. S. F. Lazier, K.C., of Hamilton, the new President of this Association, expressed the following view: "Contrary to the opinion of the general public I am sure that the majority of the lawyers throughout Ontario can barely make a decent living, considering their education, tastes and environment. In regard to their remuneration the lawyers of this Province have a real grievance as it is over fifty years since the present tariff of costs in suits was issued. A new and increased tariff of costs should be given to the profession." Mr. Lazier urged a well-considered insolvency law, supported the abolition of Privy Council Appeals and suggested the establishment of a code of legal ethics for the Province.

The H. H. Crippen murder case occasioned much comment and many sensational statements during the year. Upon the whole the spectacular hunt across the Atlantic for the criminal, his quick apprehension and transfer to the British authorities at Quebec, his rapid trial, conviction and execution in London, did good in Canada and evoked much approval in the United States by throwing the accuracy and impartiality of British justice into the public

limelight. One curious newspaper misapprehension must be recorded here. Most of the press despatches in Canadian papers during the time Crippen was held at Quebec early in August, and practically all United States despatches, spoke of his "extradition"—an arrangement only existing under Treaties made possible between independent and separate countries. As a matter of fact Crippen and his female companion were held and surrendered on Aug. 8th to the British authorities under the terms of the British and Canadian Fugitive Offenders Acts. Another incident in this case was the circulation and signature in Canada of an elaborate appeal to the Crown for clemency on grounds of the worst sentimentalism.

Another notorious case was that of C. D. Sheldon, the United States "stock-broker," who swindled the Montreal public out of at least $1,000,000 by openly advertising and guaranteeing, in reputable newspapers, the most impossible profits. Finally *The Star* and *Herald* drew attention to his methods and between this period of public warning and his time of leaving Montreal were days in which it was claimed that proper steps were not taken to detain Sheldon or afterwards to capture him—for which latter purpose *The Star* offered $10,000 reward. He was not caught, however, during the year, and the subject was discussed in Parliament on Dec. 15th—the Opposition claiming that Government officials and prominent people were amongst Sheldon's victims and were afraid of publicity in the matter. An interesting legal incident took place at Montreal on Apl. 22nd when the Court of Review confirmed Mr. Justice Martineau's declaration that the marriage of W. Agnew, a minor from Montreal then living in Kingston, to Mary Gober of that place, was invalid—though certainly legal under the laws of Ontario. In Toronto Judge Denton decided on Oct. 3rd that a divorce obtained by Canadians resident in Indiana, U.S., was valid in Ontario. During the year several declarations were made in favour of using the lash upon criminals guilty of certain crimes against women—notably by the W.C.T.U. of Toronto and the Grand Jury in general sessions at Toronto.

The White Slave traffic and offences against children came in for various more or less shocking disclosures during the year—cases occurring in Kingston, Winnipeg, Toronto, Port Arthur, Montreal, Regina, and other points. The notable condition was the slight punishment awarded to men guilty of the foulest crimes —three months in gaol or at most one or two years being the ordinary sentence! Criminal or legal incidents of the year included David Russell's suit in Montreal for $1,250,000 damages against J. E. Greenshields in a case arising out of a Western Railway dispute; on Feb. 4th Charles McGill, the former General-Manager of the Ontario Bank, was released from the Penitentiary; in Toronto on Apl. 8th commenced a law-suit of possibly large proportions and great length between the Ontario Government and

the Canada Company, over old-time land and mining rights, extending back for a century and involving many farmers and interests in its final decision; on Mch. 11th the Supreme Court of Canada decided that the Province of New Brunswick could not collect death duties on moneys, in a Bank within the Province, belonging to a non-resident; on June 22nd, at Victoria, B.C., commenced the suit of Henry Croft and others against Hon. James Dunsmuir and others claiming $4,000,000 for alleged conspiracy on a land option on the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway lands; on July 5 the Coroner's Jury inquiring into 32 deaths caused by the Montreal *Herald* fire of June 13th said: "We find that the deceased came to their deaths as the result of the collapse of *The Herald* building. We consider that no one can be held responsible, but we suggest that a by-law be passed calling for the inspection of water-tanks once every few months."

An agitation started in Montreal during the year for the suppression of the growing evil of Cocaine-taking. W. P. Archibald, Dominion Parole Officer, stated that 12 per cent. of local prisoners he had interviewed ascribed their downfall to this drug; the Deputy Attorney-General of Quebec (Mr. Lanctot) expressed amazement at the suddenly widespread nature of the evil and Judge S. P. Lect declared it the worst danger to the social life of Montreal. Recorder F. X. Dupuis was even more explicit: "For a few dollars the druggists are exposing the families of Montreal to complete ruin and the future of our young people to abject disgrace through the Cocaine traffic. They are assassins. I can use no other word to describe their conduct. I declare that there are a certain number of doctors who are conspiring with the druggists to continue this traffic. Cocaine is the principal cause of the ruination of young girls in this city, and the principle source of the demoralization of young boys." The question of wife desertion became an increasingly troublesome one in many cities. At Ottawa and Toronto and Montreal there were many cases and in St. John, on Dec. 7th, the Associated Charities sent a Memorial to the Minister of Justice drawing attention to the evil and asking for some code of punishment. In Toronto the Usury evil which Montreal had faced in the preceding year was met by the arrest of clerks in the employment of two local Loan Agencies, representing New York and Chicago firms, on Feb. 13, and the conviction of two women on Mch. 30 with a fine of $250 each or 3 months in gaol. The following officials were elected during 1910 in the important Legal Associations of Canada:

Organization.	President.	Place.
St. John Law Society	A. A. Wilson, K.C.	St. John.
Saskatchewan Bar Association	O. S. Black (Batonnier)	Weyburn.
Montreal Bar Association	F. J. Bisaillon, K.C.	Montreal.
County of York Law Association	H. T. Kelly, K.C.	Toronto.
Nova Scotia Bar Society	J. J. Ritchie, K.C.	Halifax.
Law Society of Manitoba	J. Stewart Tupper, K.C.	Winnipeg.
Ontario Bar Association	S. F. Lazier, K.C.	Hamilton.
New Brunswick Barristers' Society	M. G. Teed, K.C.	Fredericton.
Ottawa and Carleton Law Association	Travers Lewis, K.C.	Ottawa.

The International Eucharistic Congress in Montreal

The Canadian meeting of this great Congress was of more than religious or local interest; it exercised an important influence upon National affairs. Primarily and emphatically its object was of course, religious and its environment that of a world-wide Church; locally it appealed vitally to one great Province of Canada and through its addresses touched public opinion in all the Provinces. The first of these Congresses had been held in 1873 at Paray-le-Monial, France, the second at Lille, France, in 1881, and the third at Avignon in 1882. Succeeding meetings were at Liege, Belgium, 1883; Fribourg, Switzerland, 1885; Toulouse, France, 1886 and Paris, 1888; Antwerp, Belgium, 1890 and Jerusalem 1893; Rheims 1894, and Paray-le-Monial 1897; Brussels 1898 and Lourdes 1899; Angers 1901 and Namur 1902; Angoulême 1904, Rome 1905 and Tournai, Belgium, 1906; Metz 1907, London 1908, and Cologne 1909. The greatest of ecclesiastical and Church gatherings in the world this Congress typified, and was intended to strengthen in its meetings at centres of population everywhere, the pivotal doctrine, to the Roman Catholic Church, of the Sacrament of the Eucharist.

To the influence of Archbishop Bruchèsi at the London Congress was due the decision to meet in Montreal and to his succeeding tour in the United States was due the enthusiastic support of the Church there. During the weeks which preceded the opening ceremonies, on Sept. 3rd, great preparations were made. Subscriptions, which included $5,000 from Lord Strathcona, $5,000 from Mgr. Bruchèsi, $5,000 from the Congregation of Notre Dame, and $25,000 from the Gentlemen of St. Sulpice, with $5,000 from the City Council of Montreal, were received to the amount of $100,000; 16 arches were erected throughout the City embodying different incidents in the triumph or history of Christianity; streets were repaired, churches renovated, religious buildings and institutions improved and decorated, preparations made to have the Papal colours everywhere and the streets strewn with flowers on Sept. 11th for "the Solemn Procession of the Blessed Sacrament"; expenses were incurred in connection with clerical organizations, public bodies, and private individuals which were estimated at $1,000,000; an immense baldequin and altar were erected at Mount Royal Park for the open-air Mass of Sept. 5th; 100,000 visitors were expected and 200,000 were said afterwards to have attended. Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli was appointed by the Pope a special Legate to attend and preside over the Congress.

On Sept. 1 His Excellency the Papal Legate, accompanied by Cardinal Logue of Dublin and 300 prelates, clergy and lay delegates from many parts of the world, arrived at Quebec. There he was welcomed by Archbishop Bégin, Archbishop Bruchèsi and many Prelates from the United States and other parts of Canada;

by Messrs. L. P. Brodeur and Charles Murphy of the Dominion Government; by Sir Louis Jettè on behalf of the Provincial Governor, Sir Lomer Gouin and his colleagues for Quebec Province, and the leading citizens of Quebec itself. The streets were gay with flags and crowded with humanity and official addresses of welcome were presented at the Dufferin Terrace and received by the Legate seated on a dais draped in red. To His Excellency, the Archbishop of Quebec said in the course of his speech: "Our old City of Quebec, which saw the birth of the Canadian people, and was the cradle of its faith, claims with legitimate pride the honour of having given to the Host its first permanent dwelling in this country. Among the traditions dear to the Church of Quebec and which she guards with jealous care, none is more sacred than the traditions of fidelity to the God of the Eucharist." In reply the Cardinal conveyed his Message: "I know that the Catholics of Canada love the Holy Father and I wish to add that he who knows their noble origin, the magnificent religious and patriotic epic they have lived—who knows above all of their constancy in faith—has confided to me a mission which I hasten to fulfil—to tell you that the Holy Father has you very near to his heart, that he has a very special affection for French-Canadians, that he blesses you from the very depths of his heart."

To the press after the functions were over Bishop Heylan of Namur stated this was the first Congress at which the State authorities had joined in the welcome. In this connection Mr. Justice Girouard sent a Marconigram signed as Administrator of the Government to the Papal Legate—when the *Empress of Ireland* was coming up the River—which proffered "Ses Hommages" or, as it was published in the press: "The Administrator of the Government of Canada presents his homage to His Excellency and bids him welcome. Girouard." The meaning of the word "homage" in French and English was afterwards widely discussed in its special application to local conditions and the relation of Church and State. The Dominion Government steamer *Lady Grey* was placed at the disposal of the Legate and his party for the succeeding trip up the River to Montreal which was reached on Sept. 3rd after various ceremonies and Services had been carried through in Quebec by the visiting ecclesiastics. In the midst of pouring rain His Excellency came to the City, surrounded by a flotilla of yachts, and was welcomed at what the Mayor afterwards termed "the Rome of the New World," by an enormous crowd of priests and representatives of lay societies at the wharf or around the specially-built platform, and by the Mayor and Civic authorities. The latter, however, very quickly drove the distinguished visitors to the City Hall when it was found impossible to hold the public function out-of-doors.

There the Address presented by Mayor J. J. E. Guerin for the City of Montreal was a review of the religious, yet liberal

spirit of the people, the harmony with which men and women of different nationalities, races and creeds lived together in Canada. In his reply the Papal Legate was most eloquent: "Washed by the blood of heroes who were its first conquerors, and of apostles who here preached the Gospel, permeated also by the traditions of attachment to the Holy See, Montreal on this day becomes the centre of the attention and admiration of the whole world. It continues to assure to the Catholics who live here the fruits of the sufferings and works of its glorious founders. With a constancy which is invincible, it has preserved the faith and traditions centering around the Blessed Eucharist." An incident of this reception which was much discussed was the absence of any military honours. Preparations had been made for a guard of honour from the Militia but at the last moment Sir Frederick Borden had forbidden any uniformed attendance, as he was compelled to do, under the Militia regulations.

This 22nd Eucharistic Congress was opened on Sept. 6th in St. James Cathedral with 120 Bishops and Archbishops surrounding the Cardinal Legate and with the great building packed to the doors. The first proceeding was the reading of a Message from Pope Pius X. appointing Cardinal Vannutelli as his personal representative at the Congress: "The mission entrusted to you is in keeping with your piety and rank, and peculiarly calculated to advance the Christian cause. For by this public manifestation the Eucharistic Bread, unhampered by space and division, will bind together the lands which the seas divide, stimulate distant nations to vindicate and proclaim the glory of God the Saviour, and to honour with due loyalty and submission, the centre of Christianity, to wit, Christ's vicar on earth." The Cardinal delivered an address as did Archbishop Bruchèsi and then the following Cablegram was sent to His Majesty, the King: "The Catholics of the Empire, Bishops, Priests and laity, present at the International Eucharistic Congress in Montreal, pray Your Majesty to accept this respectful homage of unswerving loyalty and their expression of profound gratitude for the modification in the Royal Declaration and, with other visiting members of the Congress, hailing from all parts of the world, wish Your Majesty and the Royal family continued happiness and prosperity. Vincenzo Vannutelli, Cardinal." A Royal expression of appreciation came in due course. A despatch was also sent to His Holiness the Pope whose reply through Mgr. Merry del Val expressed profound appreciation of the event. "The Holy Father . . . learns with lively joy and emotion of the splendid manifestation of admirable piety, union, and devotion, of the Government, City and Canadian people. With the religious authorities he unites most cordially with the Congressists during these touching solemnities."

On the following day a Luncheon was given by the Government of Quebec, with Sir Lomer Gouin in the chair, to Cardinal

Vannutelli—Cardinals Logue and Gibbons with 300 other distinguished guests being present. The Papal Legate first proposed the health of the King with a tribute to the liberties allowed the people under British rule and to the personal qualities of His Majesty; the Quebec Premier then proposed that of His Holiness the Pope "as head of the largest community of Christians on earth." His speech was an eloquent description of the historic continuity and greatness of the Church, of its spiritual and general power, of its place in the hearts of French-Canadians, of the personality and character of the Pontiff. In the evening a great and crowded Reception was given by the Government of Canada at the Windsor in honour of the Papal Legate with Hon. Charles Murphy, Secretary of State, as the principal host and Hon. Messrs. Brodeur, Fisher, Sir F. Borden and Sir R. Cartwright present. Every one of eminence in the life of Montreal, as well as the religious leaders from abroad and many prominent persons from other parts of Canada, were there. During the succeeding week a great programme of study, statement and religious effort was proceeded with. Briefly, the public portion was as follows:

Sept. 8.—Midnight mass at Notre Dame Church attended by thousands of priests and laity.

Sept. 9.—Procession of 15,000 children and their reception by the Cardinal Legate.

Sept. 9.—Remarkable gathering at Notre Dame addressed by Cardinals Vannutelli and Logue, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Lomer Gouin, the Bishops of Namur and Orleans, Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul.

Sept. 10.—Pontifical Mass and Address by Archbishop Glennon of St. Louis at St. Patrick's Church.

Sept. 10.—Pontifical Mass at Mountain Park attended by immense crowds with Archbishop Farley of New York as Celebrant and addressed by Archbishop O'Connell of Boston and Father Hage, head of the Dominican Fathers in Canada.

Sept. 10.—Meeting in Notre Dame Church addressed by Archbishop Bourne of Westminster, England, Hon. C. J. Doherty, M.P., Hon. T. Chapais, M.L.C., Judge O'Sullivan of New York, J. M. Tellier, M.L.A., and Henri Bourassa, M.L.A.

Sept. 11.—Pontifical Mass in St. James Cathedral with the Cardinal Legate as Celebrant and Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore as preacher.

Sept. 11.—"Solemn Procession of the Blessed Eucharist" through the streets of Montreal at 2 p.m. with 200,000 or 300,000 onlookers. In the procession were Mr. Justice Girouard, described as representing the Governor-General, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and other Federal Ministers, the Quebec Premier and his Ministers, with Mayor Guerin and the Aldermen of Montreal, Mr. Justice Anglin of the Supreme Court and Mr. Speaker Marcil of the House of Commons in their robes of office, and many other distinguished personages.

Sept. 12.—The Papal Legate viewed and officially identified the remains of Marguerite Bourgeoys, founder of the great religious organization of Notre Dame, with a view to Canonization.

The parade was the last great event of the Congress. In it were not only those mentioned but the hundred or more Arch-

bishops and Bishops from many lands clad in gorgeous vestments; a hundred Zouaves in their picturesque uniforms; Cardinal Vannutelli walking beneath a large canopy, carrying the Host, and surrounded by a guard of the 65th Regiment, in uniform, with drawn swords; followed by many representatives of varied Church organizations and State interests. The Toronto *Globe* correspondent described the scene as follows: " Through flower-carpeted streets, lined by hundreds of thousands of reverent worshippers, with the houses ablaze with bunting and fluttering flags, preceded by tens of thousands of priests and members of religious societies, the Sacred Host was carried by the Papal Legate, Cardinal Vannutelli. From its resting place on the Altar in Notre Dame it was reverently transported for miles through streets packed with worshippers to nature's great altar at the foot of Mount Royal. The entire distance from Notre Dame to Fletcher's Field was a mass of colour. Flags fluttered in the breeze, pennants streamed from house-tops and window sills, bunting covered the fronts of the houses until scarcely a brick or stone could be seen. On the streets close to the sidewalk towers and Venetian masts were erected every few yards, and from these hung more pennants and bunting with wreaths of evergreens looped from mast to mast." Thus ended what the Cardinal Legate described as " one of the greatest events in modern times." It was probably the most spectacular week in the history of this country.

Amongst the most conspicuous of the multitude of prominent Delegates present at the Congress—not already mentioned—were Archbishops Redwood of New Zealand, Howley of Newfoundland, Keane of Dubuque, Ryan of Philadelphia, Riordan of San Francisco, Quigley of Chicago. Archbishops Gauthier of Kingston, McCarthy of Halifax, McEvay of Toronto and MacNeil of Vancouver were also present as, indeed, were most of the Hierarchy of Canada and the United States. Geographically there were Prelates at the Congress representing Lemberg in Poland, Port-au-Prince in Hayti, Santa Fé in Texas, Birmingham in England, Luxembourg in Belgium, Angers in France, Aberdeen in Scotland, &c. The Papal Legate had in his Staff Mgr. Prince de Croy, Messrs. Thomas Hughes Kelly, Charles Le Moyne de Martigny, originally of a French-Canadian family, and others. Of Canadians taking part by means of papers and addresses before the Congress itself—at its regular meetings in Windsor Hall and Laval University—were Abbé Gosselin, Rector of Laval in Quebec, Mgr. Emard, Bishop of Valleyfield, Abbé Prudhomme of St. Boniface, Rev. Hugh Canning of Toronto, Rev. Dr. M. J. O'Brien of Peterborough, Rev. Louis Drumond, S.J., of Montreal, Dr. Thomas O'Hagan, now of Chicago, Mgr. O. E. Mathieu of Quebec, Very Rev. A. Thompson of Glace Bay, Rev. J. L. Hand of Toronto, Miss Anna T. Sadlier of Ottawa, Bishop McDonald of Victoria and many others.

Following the Sessions of the Congress Cardinal Vannutelli, accompanied by Cardinals Logue and Gibbons, Archbishop Bruchèsi and hundreds of priests, visited the historic Church of Oka where is enshrined a silver statue presented by Louis XIX. of France and received great demonstrations of respect and welcome, on the way, at Lachine, St. Anne and other points, with an address from the Indians of Oka. His Eminence and suite were in Ottawa on Sept. 14th; on the 18th he was in Winnipeg, where he laid the corner-stone of a new Seminary at St. Boniface, was banquetted by Archbishop Langevin, entertained at Government House, and shared in various other functions and religious duties. From Winnipeg the Cardinal went to St. Paul and thence to other points in the United States. Before leaving Winnipeg he telegraphed to Archbishop Bruchèsi that he had spent "days of Paradise" in Montreal. "I shall never forget the Congress; the Eucharistic Procession was quite incomparable." Father Vaughan visited Toronto, where he addressed the Empire Club on Sept. 15th, and from there passed to Winnipeg where, on the 19th, he made a notable declaration: "I am proud to be an English Catholic to-day, standing on this platform, to tell you Canadians how dear is the English flag to Catholics, and to tell you that their patriotism is the fairest bloom that rises out of the tap-root of their religion. I hope that every Catholic will show himself to be true to the Mother Country and see that the British flag keeps flying in a clean atmosphere." Centres further west were also visited.

Archbishop Bourne had already toured the West from Winnipeg to the Coast just prior to the meeting of the Congress. Cardinal Logue spent some days in Toronto through which, also, 150 French, Belgian, and Irish dignitaries passed on the 13th *en route* to Niagara Falls. His Eminence preached twice on the 18th, visited Loretto Abbey and was entertained by the Knights of Columbus at a great Reception. On Oct. 16th Archbishop Bruchèsi in a Pastoral letter reviewed the religious work of the Congress and added these words: "Nowhere was there the slightest breach of order. Among our separated brethren, we saw but evidences of respect, often of admiration, and at all times cordial sympathy. There were no strangers among us. All were brothers and, as such, we received those who came, from near and far, to take part in our great religious festival." A month later he received an autograph letter of appreciation from His Holiness, the Pope. "Wonderful, indeed, was that spectacle of a people's faith and piety that you gave to the eyes of the world during those days."

The incidents of this great demonstration were many and varied. Perhaps the most conspicuous, in its effect upon opinion and discussion elsewhere in Canada, was the stand taken in several stirring and eloquent addresses by the Rev. Bernard Vaughan, the

eminent English Jesuit, and brother of the late Cardinal Vaughan. His subject on each occasion was the Sacrifice of the Mass, his audiences were Roman Catholic in belief, the occasion was provocative of strong thoughts and phrases. The words which aroused special Protestant resentment and criticism were, however, those delivered in St. Patrick's Church on Sept. 7th when, after a reference to self-centered materialism as the danger of the day, he described the Sacrifice of the Mass as "the soul of religion, the plentiful source of life to man on earth, the divine pledge of salvation. It was the so-called genius of Protestantism to invent a form of Christianity without sacrifice." This view and the summaries of the speech as calling Protestantism a "soulless religion" aroused a storm of criticism in pulpits throughout Canada which did not entirely die down for months afterwards.

At the two public meetings in Notre Dame some important speeches were made. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was introduced as the first Prime Minister of any country who had ever addressed a Eucharistic Congress. His address was a brief but fervid eulogy of religion. "Our faith is the first duty of our Government, the security of our homes. If those who labour, who struggle, who delve, lose their belief in God what will rest them?" Sir Lomer Gouin spoke in a similar strain. "In the family of the Church if all the tongues do not speak the same language a close fraternity nevertheless unites all the souls; the minds meet, the wills agree, the efforts are combined, the harmony is complete and the union perfect; when the Church teaches we believe; when she commands we obey; when she is attacked, we defend her." Archbishop Bourne, while recognizing the force of the past alliance between the Church and the French tongue in Canada, aroused some comment by referring to the growth of the West and declaring that "if Canada is to be won to the Catholic Church, it can only be done by making known to a vast number of Canadians the mysteries of our faith through the medium of the English tongue. The success of the Church in Canada will depend largely in the future upon the extent to which the English language can be allied with the Catholic Church." Mr. Bourassa took direct exception to this view: "I say that the best safeguard of our faith is the preservation of the idiom in which for three centuries Catholics in America have worshipped." He also said that workingmen must beware of societies without religion. "We must have them recognize that the Catholic faith is their best safeguard, a better safeguard than the officers of Unions who are often only satisfying their appetites and obtaining their salaries."

There were many other incidents of perhaps minor importance in connection with the Congress—secular and national as well as religious. The speeches contained appreciative references to the change in the Accession Declaration to be taken by the King; Archbishop Bourne's references to the English tongue

created considerable criticism in certain French circles; Father Vaughan not only talked high Imperialism at Winnipeg and Toronto and strenuous Catholicism everywhere but he eulogized Joan of Arc in a Montreal address (Sept. 13) greatly to the detriment of the British arms and British aims of those days; the $5,000 voted by the City Council for the Congress was strongly denounced by the Orange Order in Quebec. The official order of the Procession announced a place for "the Administrator of Canada and his Staff" and this, coupled with Mr. Justice Girouard's expression of "homage" to the Cardinal Legate aroused wide comment, and some extreme Protestant criticism, throughout Canada; so with the attendance under Government sanction of officers in uniform at the Civic Reception to His Excellency and the appearance in the Procession of the 65th Regiment in full uniform under a tacit understanding that the Militia Department would not interfere further with what it had been compelled to point out was forbidden by the Regulations; so also with the appearance in the same Procession of Mr. Speaker Marcil and Mr. Justice Anglin in their robes of office.

To these incidents a part of the Protestant press elsewhere—though a comparatively small portion—responded with violent denunciation of the Roman Catholic Church as historically and fundamentally opposed to human liberty. The *Orange Sentinel* and Toronto *Telegram* and Hamilton *Spectator* were, perhaps, the most strenuous in this line of attack. A more common argument was to draw attention to the difference in the attitude of the State authorities toward Cardinal Vannutelli attending this Congress and to the Lord Bishop of London attending the Anglican Congress at Halifax. A view in which Liberal papers such as the Winnipeg *Free Press* and the Toronto *Star* agreed was in deprecating the precedent thus set for the Militia in uniform taking part in Protestant processions and ceremonies. The almost inevitable flag question came up in connection with the City Hall decorations, in which it was claimed that the Union Jack was conspicuous by its absence or rarity, the Irish flags too numerous to please French-Canadians, and the Tri-colour too frequently displayed to please others in the population. In reply to an inquiry made at Ottawa as to this question Mr. Joseph Pope, Under-Secretary of State, replied: "What is commonly called the Dominion Flag is authorized for use only on the water by merchant vessels registered in Canada. Its use on land is never right. In my opinion the only flag that should properly be flown on land in Canada is the Union Jack." There were flags of many and varied nationalities to be seen in the Procession and streets on Sunday. Some of these incidents, however, were comparatively petty details in connection with what was undoubtedly a great event in the annals of Montreal and the religious life of the Province and a memorable one in the history of Canada itself.

IV.—NATIONAL RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

Canadian Agricultural Resources and Expansion

The latest official figures (1910) as to Canadian land suitable for cultivation showed a total of 358,835,190 acres of which 238,000,000 acres were in Western Canada with at least 50,000,000 of these fitted for growing wheat. There were estimated to be, in 1909, 575,000 farmers in the country with a total population dependent upon agriculture of 3,775,000; an investment in this basic industry of $2,440,000,000 and a yearly agricultural revenue of $700,000,000; agricultural exports worth about $150,000,000 annually.* According to Mr. Archibald Blue of the Dominion Census Bureau, the total value of Canadian field crops, computed from average prices, was in 1860 $96,701,643; in 1880 $158,403,533; in 1900 $205,071,914; in 1909 $532,992,100. Wheat in the first year named totalled 28,212,760 bushels at $31,852,206 and oats 41,129,421 bushels at $14,559,815; in the second year wheat had a production of 32,350,269 bushels valued at $38,652,763 and oats of 70,493,131 bushels at $25,448,020; in 1880 wheat stood at 55,572,368 bushels worth $34,850,010 while oats were 151,497,407 bushels valued at $41,120,812; in 1909 wheat had leaped up to 166,744,000 bushels worth $141,320,000 and oats to 353,468,000 bushels worth $122,390,000. From 1860 to 1880 the total value of all field crops increased 63·80 per cent.; from 1880 to 1900 by 29·46 per cent.; from 1900 to 1909 150·90 per cent. The official figures of production in 1910 were as follows:

STATISTICS OF FIELD CROPS, 1910.

Crops, Canada.	Area in Acres.	Bushels per Acre.	Total Yield, (Bushels).	Total Value.
Fall wheat	707,200	23·49	16,610,000	$14,448,000
Spring wheat	8,587,600	15·53	133,379,600	98,525,000
Oats	9,864,100	32·79	323,449,000	114,365,000
Barley	1,834,000	24·62	45,147,600	21,400,300
Rye	84,100	18·35	1,543,500	1,083,600
Peas	386,100	16·93	6,538,100	5,754,600
Buckwheat	270,608	26:77	7,243,900	4,078,000
Mixed Grains	575,700	33 76	19,433,600	9,953,000
Flax	476,877	7·97	3,802,000	7,898,800
Beans	53,034	22·21	1,177,800	2,094,200
Corn for husking	328,499	57·00	18,726,000	10,135,000
Potatoes	503,262	147·14	74,048,000	33,446,000
Turnips, etc.	236,622	402·36	95,207,000	21,444,000
		(Tons.)	(Tons.)	
Hay and Clover	8,515,400	1·82	15,497,000	149,716,000
Fodder Corn	271,960	9·38	2,551,000	11,957,000
Sugar Beet	16,000	9·69	155,000	887,000
Totals	32,711,062			$507,185,500

* NOTE.—Estimate in House of Commons on Mch. 15, 1909, by W. D. Staples, of Macdonald, Man.

Much of the enormous increase between 1900 and 1910 was, of course, in the Western Provinces. The area under wheat, oats and barley in what are now the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta was, in 1900, 3,491,413 acres and in 1910 13,809,300 acres; the total production was respectively, 43,251,661 bushels and 277,021,000 bushels. Taking the Dominion as a whole there was a decrease in values of field crops, 1909 and 1910, totalling $25,800,000 with an increased area of 2,700,000 acres. This was owing very largely to the drouth in the West during July, 1910, which greatly reduced the harvesting. Potatoes in the country generally showed an increase of $3,000,000 in value; turnips and other roots a decrease of $3,000,000; hay and clover, a decrease of $9,500,000; fodder corn an increase of $4,800,000. According to official estimates published in January, 1910, the average value of farm lands in Canada was $38.60 per acre; the average wage of farm-help (including board) was, in the summer season, $33.69 per month for males and $19.08 for females and per annum it was, respectively, $336.29 and $206.08. The total value of farm animals on June 30, 1909, was $558,789,000 as against $531,000,000 in 1908. The following table gives other particulars during four years:

STATISTICS OF LIVE STOCK.

Canada.	1910. No.	1909. No.	1908. No.	1907. No.
Horses	2,213,199	2,132,489	2,118,165	1,923,090
Milch cows	2,853,951	2,849,306	2,917,746	2,737,462
Other Cattle	4,260,963	4,384,779	4,629,836	4,394,354
Sheep	2,598,470	2,705,390	2,831,404	2,783,219
Swine	2,753,964	2,912,509	3,369,858	3,445,282

Other agricultural statistics and details may be briefly summarized. The export of apples fluctuates greatly but for the year ending Mch. 31, 1910, the figures were 1,604,477 barrels, valued at $4,417,926, as compared with 998,618 barrels in 1907 worth $2,702,623, and 1,577,285 barrels in 1904 valued at $4,529,500. Of the shipments in 1909-10 543,847 barrels went from Montreal and 663,186 barrels from Halifax; only a small proportion was in cold storage. The Cheese trade, after showing a tremendous expansion for years—reaching in 1906-7 the total value of $26,160,856—has since then been gradually declining and was in 1909-10 $21,607,692 in value. As to Butter the export in 1908 was $1,068,703 in value and in 1910 $1,010,274. The much-discussed question of prices in Hog products was dealt with in an Agricultural Department Bulletin of April, 1910, when the average monthly prices per 100 lbs. for dressed hogs, paid by the George Matthews Company, Ltd., at their factories in Hull, Peterborough and Brantford, were quoted as representative and accur-

Sheep for Shipment at Winnipeg in 1910.

Loading Cattle at C.P.R. Yards in Winnipeg, 1910.

ate. Tabulated and averaged for nine years (Apl. 1 to Mch. 31) they were as follows: 1901-2 $8.98; 1902-3 $8.90 1-2; 1903-4 $7.71 1-2; 1904-5 $7.51 1-2; 1905-6 $9.04 1-4; 1906-7 $9.52 1-2; 1907-8 $8.53 3-4; 1908-9 $9.08 1-3; 1909-10 $11.35 1-4. The two following tables are of importance as showing the trend of Canadian agricultural trade during the past decade and in 1910:

I. CANADIAN EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Year.	Great Britain.	United States.	Other Countries.
1900.			
Wheat	$11,350,942	$58,305	$586,241
Flour	1,665,708	12,993	1,113,184
1902.			
Wheat	18,024,257	9,161	654,674
Flour	2,290,056	37,455	1,641,339
1904.			
Wheat	13,106,081	8,780	350,490
Flour	3,568,430	164,862	2,395,934
1906.			
Wheat	30,234,611	2,981,608	442,172
Flour	3,656,938	108,488	2,414,399
1908.			
Wheat	39,349,602	102,699	552,422
Flour	4,815,805	122,146	3,517,003
1909.			
Wheat	45,161,632	602,661	2,383,649
Flour	4,532,103	238,828	3,220,482

II. TRADE IN FARM PRODUCTS WITH UNITED STATES.*

Items.	Exports to Canada.	Imports from Canada.
Live Animals	$2,841,700	$1,221,115
Dairy Products	117,328	88,623
Eggs	211,644	15,387
Packing House Products	4,478,525	4,659,153
Fruit	4,422,170	209,496
Grain and Grain Products	5,186,352	2,962,602
Hay	119,578	60,179
Seeds	1,199,473	979,481
Vegetables	957,353	1,001,964

It may be noted here that the United States in 1909 imported Farm products valued at $639,000,000 and exported $903,000,000 worth—a decrease of $151,000,000 over 1908. As to other details of Canadian agricultural trade it may be said that in the fiscal year 1899 the total export of cattle from Canada was 211,847 in number and $8,522,536 in value; in 1910 it was 157,396 and $10,792,160 respectively. Between 1900 and 1910 the export of animals and their products decreased from $56,148,807 to $53,926,515. Packing-house products under export decreased from $13,415,655 to $9,940,585 and wheat rose from $11,995,488 in

* These figures are taken from United States Department of Agriculture Statistics.

1900 to $40,004,723 in 1908.* In this connection Sir Edmund Walker in his annual address to the Canadian Bank of Commerce (Jan. 31, 1911) said: "It is clear that if we choose we could largely increase our exports. We know that in almost all parts of Canada the majority of farmers produce very much less wealth per acre than would be possible with greater effort and with the necessary labour available. The farmer who has no mortgage or other debts, who finds labour extremely hard to obtain, whose standard of comfort is fixed, and who is no longer young, cannot easily realize that he has any duty to the State which he does not perform, nor can any pressure be brought to bear upon him except by friendly argument and practical illustration. The fact remains that because the farmers as a whole do not produce more, our debts to other countries for national expenditure, made in anticipation of future development, are more burdensome than is necessary." In an address delivered at Belleville before the Dairymen's Convention early in 1910 Dr. J. W. Robertson, then Dominion Dairy Commissioner, deprecated the idea that this industry was declining and described the home market as a better guide to its condition than the export trade. He made this statement:

> It is impossible to quote exact figures, because, unfortunately, we have no annual statistics of the actual production of dairy produce in this country. That is why we have in the past relied on the figures of our export trade, of which we do have statistics, to measure the progress of dairying from year to year. With the rapid growth of population affecting the home consumption, the export trade is no longer a reliable index of the growth of the industry, and it never was a true indication of its magnitude. I have made as careful an estimate as possible of the consumption of milk, butter and cheese in Canada and I put it between 10 and 12 dollars per capita. The consumption of these products in the United States is said to be over $10 per head, and I think ours is larger, but to be conservative we will put it at $10. The population of Canada in 1901 was 5,371,315. At $10 per head the home consumption of dairy produce, including milk and cream by that many people, would be $53,000,000. The combined value of the exports of cheese and butter in that year was $24,000,000, making a total production of $77,000,000. It is estimated that the present population of Canada is now about 7,184,700. On the same basis, then, the home consumption in 1909 would amount to $71,000,000. If we add to this the $22,000,000 as the value of the butter, cheese, and condensed milk exported during the last fiscal year we have the sum of $93,000,000 as the value of the total production at present, or a gain of $16,000,000 since 1901 as against a decrease of only $2,000,000 in the exports between 1901 and 1909.

Incidents of the year in an agricultural sense include the fact that the value of the Western grain crop in 1910, as estimated by the Grain Dealers' Association of Winnipeg, was $150,280,000 compared with $178,472,000 in 1909 and $146,598,000 in 1908; that the Sheep industry, which had for some years been declining, was made in September the subject of an official inquiry with

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* Dr. T. S. Sproule in Commons on Dec. 13, 1910.

W. T. Ritch of Manchester, England and W. A. Dryden of Brooklin, Ont., as the Commissioners; the warning of the Toronto *Globe,* addressed to Western farmers on Nov. 1st against the creation of conditions similar to those prevailing in the American West: "The Western farmer is too exacting in the treatment of his land. He expects it to grow without deterioration a crop of wheat year after year, instead of allowing it time for recuperation, not to say anything about the use of restorative manures. No land in the world can stand such agriculture without bringing on its extortionate owner the Nemesis of discouraging pecuniary failure"; the statement that the value attached to the 1910 production of hay, oats, barley, roots and corn could by general adoption of scientific farming methods, such as the Macdonald College taught, have been increased from $318,000,000 to $689,000,000; the joining of the Saskatchewan and Manitoba Grain Growers' Associations and the United Farmers of Alberta with the Dominion Grange and Farmers Association of Ontario in the National Council of Agriculture. The following were the chief Agricultural organizations of Canada with the Presidents elected in 1910:

Organization.	President.	Address.
National Council of Agriculture	D. W. McCuaig	Portage la Prairie, Man.
Canadian Pony Society	A. E. Major	Whitevale, Ont.
Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada	John Bright	Myrtle, Ont.
Dominion Shorthorn Breeders Association	T. H. Robson	
Canadian Horticultural Association	H. E. Phiipott	Winnipeg, Man.
Dominion Swine Breeders Association	William Jones	Zenda, Ont.
Dominion Cattle Breeders Association	John Gardhouse	Highfield, Ont.
Dominion Sheep Breeders Association	Andrew Whitelaw	Guelph, Ont.
Nova Scotia Farmers Association	Howard S. Kennedy	Alma, N.S.
Niagara Peninsula Fruit-Growers Association	Murray Pettit	Winona, Ont.
Co-Operative Fruit-Growers Association of Ontario	E. Johnson	Forest, Ont.
Fruit Growers Association of Ontario	J. E. Johnson	Simcoe.
Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association	D. M. Glendinning	Manilla.
Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario	John H. Scott	Exeter.
Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions	H. J. Gould	Uxbridge.
British Columbia Dairymen's Association	W. E. Buckingham	Eburne, B.C.
Ontario Vegetable Growers Association	Thomas Dillworth	Weston, Ont.
British Columbia Poultrymen's Association	E. W. Caie	Burnaby, B.C.
General Stock Breeders Association of Quebec Province	Hon. N. Garneau	Quebec, P.Q.
Ontario Horticultural Association	R. B. White	Ottawa, Ont.
Ontario Provincial Winter Fair	John Bright	Myrtle, Ont.
Alberta Provincial Live Stock Association	A. B. Campbell	Edmonton, Alta.
Eastern Ontario Poultry Association	George Robertson	Ottawa, Ont.
Ontario Horse Breeders Association	William Smith	Columbus, Ont.
Ontario Sheep Breeders Association	Andrew Whitelaw	Guelph, Ont.
Western Ontario Poultry Association	L. H. Baldwin	Toronto, Ont.
Ontario Corn Growers' Association	J. O. Duke	Olinda.
Bee-Keepers' Association of Ontario	Wm. Couse	Streetsville.

Canadian Mineral Resources and Development.

The vast resources of Canada in this respect were still, in 1910, and despite continuous development, only touched upon the surface. Yet since 1886 the production of minerals had increased in value from $10,221,255 to $85,927,802 in 1908, $91,000,000 in 1909 and $105,000,000 in 1910—a total value of over $1,100,000,000 in 25 years. The total exports of mineral products in 1909 (Mch. 31) were $37,257,699 of which $31,260,862 went to the United States. The 1910 total (calendar year) was $46,679,238. Of this latter total $15,649,537 was silver ore; $5,840,553 was copper ore; $5,491,051 was gold; $6,077,350 was coal. Speaking in Toronto on Apl. 14th, 1910, Prof. W. G. Miller, Ontario Geologist, said that Mexico had 1,750 miles of the Rocky Mountain range which had produced $5,500,000,000 worth of precious metal and that the United States had about 1,100 miles of these ranges which had produced nearly $3,300,000,000 worth. "We, in Canada, have 1,600 miles of these mountains; and we can reasonably expect that the production will be relatively the same as in Mexico and the United States, for we have only developed the fringe of the Rockies along the border. I think there is no doubt we will have one of the greatest mineral countries in the world and, to-day, we have beyond doubt the greatest undeveloped mineral resources of any country in the world."

Canada already produced 80 per cent. of the world's consumption of Asbestos, practically all the world uses of amber-coloured Mica and 65 per cent. of the world's consumption of Nickel. Mr. John McLeish, Chief of the Division of Mineral Resources and Statistics at Ottawa in his 1910 Report—calendar year—described coal as still holding the first place in productive value or 28·4 per cent. of the whole, silver as holding second place with 16·3 per cent., nickel as third with 10·6 per cent. and gold next with 9·7 per cent. The production of gold showed an increase of 9 per cent. over 1909; that of silver, which had increased by 24·5 per cent. in the previous year, showed, chiefly in the Cobalt region, a further expansion of 16 per cent.; pig-iron increased by 5·88 per cent. and was valued at $11,245,630 as against $9,581,864 in 1909—with 15 completed blast furnaces in operation. In open-hearth and Bessemer steel production of ingots and castings the total was 822,281 tons as compared with 754,119 in 1909.

The nickel industry was described as particularly active with, once more, the largest production on record—$5,380,000 being the spot value of metal shipped. In this connection A. P. Turner, President of the Canadian Copper Company—a part of the International Nickel Company—told the Parliamentary Committee on Mines that his concern was not a trust. It simply had gathered

under one management the mining company, the refining company and the selling company. The two great outside concerns were the Mond Nickel Company and the French Nickel Company. The former had its mines in Canada and did its ultimate smelting in Wales. The French Company had its mines in New Caledonia and smelted in France. They were in no sense allied but were competitive. The refining of nickel was now done to the extent of about 84 per cent. in Canada. His Company had invested about $5,000,000 in a plant in Canada and employed from 1,500 to 2,000 men who supported a population of about 5,000 people. The wages paid in this industry were $1,234,904 in 1909. The following table shows the production of Canada's chief Minerals in 1908, 1909 and 1910:

	1908.	1909.	1910.*
Copper	$8,413,876	$6,814,754	$7,209,463
Gold	9,842,105	9,382,230	10,224,910
Pig-iron	1,664,302	2,222,215	1,651,321†
Lead	1,814,221	1,692,139	1,237,032
Nickel	8,231,538	9,461,877	11,181,310
Silver	11,686,239	14,178,504	17,106,604
Asbestos	2,555,361	2,201,775	2,476,558
Coal	25,194,573	24,781,236	29,811,750
Gypsum	575,701	809,632	939,838
Natural Gas	1,012,660	1,207,029	1,312,614
Petroleum	747,102	559,604	388,550
Salt	378,798	415,219	409,624
Cement	3,709,954	5,345,802	6,414,315
Clay Products	4,771,403	6,450,810	7,600,000
Lime	712,947	1,132,756	1,131,407
Building Stone	1,800,000	3,127,135	3,499,772
Sundries	2,817,022	2,048,724	2,445,890
Total	$85,927,802	$91,831,441	$105,040,958

The iron and steel bounties in this year were $1,985,011. During 1910 Mr. McLeish wrote for the Department of Mines elaborate Reports on Iron and Steel, Coal and Coke, Cement and Clay products in Canada. As to the first great industry he pointed out that in 1896-1909 7,521,086 tons of iron-ore had been imported and 1,556,996 tons exported. "Developments are in progress, however, which may in the near future furnish a much larger supply of domestic ore. Active operations are in progress at Torbrook, N.S., and extensive preparations being made to ship from the large magnetite deposits near Bathurst, N.B. The Moose Mountain mine, north of Sudbury, of which much has been expected, shipped an important tonnage during 1909, and development work is being continued. Operations have been started in a deposit twenty-four miles east of Port Arthur, the first in this

*NOTE.—Subject to revision in which, however, only slight changes usually take place. †NOTE.—Made from Canadian ore only.

district, and some initial shipments made. A magnetometric survey was made of the old Bristol mine, Pontiac County, Quebec, resulting in the discovery of the probable existence of a considerable ore body." The production of Pig-iron was much greater in 1910 than the official figures indicated as only that made out of Canadian ore was included. The total value was $11,245,630 as against $9,581,864 in 1909 and $8,111,194 in 1908. The imports were $2,127,135 and exports $186,778. The imports of iron and steel goods subject to duty in the year ending Mch. 31, 1909, were $7,310,034 and in 1908 $10,334,242.

In coal the resources of Canada are so great as to almost defy the imagination. The Geological Survey of Canada has estimated the total in anthracite, bituminous, lignite, or combinations of these kinds of coal, at 143,490,000,000 tons for Western Canada and British Columbia alone. In an address early in the year Mr. D. B. Dowling of the Geological Survey stated that in 1820 the world had consumed about 17,000,000 tons of coal, in 1870 250,000,000 tons, in 1909 1,000,000,000 tons; that Great Britain's bituminous coal areas were supposed to include 60,000,000,000 tons and Germany's supply to be 52,000,000,000 tons; that Canada's area had not been fully explored but was estimated to have a supply of 89,000,000,000 tons of bituminous coal and 420,000,000 tons of anthracite in addition to 82,000,000,000 tons of lignite. "About half the bituminous supply is in Alberta, and about 45 per cent. of the remainder is in British Columbia. The anthracite occurs principally in Alberta, British Columbia, and the Yukon, but lignite is found in all the Prairie Provinces, British Columbia and Ontario as well as in the Yukon and Mackenzie River regions."

According to Mr. McLeish's monograph: "The coal output in 1909 is more than twice that of ten years ago, about four times the output of twenty years ago, and nearly ten times the production of 1879. The total production during the ten-year period, 1880-1889, was 20,399,426 tons, and during the next ten years, 1890-1899, the total production was 37,689,071 tons or an increase of 84·8 per cent. During the last ten-year period, 1900-1909, the total production was 86,275,045 tons, or an increase of 128·9 per cent. over the previous ten-year aggregate." Yet with all these resources and all this progress Canada in 1909 only supplied about 56 per cent. of its own consumption of coal and exported only $4,456,342 worth. Its imports of bituminous coal and coal-dust in that year totalled $12,925,707 and of anthracite coal and coal-dust $13,906,152. The total production in 1910 was $29,811,750. As to structural materials and clay products in Canada the production of Cement in 1909 was $5,345,802 or an increase of $1,600,000 and in 1910 it was $6,414,315; of Clay products $6,450,840 in 1909 and Lime $1,132,756; of Stone $3,127,135; making, with sundries, a total in 1909 of $16,533,349. Meanwhile the imports

of clay products in 1909 had been $3,247,539. Mining incidents of the year included the notable speech by Hon. Clifford Sifton on Conservation (Jan. 18) when he reviewed mining conditions of waste, etc., in very clear terms while urging better appreciation of Canada's vast mineral resources. Waste prevailed to a very large extent and he illustrated conditions as follows:

(1) In the Cobalt camp the mine-owners are largely at the mercy of foreign smelters and refiners. Much valuable mineral is taken and not paid for, or accounted for. It is lost to the owners and to this country, because there is no effective method of treating these ores in Canada. Thorough investigation by experts is highly necessary.

(2) In the utilization of coal deposits most wasteful methods are employed. Coal difficult to mine is not taken out and the shafts are blocked up and the deposit is lost forever. So with iron. In making coke it is alleged that un-economic methods largely prevail.

(3) In British Columbia, until lately, no account was taken at all of zinc contents in the ores and a large amount of this very valuable metal was lost. The Federal Department of Mines has investigated the subject. Further action is necessary.

(4) In the Yukon large deposits of gold-bearing gravel have been covered by tailings and rendered extremely expensive or impossible to work.

(5) Upon the question of mine accidents I speak subject to correction but my information is that Canada makes almost the worst showing in the world.

These opinions, in part at least, were resented by the Canadian Mining Institute which at its annual meeting in Toronto on Mch. 2nd passed a Resolution regretting that Mr. Sifton should have spoken without "full knowledge of the facts." At the same time no definite data in contravention of his statements were given. At this meeting Prof. F. D. Adams of McGill University was elected President in succession to Dr. W. G. Miller. In the Mine accident connection it may be said here that no doubt could exist as to the serious nature of the issue. The *Canadian Mining Journal* at the close of the year declared modern inspection and salvage in the Mines the most vital question confronting the Federal Department. So far as figures can be obtained it would appear that in British Columbia coal mines the loss of life in 1899-1908 averaged 9·21 in every 1,000 and in Nova Scotia coal mines 2·67 per 1,000; while in 1908 the Silver mines of Cobalt gave a total of 11·94 per 1,000. In England the 1903-7 average was 1·29 per 1,000 for coal mines. Meanwhile, the Canadian Mining Institute had been urging the Laurier Government for a Federal Act doing away with the control of mining affairs by Orders-in-Council and establishing Legislative enactments in their place. Late in the year J. M. Clark, K.C., of Toronto, was appointed to draft an Act in this connection for presentation to Parliament.

A much-talked of development in this year was the Peat industry. The Mines Department in October placed 500 tons of peat, manufactured into domestic fuel at its experimental plant near Ottawa, upon the market and it proved a great success—the whole supply being quickly sold at $3.25 a ton with a multitude

of further orders received. Many practical mining men were, however, inclined to view the subject in a far from optimistic way. Yet the resources of Canada in this respect are known to be enormous. Along the line of the National Transcontinental peat bogs have been found running for miles and containing vast deposits; in Ontario and Quebec there are many extensive peat bogs; within a few miles of Ottawa Government experts have estimated that there are 25,000,000 tons of this possible fuel. The American Peat Association met on July 25th in Ottawa and the formation of a Canadian Association was the result. Dr. Eugene Haanel, the Canadian President of the International body, declared that Canada's industrial development demanded the intelligent exploitation of its abundant and excellent Peat deposits; stated that the 37,000 miles of Peat-bogs already known were only a small fraction of what existed in all parts of the country; pointed out that, in the economic production of fuel from Peat, machinery driven by power must be used wherever possible; and prophesied that if European practice were followed a great industry would be developed and a new industrial era be inaugurated. In August the Department of Mines urged more consideration for the manufacturer of nitrate of soda of which the United States imported $15,000,000 and which Canada would in turn require largely for fertilizing purposes. Addressing an Irrigation Convention at Kamloops, in the Summer, Mr. James White summed up certain principles of mining conservation which ought to be accepted in Canada:

1. That coal lands should be leased for a sufficient length of time and at a rate low enough to ensure a fair profit to the operator.
2. Wherever possible water-power should be substituted for power generated by the consumption of fuel.
3. Briquet plants should be installed to utilize the slack.
4. All important mine-plants should be of fire-proof construction.
5. Explosions in coal mines are due either to gas or dust. Good ventilation will prevent the former and dust can be kept down either by daily spraying with water or by sprinkling calcium chloride, which has a great affinity for moisture, every three months.
6. Under favourable circumstances, sulphuric acid can be profitably recovered from the waste gases of furnaces smelting sulphurous ores.

Forest Resources and Conservation in Canada

Expert opinion as to the natural resources of Canada in this respect vary largely but all agree as to the fact of great resources and the necessity for conserving them. The Forestry Branch of the Interior Department has become one of the most active in the service of the Government; the Commission on Conservation with Hon. Clifford Sifton, M.P., as Chairman and James White, F.R.G.S., as Secretary was in 1910 conspicuously before the public in an active and practical campaign. In a publication of the Forestry Branch at this time it was estimated that in the past 300 years about 100,000 square miles of land—exclusive of settlement or agricultural areas—had been cut

over with a production of at least 192,000,000,000 board feet of lumber, or an average per acre of 3,000 board feet. Besides this there had been 92,000 square miles of cleared farming lands. The original timbered area was, approximately, 1,900,000 square miles and this would leave 1,702,000 square miles which, averaged at the low figure of 3,000 feet per acre would still leave 3,279,000,000,000 feet of timber in hand. In a more conservative estimate Mr. Sifton made available a total of 494,600,000,000 feet of sawlumber and 1,100,000 million cords of pulpwood. Speaking in Toronto on Oct. 20th Mr. Sifton reiterated this estimate, putting it at 500,000,000,000 feet in round numbers as compared with an estimate for the United States of 2,200,000,000,000 feet. Upon the point of danger in this respect he was very explicit:

> In the United States it is estimated that if the consumption of lumber does not increase, their supply will last about 30 years more. As the consumption must inevitably increase, this means the supply will last only about 20 years. You can imagine the plight of about 120,000,000 of people without lumber. What will they do? Why, they will come to Canada for it if proper measures are not passed to protect our forests. If the United States are compelled to fall back upon Canadian supply, and if this happens 20 years hence, the Canadian supply would last only seven years. It is estimated that at the present rate of going the United States will then have no timber in the ordinary sense of the word.

Other estimates of United States resources were the Government Census of 1900 which put it at 1,390,000,000,000 feet; the *American Lumberman* and Dr. B. E. Fernow who both placed it at 2,000,000,000,000 feet and others who figured it at 1,500,000,000,000 feet worth 20 billions of dollars. As the annual and growing lumber cut is now 38,000,000,000 board feet the obvious duration was 30 or 40 years—dependent upon the growth of new forests and re-afforestation. The gravity of this situation was sufficiently indicated by the creation of the North America Conservation Conference, the interest of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft in the subject, the search for new markets, the fact of 100,000 Americans being said to own lumber limits in Canada, the scarcity of pulpwood in the United States and high prices for paper, the demand for free importation of lumber and pulp-wood, the estimate of Gifford Pinchot that the United States has to prepare for a time when it will have 1,000 millions of a population.

Another vital difficulty in connection with Canadian forests was and is that of fire. It has been estimated that if stumpage dues of 50 cents per 1,000 feet had been charged for all the timber destroyed by this means in Canada the country would have $1,042,000,000 in the treasury. Senator W. C. Edwards has stated that in the Ottawa District, where his timber interests are situated, 20 feet of timber have been burned for every one cut by the lumbermen. The Forest fires of 1909 were to some extent

tabulated and they showed in British Columbia, on Dominion Lands, and in New Brunswick, a total of 1,041 fires of which 386 were reported as of unknown cause, 202 as caused by Railways, 136 as caused by campers and travellers, 177 by settlers and the rest scattering. Another official inquiry, through 69 rangers covering 203,300 square miles of territory extending from Lake Winnipeg to the Peace River region, and including the east slope of the Rocky Mountains and the Railway belt in British Columbia, showed that 54,700 square miles had been burned over within 40 years—or one-fourth of a region containing 115,000,000,000 board feet of merchantable timber.

During 1910 there were an immense number of Forest fires in Canada. Throughout the Rainy River District and around Port Arthur, in the Prince Albert district of Saskatchewan, at or near the junction of the Lesser Slave River and the Athabasca in the far North, in the Atikokan district up to and around Fort Frances, in the Slocan country of British Columbia, around Three Forks and Sandon, a second time in the Rainy River District, and around Nelson, B.C., these forest fires raged during June and July. The actual value of the timber destroyed was beyond accurate estimate but the value of saw-mills, lumber mills and lumber camp property up to August of this year was put at $5,500,000. In fires taking place in Idaho and Montana during August the timber was valued at $25,000,000. The Dominion Government had done a good deal to meet such conditions by establishing Forest Reserves, beginning in 1887 and having in such Reserves or National Parks by 1909, 128,060,800 acres or 16,296 square miles of wooded area.

In April, 1910, an Order-in-Council set aside certain lands surrounding the Kootenay Lakes and on June 8th it was announced that the entire eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, covering 14,400 square miles, would be reserved from settlement or occupation and be administered entirely "with a view to the proper utilization and re-production of the forest, the protection of the water supply of the Prairie Provinces and other related objects." The new part of the section thus reserved was 4,850 square miles—the balance being already in Rocky Mountain and Jasper Forest Parks. In October the Report of the Superintendent of Forestry indicated the probable extension of other Reserves. The Provinces also had large Forest Reserves and Parks and in Ontario at the beginning of 1910 the total area set apart was 19,860 square miles and in Quebec 174,064 square miles. Meantime the Conservation Commission which had been organized in 1909 with Hon. Clifford Sifton as Chairman was doing splendid work in this and other directions. The 1st annual meeting of the Commission was held in Ottawa on Jan. 18 and was notable for the illuminating review of Canada's natural resources and national perils in that respect given by Mr. Sifton. So far as the Forests

were concerned he commenced by summarizing conditions as follows:

> Under the policy adopted by our Governments, Provincial and Dominion, the timber lands leased to operators are still subject to the fullest regulation by the Governments concerned. The field is open, therefore, for improvement in regulations. The generally-admitted evils in the present method of lumbering are (*a*) destruction of young growths; (*b*) cutting of trees not sufficiently matured; (*c*) leaving of inflammable refuse and debris upon the ground. The great foe of the forest is fire. A good deal has been done in the way of fire protection, but much more requires to be done. Notwithstanding everything that has been said and written on the subject and the measures of prevention taken, it remains a fact that the devastation of forests by fire is going on at a rate that is simply appalling when one considers the ultimate and not far distant results. While the conservation of our actual supply of merchantable timber is important, yet of much greater importance is the treatment of the land properly described as forest land, upon which there is at present no merchantable timber standing. These lands are many times larger in extent than those occupied by merchantable timber. They are at present, so far as I am aware, very largely neglected. The presence of a forest growth upon these lands is an absolute essential to the continued prosperity of the country. They conserve and regulate the water supply of our rivers; without them we shall have, as they now have in many parts of the United States, destructive floods in the spring, followed by low and contaminated water all summer.

Mr. Sifton went on to point out the need of action in Northern Ontario, urged legislation to prevent the fires caused by Railway locomotives, suggested a great Provincial Forest Reserve in the North, pressed upon the Transcontinental Railway Commission the necessity of guarding against fires in the new country being opened up by its lines, hoped for protection of the burned-over and cut-over Crown lands of Ontario and Quebec. Addresses followed by Dr. B. E. Fernow on Scientific Forestry in Europe, by Mr. H. T. Güssow on Diseases of Forest Trees; by Dr. Gordon Hewitt on Insects destructive to Canadian Forests; and by Dr. J. W. Robertson, Dr. Eugene Haanal, Hon. Frank Cochrane, A. Kelly Evans, F. T. Congdon, M.P., Dr. P. H. Bryce and C. R. Coutlee, C.E., on other elements of natural Conservation. The following Resolution was passed dealing with Forest Fires: "That it is important that steps be taken at once by this Commission to protect the forests from fire, especially along the line of railways; that, in particular, legislation be recommended to bring the Dominion Government railways under the fire laws of the several Provinces through which they pass; that the Government railways should also be made liable for damage done by fire originating from their engines; that the burden of disproof should be on the Railways; that legislation should provide for the transportation by all railways of the chief District Fire Rangers and Fire Wardens, free of charge, when on their way to investigate or fight fires along their line of railway." Committees were also appointed to look after specific interests as follows:

Committee.	Chairman.	Address.
Fisheries, Game, etc.	Hon. F. L. Haszard	Charlottetown.
Forests	Hon. W. C. Edwards	Ottawa.
Lands	Dr. J. W. Robertson	Ottawa.
Minerals	Dr. H. S. Bèland, M.P.	St. Joseph.
Press, etc.	J. F. MacKay	Toronto.
Public Health	E. B. Osler, M.P.	Toronto.
Water and Water Powers	F. D. Monk, M.P.	Montreal.

Mr. Sifton announced that he would ask the Government for $50,000 a year for the work of the Commission. In this general connection Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, speaking at Montreal on Feb. 10th, said: "We are here in Canada in a much better position than the people of the United States. In the United States the forest wealth has been almost, if not absolutely, alienated from the public control. The United States Government has been selling forest rights until they have comparatively few left, and private individuals and corporations have secured almost absolute control of these individual natural resources. In Canada we have never sold the land on which are located our splendid forests; we have reserved the control of the forests as a public possession." Addressing the Canadian Club, St. John, on the 13th, Mr. James Lawler, Secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association, declared that "Canada's forest area—at any rate that available for industrial purposes—is only about one-half, or even less, that of the United States. If utilized at present rate of lumber consumption in the United States Canada's forests will disappear in 12 years. Ontario, if it followed the reckless policy of the past, will exhaust its forests in 30 years. At the same time Canada's forests are her most important economic assets. In the last 42 years her exports of forest-products have exceeded by one-third the value of her exports of farm products. And in the future her forests will steadily increase in value. In Canada over 400,000 people are dependent upon the lumbering industry; to say nothing of the vast army engaged in the various industries of which lumber is the raw material."

The 11th annual Convention of the Canadian Forestry Association was held at Fredericton, Mch. 1, 1910, with Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer in the chair as Vice-President for New Brunswick. The Lieut.-Governor (Mr. L. J. Tweedie) opened the gathering and addresses were delivered by Mr. Premier Hazen, Hon. C. W. Robinson, Mayor Fred. Chestnut, and others. A number of able papers were read upon various phases and conditions of the Forestry problem by Chancellor C. C. Jones, Prof. R. B. Miller of the University of New Brunswick, F. C. Whitman of Nova Scotia, Hon. J. P. Burchill, M.L.A., H. W. Woods, M.L.A., and others. Mr. C. F. Oak, of Bangor, Maine, made a vigorous appeal for the free exportation of pulp-wood and was answered by W. B. Snowball of Moncton, N.B. Mr. Clifford Sifton made an

elaborate speech. He declared himself in favour of a permanent tenure being given to the holder of trustee lands and asked for support to his Conservation Commission and strong opposition to such schemes as the Long Sault damming of the St. Lawrence River. Resolutions were passed by the Convention declaring (1) that all water-powers within Canadian boundaries and, especially, those in waters bordering on the United States should be reserved by the Dominion or Provincial Governments; (2) that the Dominion Government should enact more stringent laws to compel Railway companies to take better precautions against Forest fires and especially the Government Railways; (3) that the timber lands at the head-waters of all rivers and streams should be reserved; (4) that the time had arrived when the Federal and Provincial Governments should limit the cutting of lumber or pulp-wood on Crown Lands. At the succeeding annual meeting of the Association—Ottawa, Mch. 10—Senator W. C. Edwards of Ottawa was elected President in succession to Thomas Southworth, Mr. G. Y. Chown of Kingston Vice-President, and Mr. James Lawler Secretary.

The British Columbia Timber Commission reported during the year recommending that Timber licenses be renewable from year to year; the New Brunswick Legislature on Mch. 17 declared unanimously in favour of keeping pulp-wood in the Province for manufacturing purposes; a meeting in Toronto on May 18 was addressed by Mr. Sifton who described the timber supply, the climate, water-supply, water-powers, fish and game of Canada to be all affected vitally by the preservation of the forests while Bishop DuMoulin and Mr. B. E. Walker enforced the importance of the issue. The Forestry Committee of the Conservation Commission reported on May 2nd urging a fine of $1,000 for every fire caused by Railways not keeping their rights-of-way clear, not having the best available modern appliances for preventing sparks, not having careful employees and an efficient staff of fire-rangers; and asking the Government for legislation along these lines and for provision of free transportation to fire rangers on Government railways.

In August it was announced that the Commission had mapped out an extensive scheme of work for all its Committees. That on Forests would "get together the best available information in regard to timber still standing, its quality, acreage, whether owned by private individuals or Provinces or the Dominion; likewise an estimate of the amount of timber in the Forest Reserves of the country, and would make a study of the results attending prohibition of the export of logs." Speaking to the Victoria *Colonist* on Aug. 13 Mr. James White (Secretary) declared the prevention of fires to be the gravest problem before the Commission. "Another bad feature of the outlook is the fact that the forest resources of the United States are being so rapidly depleted that

it is only a question of a very short time when American capital will be coming in here by the million and snapping up all the available timber areas. If by that time large timber reserves have not been created practically all the available timber area will be corralled."

It may be added here that, according to the Ottawa Forestry Department, there were 622,129 cords of pulp-wood used in Canada during 1909 valued at $3,464,080; there were also 60 pulp mills in the Dominion. "Three-fifths of the pulp-wood cut in Canada during 1909 was exported to the United States for manufacture. Nearly all this wood went from Quebec. The average price received for it was only 45 cents more than was paid at the Quebec mills. The pulp-wood shipped from Canada in 1909 furnished 46 4-10 per cent. of the raw material used by the 90 pulp mills of the State of New York and an appreciable portion of that used by the mills of New England and Pennsylvania. The manufacture of the pulp-wood exported in 1909 kept 69 of the 251 pulp mills of the United States running at full capacity for the year. Had it been manufactured in Quebec it would have kept running 71 mills of the same size as those already in Quebec." In 1908 the value of pulp-wood produced in Canada was $2,931,653 and that of Lumber $54,338,036. With shingles, laths, cross-ties, etc., the total output in Canada of raw Forest material for manufacture was $67,425,044. In the Census of 1901 the corresponding figures were $51,718,886 and in that of 1906 the total value of products in all the wood-working industries of Canada was $119,880,489. The total import by the United States of Forest products in 1909 was $124,000,000—an increase of $26,000,000 over 1908; the imports (United States official figures) from Canada were $30,014,864; the exports to Canada were $5,516,585. According to Canadian returns the latter total should be $12,032,595.

The Fisheries of the Canadian Lakes and Coasts

Canada's Fishery resources have always been thought illimitable but, in certain directions, they are now decreasing and in many others they require Conservation and careful public control. In this connection Mr. James White wrote (Victoria *Colonist,* Aug. 28) describing the Fisheries of Canada as amongst the most important and varied and valuable in the world. "In quoting statistics, however, it is usual to quote values and not weights, although the latter is the only method of comparison that would indicate depletion, or the reverse, of our fisheries. Thus, the value of the yield in 1881 was nearly 16 million dollars, and in 1908 nearly 25½ million; but these figures do not disclose the fact that our Oyster fisheries have decreased from 189,127 barrels in 1881 to 35,027 in 1908—less than one-fifth; nor do they indicate that the Lobster industry has decreased from 7,140 tons canned in 1891 to 5,455 in 1908 and from 17,418 tons in shell in 1898 to 49 tons in 1908; that is, in ten years, the product has

decreased from 24 thousand tons to 5½ thousand or a little over one-fifth. In Ontario, the catch of Whitefish—our most valuable of fresh water fish—is only one-half of what it was in 1873. The average catch during the years 1906-09 of the Fraser River sock-eye Salmon has decreased from 375,000 cases, the average of 1901-5, to 221,000."

Yet there are vast remaining supplies and the fishing regions on the Atlantic and Pacific are still the most abundantly stocked commercial waters in the world. The value of the yearly production went up steadily from $6,577,000 in 1870 to $13,529,000 in 1879, $17,655,000 in 1889, $21,891,000 in 1899 and $29,629,000 in 1909. In 40 years the Fisheries have netted the people of Canada a known value of $732,304,000; the total taken without license or public knowledge must have been enormous. The value of the vessels engaged in Canadian Fisheries during 1909 was $3,303,121 and the number 1,750 with a tonnage of 37,662; the value of the boats was $1,855,629 and the number 41,170; the value of nets and seines and other fishing materials was $12,199,-182; the total capital invested was $17,357,932. The number of men employed was 90,357 of whom 21,694 were in canneries. Of the Canadian production of fish in 1910 totalling $29,629,169 the chief items were Cod, $3,912,806; Haddock, $829,553; Hake, $367,439; Salmon $8,204,524; Trout $621,123; Whitefish $1,000,126; Smelts $868,842; Herring $2,754,751; Sardines $551,294; Mackerel $948,071; Lobsters $3,657,146; Whales $314,870. The chief increase during this year was in Salmon. As to distribution the sea fisheries extend from the Bay of Fundy to the Strait of Belle Isle on the Atlantic Coast and from the Fraser River to Prince Rupert on the Pacific, with 250,000 square miles of fresh water in the interior of the Dominion which is variously stocked. On the Atlantic cod, hake, haddock, halibut, herring, mackerel, smelt, flounders, sardines, lobsters and oysters are the chief products; on the Pacific salmon, herring and halibut, with whale as a new industry, are prominent; in the inland waters whitefish, trout, pickerel, pike, sturgeon and fresh water herring are the principal products.

The Fisheries Protection Service of Canada was in 1909 and 1910, under command of Rear-Admiral C. E. Kingsmill and consisted of 13 vessels with an aggregate of 255 men; there were on Mch. 31, 1910, 37 fish-breeding establishments in Canada and the distribution of fry totalled 1,024,282,000; the Fishing bounty payments in 1909 to 25,122 men were $155,221 and the total since 1882 was $4,421,037; the total Fisheries expenditure of the Dominion Government (Mch. 31, 1910) was $1,149,577 and the revenue $85,070; in the Marine and Fisheries Department Report for 1909-10 John J. Cowie had a valuable statement as to the causes of the non-progression of the Atlantic fisheries—incidentally he urged people to eat more fish as being wholesome, nourish-

ing and easily digested. He described Canadians as a nonfish-eating people. The exports of Canadian Fish in 1909 were $13,319,664 or more than one-half of the production and of this $4,312,120 went to the United States and $3,579,627 to Great Britain. In connection with the Conservation Commission and its efforts to study and preserve natural resources a Committee on Fisheries was appointed as follows: Hon. F. L. Haszard, Charlottetown; Hon. Hugh Armstrong, Winnipeg; Hon. Price Ellison, Victoria; Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer, Fredericton; Hon. A. K. MacLean, Halifax; Dr. Howard Murray, Halifax; Hon. Frank Cochrane, Toronto.

Waters of Canada and Water-Power

The available water-powers of the Dominion were estimated officially in 1910 by J. B. Challies of the Interior Department at 25,682,907 horse-power of which only 516,887 horse-power were actually developed or utilized. It was said that the maintenance of one horse-power a year from steam coal would involve the consumption of over 21 tons; the available or estimated water-powers of Canada would, therefore, involve or supply a coal consumption of 562,000,000 tons per annum; the great possible value of this natural resource was due to the new uses of electricity as developed by water power but was, of course, subject to scientific discoveries and changes in the future. Meanwhile the day of industries located beside waterfalls had passed away or was confined to small plants; that of utilizing the electric current on a large scale with immense and valuable plants and transmitting it long distances for commercial and industrial purposes had come. Mr. Challies' estimate was, of course, most tentative and vague. The Geological Survey had credited British Columbia alone with 100,000,000 horse-power which, under certain conditions, could be doubled. Mr. Sifton's estimate, on the other hand, put the figure for Canada at 17,000,000 horse-power.

The question of preserving water-powers was bound up in many other matters. In this connection Mr. Clifford Sifton in his speech on Jan. 18th said: "Rain and snowfall are the sole sources of our fresh water. It is the universally essential natural resource. It is as essential to life as the heat of the sun. Canada is exceptionally favoured in that there is no part of its great area which under natural conditions is entirely arid. It will be our fault if it becomes so, as it will in some portions, unless preventive measures are taken in time. Of the total supply of fresh water which descends in the form of rain and snow, perhaps one-half is evaporated, about one-third finds its way to the sea and the remainder, about one-sixth, is used. Waters are useful for human and animal use to sustain life; for use to sustain vegetation and render agriculture possible; for navigation; for power. Under modern systems of sanitation we make use of water for flushing sewers, carrying away and destroying the most valuable of fer-

tilizers, and at the same time polluting the water into which it is carried. This may be characterized rather as a monumental misuse than as a use of water." As to water powers and their possibilities he was explicit:

> The waters of Canada are at the moment, apart from the soil, our greatest and most valuable undeveloped resource. They are more valuable than all our minerals, because properly conserved they will never be exhausted; on the contrary, they can be increased. In great areas of our country they are capable, when fully developed, of supplying our entire urban population with light, heat and power, operating our tramways and railways, and abolishing the present methods with their extravagance, waste and discomfort. The time when this dream will be realized need not be, and probably is not, far distant. What are to be the conditions under which this development will take place? Is this great national boon to be handled in such a way that the people shall forever continue to pay tribute and interest upon the continually growing unearned increment of value, or is the development to take place under conditions that will insure due economy, full utilization, reasonable rates and a participation by the people in the profits. The subject is comparatively new in Canada. Few vested rights exist. The field is, therefore, comparatively an open one for intelligent Legislative effort.

The importance of the water wealth of Canada had many aspects which may, perhaps, be summarized under the heads of drink, fertilization, transportation and power. The last element supplied the 100,000 people of Vancouver from Coquitlam Lake 18 miles away, with light and the operation of electric railways, etc. It also supplied New Westminster and other places. The Kootenay River at Bonnington Falls provided power for mine haulage, hoisting, pumping, &c., to Phœnix, Grand Forks, Greenwood, Rossland and Trail and for lighting and municipal purposes to those centres and to Nelson in British Columbia. In Alberta irrigation from the St. Mary and Bow Rivers was doing a great work. The Winnipeg River provided Winnipeg with power for the local Street Railway and transportation purposes and Kenora for flour-milling, &c. The St. Lawrence River, the Shawinigan and Richelieu Rivers, supplied power to Montreal for various requirements; the Kaministiquia River gave Fort William and Port Arthur power for their great milling and other industries; Sault Ste. Marie depended upon Lake Superior and its waters for industries and existence; the Spanish and Vermilon Rivers fed the Sudbury Mining district; Niagara Falls was the great coming force in Ontario's industrial development; the tributaries of the St. Lawrence below Quebec fed that city with power for many purposes; the Grand Falls Power Company was preparing to supply Woodstock, Fredericton and St. John, in New Brunswick, with power from that River; the Chaudière Falls, on the Ottawa River, supplied great industries in Hull and Ottawa with electric energy.

It was expected that the Georgian Bay Canal would greatly increase the power resources of the Ottawa; it was announced in 1910 that the Conservative Commission would give much attention to

the protection of not only water supplies and sources and the prevention of water pollution and waste, but also to national and Provincial rights of control, and aim at such regulation of the country's hydraulic and power wealth as to economize it, get the largest possible returns from it, make it an increased source of public revenue and of increasing value to industrial development. The Committee of the Commission having Water and Water-powers in charge was as follows: F. D. Monk, M.P. of Montreal; Hon. Jules Allard, Quebec; Hon. Frank Cochrane, Toronto; Hon. Price Ellison, Victoria; Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer, Fredericton; Mr. C. A. McCool, Ottawa.

Canadian Trade Development in 1910

In 1870 the total trade of Canada was $148,387,829; in 1880 it was $174,401,205; in 1890 it was $218,607,390; in 1900 it had advanced to $381,517,236; in 1910 it had leaped to $693,211,221. These figures were of the fiscal years; for the calendar year 1910 the total was $742,000,000. So pronounced was the growth of trade that the Speech from the Throne at Ottawa in November contained a reference to "the ever-growing prosperity of this favoured land" and to its continued trade expansion. Some of the points of interest in Canada's trade at this time were (1) the fact that about 86 per cent. of it was done with the United Kingdom and the United States; (2) that the remainder was transacted with 70 countries; (3) that 49·70 per cent. was carried on with the United States and 36·16 per cent. with Great Britain; (4) that France which came third on the list of customers bought largely of wheat and oats, canned salmon and lobsters, agricultural implements, spirits, fruit and wood-pulp; (5) that Germany, the next in importance, took, chiefly, grains, dried apples, salmon and lobsters and sent to Canada four times its importation—in woollen and silk goods, hosiery, gloves, machinery and metal goods, glass, paper; (6) that Canada imported largely of molasses, bananas, sugar and spices from the West Indies; (7) that in the fiscal year 1909-10 the trade of Canada with the whole British Empire was $277,000,000 as compared with $349,000,000 with the United States; that per head of the population in 1909 the highest percentage of trade was that of Britain with $105.25 as compared with Canada's total of $92.42 and that of the United States $35.59.* In the ten years ending 1909 the increase of Canadian trade was 88·14 per cent., that of the United States 55·19 per cent.; that of Great Britain 37·81 per cent.; the only country in the world above the Canadian record was the Argentine with 164·88 per cent.

As to the trend of Canadian trade it was indicated in the fact that in 1868 the exports from the United Kingdom to Canada were 56·06 per cent. of all Canadian imports while British imports from Canada were 39·31 per cent. of all Canadian exports and

* NOTE.—*The Monetary Times*, Toronto, Jan. 7th, 1911.

that in 1909 (calendar year) the imports from Britain had fallen to 26·17 per cent. and the exports thereto risen to 50·34. Meantime with the United States, the Canadian imports rose from 33·77 per cent. to 57·75 per cent. and the exports fell from 49·15 to 36·87 per cent. There were some extensions in the Trade Commissioner service during the year. The death of J. S. Larke caused a re-adjustment in Australia where D. H. Ross became Commissioner to the Commonwealth; W. A. Beddoe, a well-known Yukon journalist, was appointed to New Zealand; John T. Lithgow, formerly a Yukon official, was sent to Glasgow in place of W. G. Fischer, appointed Trade Commissioner to Germany; H. R. Poussette was transferred from Durban, South Africa, to the Argentine Republic and J. A. Chesley was left in entire charge of the South African field. The following official tables give full details of Canadian trade during the calendar year 1910 as compared with three preceding years:

Summary of the Trade of Canada.	Twelve Months ending December. 1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Imports for Consumption.				
Dutiable goods	$224,469,938	$172,996,561	$212,322,327	$269,759,731
Free goods	141,325,622	109,321,675	134,194,785	164,467,027
Total imports (mdse.)	$365,795,560	$282,318,236	$346,517,112	$434,226,758
Coin and bullion..	7,029,805	9,970,339	5,444,900	9,578,110
Total imports..	$372,825,365	$292,288,575	$351,962,012	$443,804,868
Duty collected	$59,624,115	$47,669,276	$57,458,316	$69,784,677
Exports.				
Canadian produce—				
The mine.....	$38,437,655	$36,840,044	$38,669,008	$42,239,342
The fisheries.....	13,480,400	14,435,023	14,863,343	16,157,301
The forest.....	45,285,118	38,504,738	46,716,480	46,980,289
Animal produce..	55,589,386	53,019,843	53,040,391	52,674,344
Agricultural products	57,368,407	75,883,951	84,921,684	86,884,869
Manufactures ...	27,780,366	28,892,297	30,807,548	34,651,108
Miscellaneous ...	74,225	54,913	118,756	272,340
Totals, Canadian produce	$238,015,557	$247,630,809	$269,137,210	$279,859,593
Foreign produce...	16,020,927	17,514,996	19,547,788	15,554,838
Total exports (mdse.).....	$254,036,484	$265,145,805	$288,684,998	$295,414,431
Coin and bullion...	19,288,930	4,858,901	2,277,447	3,435,840
Total exports..	$273,325,414	$270,004,706	$290,962,445	$298,850,271
Aggregate trade...	$646,150,779	$562,293,281	$642,924,457	$742,655,139
Imports by Countries.				
United Kingdom—				
Dutiable	$72,237,133	$53,199,574	$66,512,568	$82,451,681
Free	24,717,623	17,787,652	29,977,283	25,228,038
Australia		386,221	496,832	523,908
British Africa		347,060	567,270	1,198,589
" East Indies.		3,112,616	3,211,227	4,536,710
" Gulana		1,374,095	3,153,164	3,657,136
" West Indies, including Bermuda	16,094,669	7,093,680	7,091,040	6,518,375
Newfoundland		1,649,863	1,506,354	1,705,647
New Zealand.....		130,487	726,801	824,810
Other British.....		892,488	430,228	859,620

Summary of the Trade of Canada.	1907.	Twelve Months ending December. 1908.	1909.	1910.
United States—				
Dutiable	116,159,883	88,629,889	109,989,863	143,777,541
Free	106,222,710	87,000,050	97,450,617	126,867,195
Belgium	37,393,347	1,615,744	2,999,377	3,638,408
France		8,136,949	9,671,579	11,376,879
Germany		6,168,750	7,652,645	8,782,174
Other foreign		14,758,457	17,525,164	21,858,157
Total imports..	$372,825,365	$292,288,575	$351,962,012	$443,804,868
Exports by Countries.				
United Kingdom—				
Canadian produce.	$117,831,498	$133,625,634	$135,485,558	$135,652,854
Foreign produce.	8,516,404	7,494,637	10,309,034	4,843,083
Australia	12,367,878	2,798,339	3,423,576	3,998,228
British Africa		1,979,752	2,099,117	2,342,883
" East Indies.		165,078	202,653	115,902
" Guiana		531,903	515,000	633,291
" West Indies, including Bermuda		2,905,717	3,081,022	4,574,575
Newfoundland		397,337	3,642,531	4,121,731
New Zealand		981,301	912,511	958,194
Other British		942,466	624,028	886,302
United States—				
Canadian produce.	92,283,500	82,662,340	99,218,260	106,153,900
Foreign produce.	25,253,227	10,137,827	8,863,308	10,991,655
Belgium	17,072,907	4,385,490	3,261,664	2,613,830
France		3,064,192	2,431,914	2,728,627
Germany		1,683,606	2,792,829	2,717,301
Other foreign		12,663,097	14,099,440	15,517,915
Total exports..	$273,325,414	$270,004,706	$290,962,445	$298,850,271

Immigration and Canadian National Progress

Upon the influx of new settlers and the incoming investments of British and United States interests or individuals turned much of the development which was so remarkable a feature of Canada's history in 1910. Like the United States Canada had commenced to boast of many things—the largest compact wheat area in the world, the largest grain mill in the Empire at Montreal, the highest commercial building in the Empire at Toronto, the largest zinc smelter in the world at Frank, B.C., the largest track-yard (the C.P.R.) at Winnipeg, the most extensive sea fisheries in the world and the greatest of all Salmon rivers, the largest pulp-wood areas of the world. She had reason also in this year to speak in high terms of her immigration and general development. The immigrants of the past five years—July 1, 1905, to Mch. 31st, 1910—had totalled 931,902 and they were estimated by the *Monetary Times* of Toronto (Jan. 7, 1911) to have brought with them in cash and effects $326,080,220. Of this number the British immigrants totalled 375,460 and were said to have brought in $56,319,000 of cash or settlers' effects; from the United States came 314,520 with an estimated $267,342,000; those from Continental Europe or elsewhere were 241,922 with $2,419,220 in cash. Adding this $300,000,000 to the $600,000,000 of British investment and the $220,000,000 of United States investment in Canada during these years it is not difficult to see causes for its remarkable progress. The following are the official

figures of immigration from the year 1897, when the change in the movement of population toward Canada practically began, down to 1909-10—the years 1900 and 1906 being marked by changes in the fiscal term:

Total.	British.	European.	United States.	Total.
1897	11,383	7,921	2,412	21,716
1898	11,173	11,608	9,119	31,900
1899	10,660	21,938	11,945	44,543
1900 (1st six months)..	5,141	10,211	8,543	23,895
1900-1901	11,810	19,352	17,987	49,149
1901-1902	17,259	23,732	26,388	67,379
1902-1903	41,792	37,099	49,473	128,364
1903-1904	50,374	34,728	45,229	130,331
1904-1905	65,359	37,255	43,652	146,266
1905-1906	86,796	44,349	57,919	189,064
1906-1907 (9 months)...	55,791	34,217	34,659	124,667
1907-1908	120,182	83,975	58,312	262,469
1908-1909	52,901	34,175	59,832	146,908
1909-1910	59,790	45,206	103,798	208,794
Total	600,411	445,766	529,268	1,575,445

Of the British migration in the years 1900-1910 the English and Welsh element totalled 418,945, the Scotch 108,985, and the Irish 34,124. Of the settlers from Continental Europe during 1897-1910 32 per cent. made entries for homesteads in Western Canada; 42 per cent. of the United States arrivals did the same and were stated in an official pamphlet of the Interior Department to have brought with them in 1907-8 alone more than $52,000,000 in cash and settlers' effects; of the English and Scotch settlers in1900-10 22 per cent. took up Western homesteads and 26 per cent. of the Irish. The Japanese immigrants in 1907-8 were 7,601, in 1908-9 495, in 1909-10, 271. The total immigrants debarred at ocean ports in 1902-10 were 5,318 with 27,099 held for further inspection; the intending immigrants from the United States debarred under inspection, commenced in 1908-9, were in that year 4,580 and in 1909-10 8,997. The deportation after admission in the years 1902-10 totalled 3,883 with 1,827 of these said to be liable to become public charges, 394 described as insane, and 335 as criminal. Of the immigration *via* Ocean Ports, between 1903 and 1909-10, 225,168 were farmers or farm labourers and from the United States in those years 261,409 were of similar occupation. In the former case 201,518 were general labourers and in the latter 35,762; the mechanics coming in were, respectively, 195,708 and 22,900; clerks and traders, 53,490 and 12,457; miners 22,463 and 5,940; domestics 45,199 and 1,242. The number of homesteads taken up in Western Canada and the total expenditure upon Immigration in 1897-1910 was as follows:

Year.	Total Homestead Entries.	British Entries.	American Entries.	Continental Entries.	Total Dominion Expenditure.
1897	2,384	416	164	673	$261,194
1898	4,848	725	581	1,270	255,878
1899	6,689	867	1,064	1,796	434,562
1900 (1st six months).	7,426	495	833	1,643	444,729
1900-01	8,167	940	2,026	1,866	494,841
1901-02	14,673	1,580	4,761	2,653	642,913
1902-03	31,383	3,876	10,942	7,260	744,788
1903-04	26,073	5,024	7,730	4,909	972,356
1904-05	30,819	5,930	8,532	4,999	842,668
1905-06	41,869	8,097	12,485	5,955	611,200
1906-07 (9 months)...	21,647	4,091	6,059	2,951	1,074,696
1907-08	30,424	6,205	7,818	5,373	979,326
1908-09	39,081	7,465	9,829	7,265	960,676
1909-10	41,568	7,331	13,566	6,986	.....
Total	307,051	53,042	86,390	55,599	$8,719,827

According to Provinces those on the Atlantic Coast appear in 1900-1910 to have received 60,265 immigrants, Quebec 215,906, Ontario 323,864, Manitoba 274,970, Saskatchewan and Alberta 431,305 and British Columbia and the Yukon 133,870. How far these people remained permanently in some of these Provinces is another question—outside of those taking up homesteads. The immigration for the fiscal year ending Mch. 31, 1910, was 208,794; according to a statement by the Minister of the Interior it was 253,326* in the succeeding nine months of 1910. Of this latter total 98,996 were British, 97,702 Americans and 56,628 Europeans. The way in which this incoming stream of people affected the population of centres throughout the country was well illustrated by the published statement† that between 1901 and 1909 Winnipeg had increased 207 per cent. in population, Regina 500 per cent., Saskatoon 2,565 per cent., Calgary 614 per cent., Edmonton 852 per cent., Lethbridge 382 and Fernie 183 per cent. —all Western towns. Its financial value was illustrated in the fact that in the first six months of 1910 lots in Melville, Sask., had jumped up from $55 to $170 each; in Watrous from $50 to $150; in Edson from $100 to $205; in Prince Rupert, B.C., from $80 to $330. Another interesting point in 1910 was that Canada had taken the place of the United States as the magnet of British emigration and that in the first eleven months of the year the Republic received 40,000 fewer settlers from Britain than did Canada. The following table will be useful in a supplementary way to these varied facts of immigration; it summarizes a special official compilation from the Census of 1901 and shows the occupation of the producing classes in Canada:

* NOTE.—*The Globe*, March 14, 1911.

† NOTE.—*Canadian Gazette*, London, Oct. 13, 1910.

Occupations of the People.	Number Employed.	Capital Employed.	Earnings of Industries.	Values of Industries.
Agricultural	716,937	$1,787,102,630	$148,252,073	$363,126,384
Fisheries and Fishing.	25,054	11,208,564	5,143,614	19,768,449
Forestry and Lumbering	17,113	.....	5,220,663	51,082,689
Manufacturing and Mechanical	389,873	446,916,487	142,302,984	481,053,375
Mining	36,908	104,489,976	18,958,938	47,956,862

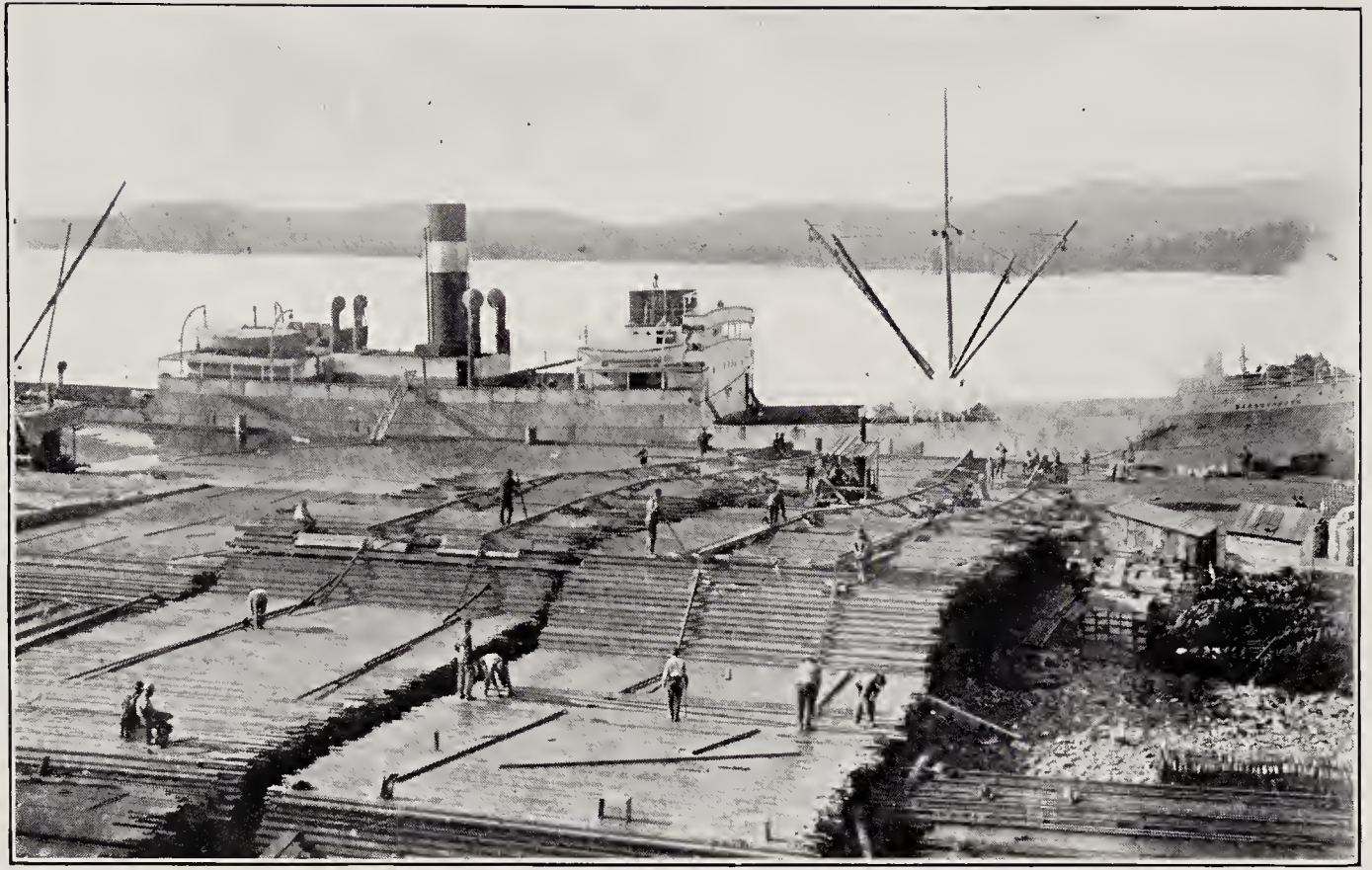
A much-discussed question of the year was the amending of the Immigration Act which passed Parliament and became law on May 4 and the ensuing Orders-in-Council regulating and amplifying its provisions. On May 9th regulations were issued (1) requiring that each immigrant, male or female, should have $25 in addition to a ticket or such sum of money as would carry the traveller to a specific destination in Canada; (2) that in the case of a family its head should have $25 in hand, over and above transportation, for each member of 18 years and upwards and $12.50 for each member five years old and under 18 years; (3) that between November 1st and the end of February in each year these sums should, in each case, be doubled as a requirement under the law; (4) that exceptions might be permitted in the case of males going to assured employment at farm work and females at domestic service with means of transportation and, in certain cases, to persons going to join a husband or parent or other near relative. Immigrants of Asiatic origin were not included in these Regulations and were to be in possession of $200 and to come from countries other than those with which Canada might have a special treaty or agreement—Japan for instance. A Regulation was also issued as to the public display of price-lists in hotels or houses catering for Immigrant custom. In the Commons the passage of the measure under which these Regulations were promulgated caused considerable discussion. On Jan. 19th Mr. Oliver, Minister of the Interior, briefly explained its objects:

When the Act of 1906 was introduced, it was framed with a view of dealing with immigrants from overseas. Although it applied to immigrants from across the line, it was especially framed to meet the other conditions. Now, it has become necessary to make similar provision for the exclusion of undesirables along the 3,000 miles of frontier between Canada and the United States that we formerly had carried out at the ocean ports. And, as the Act was drawn with a view to applying at the ocean ports, it is necessary that it should be amended in its definitions and operation so as to clearly and definitely provide for the exclusion of undesirables who arrive in Canada by rail or by road. There has also arisen since the passage of the Act of 1906, the question of Asiatic immigration. And, while in that respect the Act does not require much change, still it has been thought advisable to provide for effectively dealing with that class of immigration, not so much by the introduction of a new principle but to provide a specific means for the enforcement of that principle. This Bill also provides for relieving the situation as it at present exists in which the Government has to exercise an arbitrary authority in the exclusion of immigrants. This Bill provides that under certain circumstances,

a Board of Inquiry shall sit and decide on the merits of the cases brought before it, a record of each case being kept.

Further discussion took place on Mch. 14 and 22, Apl. 8 and 30. Considerable opposition was offered to the system of bonuses to booking agents; there was a tendency amongst the Conservative speakers to urge a generous interpretation of the provisions as against British immigrants; there was also opposition to any restriction upon tourists coming and going freely. The measure passed in due course and the Regulations already described were duly enforced. As to these there were many complaints of hardship inflicted upon British imimgrants, there was considerable criticism of the restrictions in the Old Country, there were obvious misunderstandings and individual cases of unfortunate application. On Apl. 30 Lord Strathcona issued a statement in the London *Standard,* and to a deputation from Emigration, Charitable, and Church organizations which protested against, and particularly felt, the $25 and $50 restrictions, as preventing Society-aided immigration, he pointed out that the restrictions were only directed against such as the Canadian Government deemed an unsuitable class. Speaking to the press in London, on July 30, Mr. W. D. Scott, Dominion Superintendent of Immigration, defended the Regulations. He claimed that for a skilled labourer going out to Canada $25 was a reasonable amount to have in his possession. He had two weeks to live in before receiving any wages and, as the tools used in Canada were different from those of Great Britain, he had these and other things to buy. In the winter $50 was required because it was a slack time and if employment was obtained, it was often inferior work. Mr. Scott explained a proposed amendment to the regulations so as to admit, irrespective of the money qualifications, railway labourers who had a contract with any Company in Canada. He stated, also, that 150 Canadian papers had supported the Government's policy in this respect. Incidentally he said that every American immigrant to Canada in 1907-8 averaged over $800 per head in cash and in 1909-10 over $1,100.

Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, defended the policy in the press during his London visit in May and in November Mr. Obed Smith, Canada's Assistant-Superintendent of Emigration in Britain, stated that the general improvement in the character of the emigration to Canada had been very great while an increasing proportion were taking up Western homesteads. The other side of the question was put by Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke, M.P., in the *Empire Review* for July when he described Mr. Obed Smith's circular of Apr. 20th as explicitly prohibiting the immigration of relatives, no matter whether they had funds or not, unless they would or could do farm work. "The new regulation closes the door of Canada to all skilled mechanics and artisans who may wish



Unloading Steel Rails for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway at Prince Rupert, B.C.

to take up their trades in the Dominion, should they accept financial assistance in the way indicated. Could anything be more unjust, or less in keeping with the Imperial idea on which so much stress has been laid in the public utterances of Canadian statesmen?"

During May a formal protest on this subject was received at Ottawa from Lord Crewe, Colonial Secretary, but its exact terms were never made public and little was known of it by the people except in a vague sort of way. It was followed up by English newspapers publishing details of cases in which the Regulations hurt individuals or families severely. In June, 13 operators engaged by a hosiery firm at Paris, Ont., were deported after being detained a week at Quebec and despite money sent by their would-be employers. In August Mr. W. D. Scott announced that the Regulations would be modified so that when British immigrants had employment their families, even though assisted by British Societies, would be admitted. Mr. Obed Smith in London was also given greater discretion in permitting settlers to come out who had certain employment in view whether on farms or otherwise.

On May 30-31 an Emigration Conference had been held in London with General Sir Bevan Edwards in the chair, 48 organizations connected with Emigration represented, and 150 persons present. Lord Dundonald urged the acquisition of fertile districts in Canada or elsewhere to which, in times of Home depression, families could be sent; a representative of the Barnardo Homes said that only 2 per cent. of the boys sent out by them had been failures and that 80 per cent. were now farmers; Lady Knightly, head of one of the organizations, stated that in 5 years they had emigrated 10,000 women with very few failures; Lord Brassey and others spoke and J. A. M. Aikins, K.C., of Winnipeg, expressed opposition to the restrictions and suggested a Conference with the Canadian Government; Mr. C. S. Goldman, M.P., urged the formation of a Central Emigration body in touch with the British Associations and Colonial Governments; Mr. Richard Jebb wanted an Imperial Conference on the subject and Hon. Alex. Wilmot of Cape Colony suggested an Imperial Minister for Emigration; Mr. L. S. Amery thought that in this matter neither the Dominions nor the Mother Country knew what they were driving at; Sir Frederick Young and many others spoke. None of the Colonial representatives in London—though invited—attended the Conference. The only practical result of the meeting, which was held under the auspices of the Royal Colonial Institute, was the appointment of a Standing Committee on Emigration with the Earl of Dundonald as Chairman and representatives of the leading Emigration bodies as members. Mr. J. R. Boosé was appointed Secretary.

The Canadian Manufacturers Association, meanwhile, protested strongly against what it considered to be a serious restriction upon the importation of artisans. *Industrial Canada* of June was explicit on this point: "This has been done in the face of a general shortage of labour in most lines of manufacturing industries. This country needs artisans, it needs carriage-makers, boiler-makers, machinists—men who can produce through their labour enough to make it profitable for employers to pay them three, four and five dollars a day; this country needs these men as much as it needs farmers. Why should there be a discrimination against a man because his labour is not that of tilling the soil? It requires all classes of men to make a nation." All kinds of opinion were expressed on this question. The Rev. C. E. Manning in Toronto on Mch. 10 urged that the bars be let down and almost any class admitted; the Rev. J. S. Woodsworth on Mch. 14, in Toronto, declared the results of free immigration in the United States to be lawlessness in the South, immorality in the West, and irreligion in the great cities, and declared that in Manitoba, from which he came, 26,000 to 40,000 children did not attend school; Mr. C. A. Magrath, M.P., in his able little book upon Canada's Problems described immigration into the United States from 1776 to 1820 as totalling 250,000 and between 1820 and 1908 as numbering 26,000,000, and asked if Canada was prepared to meet the perils and possibilities of such an influx.

Meanwhile, varied incidents were occurring in Canada. Commissioner Coombs of the Salvation Army told a Winnipeg audience on Jan. 9th that in 15 years Canada would have 15 millions of a population; in February Peter Veregin, the Doukhobor leader, was in Winnipeg making purchases for his settlement of about $40,000 in value and stated that the crop of his people was 1,000,000 bushels of wheat, oats and barley in 1909; in Ontario the Government voted $10,000 to assist desirable domestic servants to come to the Province; Lord Mount Stephen donated $400,000 in securities to aid Dr. Barnardo's Home and the emigration of boys to Canada; in this latter connection the cruelties or negligence practised towards immigrant boys and girls at some Ontario farmsteads were the subject of severe public criticism—notably the case of a farmer named Hallam in the County of Grey and a little girl in his employ whose frozen, gangrened feet had to be amputated. Reports of increasing immigrants at Halifax, at Quebec, at Montreal, passing through Toronto or trooping across the boundary line from the United States, filled the papers in the Spring of 1910. On Apl. 2nd 200 British settlers, carrying about $750,000 amongst them, arrived at St. John by the *Empress of Britain;* on Apl. 9th 414 French-Canadians from the States passed through Toronto on their way to found a settlement at Shell River, Man., and each of the families had at least $1,000 with them.

A Report by Mr. Keefe, U.S. Commissioner of Immigration, stated on Apl. 12 that in the past year 95,000 persons, averaging $1,000 each in cash, had left for Canada and that since 1897 United States emigrants totalling 425,000 persons had taken to the Dominion $520,830,000, chiefly in gold; at or about this time malicious stories commenced to be circulated in the Western States as to the climate, resources and conditions of Western Canada, and Western Canadian newspapers complained of incoming settlers being hampered by railway and other influences at the border; in April Manitoba and the West were crying for farm labourers, the manufacturers of Ontario wanted artisans, the railway builders in British Columbia appealed for labourers; many settlers at this time were located in the Alberta irrigation region of the C.P.R. by Sir T. Shaughnessy's special efforts; in July a large delegation of Ontario farmers took an excursion to the West to see the new country; at this time T. P. O'Connor in his paper *M. A. P.* charged the Canadian Government with aiding the White Slave traffic to the United States *via* Montreal through careless watching of the female immigration from Europe; the Rev. Dr. Bryce of Winnipeg stated in a Toronto speech, Aug. 28th, that 40 per cent. of the incoming United States immigrants were Canadians returning to their own country; Mr. G. Bogue Smart, a Canadian Immigration official in Britain, estimated in September that 2,000 children a year went to Canada from the Old Country.

An illustration of Canada's cosmopolitan population occurred at this time in the successful effort of a Greek named Matsoukas to collect funds for a national Dreadnaught in his country from compatriots at Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Victoria, Winnipeg and other centres; in Winnipeg during September 60 prominent citizens subscribed $12,500 as a guarantee fund to pay the way for the wives and children of English artisans settled in Winnipeg; Colonel D. C. Lamb of the British Salvation Army toured Canada during the autumn in the interests of his work as did Thomas Howell of the Canadian Northern; figures published at the close of the year showed 16,350 persons naturalized in Canada during 1909 of whom only 7,266 were Americans. Meanwhile the influx of United States immigrants was one of the most discussed subjects of the year. There was no doubt of their influence and settlement in the West; there was no question of the Government efforts to get them there. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, in the United States, the efforts of Canadian Immigration Commissioners were persistent and notable. Nineteen offices took the place of six in the early days of the movement and 100,000 immigrants succeeded the 2,412 of 13 years before. The people came from every State of the Union though, perhaps, Oregon, Washington, Montana and Idaho were the most conspicuous.

As to this work W. J. White, Inspector of United States Agencies, reported to Ottawa on June 15th that: "There is now

in all parts a ' land hunger,' an anxiety and a tendency to go ' Back to the Farm,' and there is everywhere the greatest unrest I have known amongst the people of the cities and smaller towns to get on land, and to make a living from the soil. I believe that our work in the States has been largely responsible for this. Extensive advertising of what a Canadian farm will produce, of the success that has followed the efforts of those who have worked Canadian land for a living, has caused the removal of a large number of Americans to Canada." In a similar Report on May 4 Mr. J. Bruce Walker, Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg, pointed out that on Mar. 31, 1909, there were open and available in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta 195,731 homesteads. During the year from 40 to 50 thousand homesteads were taken up, roughly speaking. "Yet I find that on Mar. 31, 1910, there are available 204,545 homesteads, not including any open for settlement in the Peace River District, or the Districts of Kamloops and New Westminster in the Province of British Columbia. The increased number of homesteads available is due, of course, to new areas surveyed and brought under the Homestead Regulations." This area was equal to 32,713,200 acres.

Upon this point of emigration to Canada the United States authorities had something to say, and the Commissioner-General of Immigration at Washington reported to his Government that in the fiscal year ending June 30 the number of Canadian citizens entering the United States for permanent residence was 33,118 as against 18,111 in the previous year or an increase of 91½ per cent.; that during the year 15,000 United States citizens, after a residence in Canada, had returned; that 12,920 persons who had resided more than one year in Canada also came back. This total of 60,000, against the number leaving the United States for Canada, did not appear on the surface to leave much margin! In the Quebec Legislature on Mch. 24th the Federal Agent of Colonization (Renè Dupont) was quoted as stating that in 1909 19,093 people left Quebec of whom 10,905 went to the United States. How many returned from the States was not mentioned. In this general connection it may be noted that the United States received 1,000,000 immigrants in 1910 of whom only a small proportion spoke English—perhaps a tenth.

V.—PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND INTERESTS—ONTARIO

Agricultural and General Resources and Development

Agriculture is the greatest resource of Ontario but it is by no means the only one. The Hon. F. Cochrane, Minister of Lands, in an address at the close of 1909 stated that in timber there were 8 billion feet on the Forest Reserves, 4 billion feet of red and white pine on Crown Lands not reserved and 300 million cords of pulp-wood besides. He valued this timber resource at $420,000,000. The timber-cut of the Province in 1910 was 605,000,000 feet. During this year arrangements were made with the Peabody Company of Chicago to establish a large Pulp and Paper industry at Fort Frances and the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills concern was re-organized. Mining is dealt with elsewhere. As to other conditions during the year Sir Edmund Walker stated on Jan. 10, 1911, that: "In all manufacturing centres the story is one of a general enlargement of plants, an increase of wages, and a difficulty in filling orders, with prosperity to the local shop-keeper as one of the natural consequences. The output of pig-iron, steel rails, ingots, etc., at the important plants at Sault Ste. Marie and Hamilton show large increases over 1909 in all articles. Building operations are being carried on at a pace which clearly reflects our prosperity. The farmer is spending more than usual on tile draining and on out-buildings, in the construction of which cement is now largely used; in towns and cities extensive municipal improvements are general; while ordinary building operations for business and other purposes exceed all previous experience. Flour-milling, one of our most important industries, has done reasonably well, but much less so than in the previous season of abnormal profits."

The interests of New or Northern Ontario—apart from its mineral sensations and development—were growing and important features in the Provincial record of 1910. This immense section of the Province comprised the Districts of Nipissing, Sudbury, Algoma, Thunder Bay, Rainy River, Kenora, Muskoka and Parry Sound. It covered an area of 140,000 square miles or 20,000 square miles more than the British Isles. It was largely covered with valuable forests; was rich in minerals, especially silver, nickel, copper, and iron; was abundantly watered by lakes and rivers; and had great spaces of fertile soil, the "clay belt" in particular having sixteen millions of acres. Through this great region ran more than 1,000 miles of railway. Water-powers were num-

erous and valuable. As to its products the Hon. J. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture, made a comparison with the great West on Sept. 27th:

> I admit that there may be more speculative opportunities in the West than in Ontario, but, from the standpoint of the average man, I think there are just as good opportunities in this Province; in fact it seems to me that in the northern parts of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the soil is very much the same as in northern Ontario between New Liskeard and Cochrane. There is much of the same vegetation except that in the West it is more scrub and poplar, while in northern Ontario there is a great growth of spruce. Of course in other sections of the West the fact that there is little clearing to be done before the land can be cultivated is bound to be attractive to the settler, but, on the other hand, the forests of Northern Ontario well repay their removal, and the protection which they furnish is a factor which offsets the advantages of cleared land. Naturally, the West being a country of great distances, life is more isolated, and hence it does not offer the same comfort as our eastern homes.

As to Agriculture the value of the field crops of Ontario in 1908 was $164,077,282, in 1909 $167,966,577, and in 1910 it was estimated at $205,000,000. The value of farm-lands on June 30, 1909, was officially placed at $680,789,629, of farm buildings $297,690,826, of implements $77,790,754, of live-stock $184,747,900, or a total of $1,241,019,109. These figures showed an increase in every item except that of live-stock over 1908—a total of $20,000,000 in the year and of $80,000,000 in a five-year period. The average increased value per acre was progressive during the five years and totalled $3.01—rising from $36.28 to $39.29. In the same period the total of chattel mortgages against the rich farmers of the Province remained at about 3¾ millions while the total of all chattel mortgages in Ontario had increased from 17 to 27 millions. Ontario was, in 1910, producing a greater crop than that of the three Western Provinces and yet its potentialities of production were immense. Dr. J. W. Robertson, C.M.G., stated on Oct. 10 that from what the Technical Commission had already learned "it was an easy possibility that within 20 years, with a system of Technical instruction in Agriculture alone, Ontario's farm products of $200,000,000 annually could be doubled." Mr. C. C. James, the Province's Deputy Minister of Agriculture, confirmed this conclusion in an address at Washington on Nov. 7th: "In the Province of Ontario we have 175,000 farms whose annual production (of all kinds) total about $250,000,000. If by some magic or process of regeneration we could turn all the indifferent farmers into wide-awake, progressive, up-to-date farmers the total production would be easily doubled, and it is not beyond the reach of possibility, to treble our output." Speaking at London on Dec. 15th Sir James Whitney stated that in 40 years the farmers of Ontario had never been so prosperous as they were in 1910. The field-crops of the Province in 1909 and 1910 were as follows:

Product.	1909. Bushels	per Acre.	1910. Bushels	per Acre.
Fall Wheat	15,967,653	24·1	19,837,172	26·7
Spring Wheat	2,223,567	16·5	2,489,833	19·3
Barley	18,776,777	27·0	19,103,107	30·5
Oats	90,235,579	33·5	102,084,924	37·0
Peas	7,613,656	20·0	6,016,003	14·9
Beans	826,344	18·4	892,927	17·9
Rye	1,573,921	16·6	1,620,333	17·0
Buckwheat	4,280,790	24·2	4,693,881	24·1
Corn (for Husking)	22,619,690	70·1	24,900,386	77·7
Corn for silo	3,374,655	11·7	3,788,364	11·6
Potatoes	24,645,283	145·0	21,927,804	130·0
Carrots	1,001,653	286·0	1,049,348	296·0
Mangel-Wurzels	28,928,347	410·0	34,686,137	503·0
Turnips	50,738,940	447·0	49,425,472	456·0
Mixed Grains	16,199,434	34·1	18,261,803	36·7
Sugar Beets	7,001,565	353·0	11,238,577	418·0
	Tons.			
Hay and Clover	3,885,145	1·20	5,492,653	1·71

The cleared pasture land in 1909 was 3,180,780 acres and in 1910 3,159,712 acres; the acreage under small fruits was, respectively, 24,614 and 24,384; the vineyard area was 11,420 and 11,390; the total orchard area was 300,364 acres in 1909 and 298,347 acres in 1910. The Live-Stock on hand July 1, 1910, included 724,384 horses with 97,900 killed during the preceding 12 months; 1,052,796 milch cows and 1,514,332 other cattle with 817,239 killed; 1,065,101 sheep and lambs and 512,909 killed; 1,561,042 swine and 1,844,405 killed; 12,460,787 poultry and 4,164,715 killed. It was estimated from the Bee-keepers' reports that there were 100,000 colonies of Bees in the Province in the Spring of 1910. The wool-clip of 1909 was 4,218,475 pounds and of 1910 4,040,300 pounds. There had been since 1882 a steady increase in the grain production of Ontario as the following table shows:

Averages Crop.	1882-1891. Bush. per acre.	1892-1901. Bush. per acre.	1902-1910. Bush. per acre.
Fall Wheat	20·00	20·04	23·73
Spring Wheat	15·76	15·17	17·96
Barley	26·03	26·26	30·79
Oats	35·12	34·57	37·09

The estimated difference in value of these products as between the first and third periods totalled $6,671,245. The estimated yield of dairy products in 1909 was $31,000,000—of which $14,000,000 was the value of cheese and $15,000,000 that of the butter and milk consumed on farms or sent into towns and cities. Assuming the same total for 1910 the live-stock and fruit product of the Province would be worth $19,000,000 and field crops $205,000,000. In the matter of fruit 1910 was not a good year. The Provincial Government appointed a number of new members to Niagara Fruit-growers asked for better shipping facilities and the

the Advisory Board which was in charge of the work of the Horticultural and Experimental Stations throughout Ontario. At its close they had to face the probability of Reciprocity. It may be added here in this connection that in the Niagara District and Southern Ontario, the fruit-belt of the Province extended from east to west for a distance of over 400 miles and from north to south for 50 to 150 miles. Here was the home of the apple in many varieties; and here, also, were quinces, peaches, plums, cherries, strawberries and other small fruits in abundance. The official estimate of the average annual value of this industry was $7,511,641 and the capital value $55,426,071. This region was also stated to produce 75 per cent. of all fruits grown in Canada and to possess for that purpose every possible requirement in soil, climate, lands, market, transportation facilities, rainfall and financial returns.

The problems affecting agricultural life in Ontario during 1910 were not few. The loneliness of farm life, the scarcity of labour, the decreasing population of rural districts owing to the lure of the West, were obvious problems although they did not seem to impoverish the individual farmer or prevent increased production and rising profits. In the 10 years (1900 to 1909) the rural population fell from 1,108,874 to 1,047,016 while the town and village population increased from 901,874 to 1,197,274. In New Ontario the problems were forest fires, inevitable transportation needs, the desirability of running rights for the T. & N. O. from Toronto to North Bay, the pioneer difficulties of clearing the land. But these were trivial considerations in the general growth of the Province and they were met throughout the year by the encouragement of immigration and the sympathetic treatment by the Government of questions as they developed. In the first 4 months of the year 800 experienced farm labourers were brought into the Province by Donald Sutherland, Superintendent of Immigration, and during the summer J. Lockie Wilson, Superintendent of Agricultural Societies, was sent to England to supervise the extension of the Immigration movement and facilitate the operations of the new Agent General for Ontario—N. B. Colcock.

The Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural College at Guelph did much to help the farmer to improve his methods and extend his facilities. Many addresses were delivered to important organizations, notably by Mr. C. C. James; the Government expended $780,000 on agricultural work during the year and Mr. James estimated that $250,000 a year more was required; the 340 Agricultural and 64 Horticultural Societies and the 100 Farmers' Institutes, the Dairymen's, Fruit-growers, Horse-breeders and Poultry Associations, all did good work; the Women's Institutes had 554 branches and a membership of about 14,000. The Temiskaming and Northern Railway continued its policy of upbuilding. Its 8th annual Report showed on Oct. 31, 1909, 252·3 miles of main line owned and operated by the Government with

13·34 miles of branch lines and 68·80 miles of yards or siding. The gross operating revenue for 10 months was $1,361,224 and operating expenses $794,796. Its 9th annual Report for the year ending Oct. 31, 1910, showed the same mileage in operation, a slight increase in yards and sidings, a revenue of $1,591,852, and ore royalties of $31,762, operating expenses of $1,165,361, total earnings of $436,130 and a cheque of $420,000 to the Treasurer of Ontario. Various surveys were made during the year. In five years the number of passengers carried had increased from 573,000 to 2,800,000.

In miscellaneous matters it may be stated that the value of the product of Ontario's Fisheries in the year ending Mch. 31, 1910, was $2,177,813 according to a Federal estimate; that the total subscribed capital of Loan Companies was $66,740,491 on Dec. 31, 1909, or an increase of nearly $3,000,000; that the deposits in these Loan Companies were $19,147,323 or an increase of $2,500,000, the value of debentures or debenture stock issued was $71,247,552 or an increase of $6,000,000, the Assets held in trust or beneficially were $163,097,754 or an increase of $10,000,000; that the production of pig-iron was 800,797 tons valued at $11,245,630 or an increase of $1,600,000. The Minister of Education announced on Dec. 14 that the Government intended to extend the teaching of agriculture into the Public as well as High Schools; the Fruit Branch of the Department of Agriculture worked intelligently and vigorously during the year; the College at Guelph had, in 1910, 344 students in its regular course and its graduates were spread all over the Province and, indeed, the Dominion, in useful public positions or in organized Government help to the farmer.

General Mining Progress in Ontario

In recent years the mining industry in Ontario has been steadily rising in production, value, and public interest. The total product in 1903 was valued at $17,854,296, in 1906 at $22,388,383, in 1907 at $25,019,373, in 1908 at $25,637,617, in 1909 at $32,981,375. Sudbury and its nickel and copper were the first great developments, Cobalt with its silver was the next, Porcupine and its gold during 1910 promised to be the third. The iron-ore mines at the Sault, Moose Mountain and Atikokan continued their steady evolution; while a commencement was made in the development of splendid iron deposits in Northern Ontario, at Grand Rapids, 75 miles from Moose Factory. In the Hastings mining region work was active—the talc mill at Madoc, the reduction works at Deloro, the chemical works at Sulphide, the gold mining experiments in Belmont, the corundum mine and mill at Craigmont, the graphite interests in Wilberforce, the Hodge marble plant at Bancroft, the iron deposits at Blairton—all making progress during the year. The Mineral production of the Province in 1909 and 1910 was as follows:

Product.	1909.	1910.*
Metallic—		
Silver	$12,464,722	$15,436,994
Copper	1,127,015	1,374,103
Nickel	2,790,798	4,005,961
Iron-Ore	645,622	513,538
Pig-Iron	6,301,528	6,975,418
Miscellaneous	136,360	121,185
Net Metallic production	$23,466,045	$28,427,199
Less value Ontario iron-ore smelted into pig-iron and pig-iron converted into steel	537,549	317,804
	$22,928,496	$28,109,395
Non-Metallic—		
Brick	$2,480,418	$2,903,531
Building and Crushed Stone	660,000	761,112
Carbide of calcium	151,676	184,323
Cement	2,897,348	3,144,343
Corundum	140,817	171,994
Lime	470,858	474,531
Natural Gas	1,188,179	1,490,334
Petroleum (crude)	559,478	368,153
Salt	389,573	414,978
Sewer Pipe	311,830	359,087
Tile, drain	363,550	318,456
Miscellaneous	439,152	532,577
Total Non-Metallic production	$10,052,879	$11,123,419
Add Metallic production	22,928,496	28,109,395
Total	$32,981,375	$39,232,814

In considering these totals it must be remembered that Ontario values are appraised at the point of production. Were nickel and copper, for instance, computed in conformity with Dominion methods and silver quoted at the average price for the year in New York the Mineral production of Ontario in 1910 would have totalled $50,000,000 or half the Canadian total product. Gold made a start this year in the Porcupine developments and at Long Lake on the Sault branch of the C.P.R. the same mineral was being obtained while in Hastings County the Cordova Mine was arranged to go into operation. Nickel production was the largest on record and the greatest in the world—18,636 tons valued at $4,005,961. At the Federal method of appraisement the value would have been nearly $15,000,000. In copper production there was an increase accompanying that of nickel. Four iron mines were in operation and of the ore produced 119,207 tons was magnetite from Moose Mountain, Atikokan and Bessemer; 112,246 tons was taken from the Helen Mine at the Sault. Besides the latter mine the Lake Superior Corporation developed an iron prospect in the Michipicoten District. The blast furnaces at work numbered eight with a pig-iron production of 447,551 tons valued

* NOTE.—Subject to official revision in details but practically complete.

at $6,975,418. The steel produced totalled 331,321 tons valued at $7,855,407. Of the iron-ore charged into the furnaces only 143,284 tons was domestic. Building materials showed considerable increase, the cement industry was active and growing and the total of construction material produced was $7,961,060. Petroleum production decreased; Natural gas increased as it had been doing for some years.

Cobalt development continued steadily although shorn of its sensational and speculative features. Coleman Township, in which Cobalt is situated, exceeded its own previous record in output and values. The total from 1904 up to the close of the year was officially stated at 93,977,833 ounces of silver worth $48,327,280; the total dividends paid or declared and profits shared to date were placed by Alex. Gray—a voluminous press writer on the subject—at $23,860,425; the dividends paid in 1910 were stated by him at $6,250,667 and those declared in 1910, payable in 1911, at $1,705,730; proved ore reserves were estimated at 60,000,000 ounces of silver. The opinion of Mr. T. W. Gibson, Deputy Minister of Mines for Ontario, as to this territory was expressed as follows:* "The seven years which have elapsed since the opening of the mines of this remarkable Camp have been seven years of increasing plenty. The ratio of increase is now lessening, and 1910 will not exhibit as great an advance over 1909 as 1909 did over 1908; indeed, if no new and unexpected additions be made to the known sources of production it may well be that Cobalt has reached, or is approaching, its climacteric, for it must not be forgotten that a mining camp will not last for ever. The present rate of production may, however, be maintained for some time to come, and doubtless Cobalt will be producing silver a generation hence. Up to the end of 1910 the gross production of the field has been about 90 millions of ounces, worth say 47 millions of dollars."

The principal mines at Cobalt in 1910 were Nipissing with a production of 5,584,742 ounces, Crown Reserve 3,158,156 ounces, Kerr Lake 2,877,299 ounces, Coniagas 2,621,681 ounces, McKinley-Darragh-Savage 2,607,071 ounces, Temiskaming 1,887,127 ounces and Buffalo 1,514,895 ounces; others with large outputs were La Rose, O'Brien, Hudson Bay, Trethewey and Right-of-Way. During 1910 the Temiskaming and Hudson Bay mining interests built a mill and proposed to increase their 300 per cent. dividend on an $8,000 capitalization; the Trethewey declared a 20 per cent. dividend; the Cobalt Townsite, under the careful guidance of two Englishmen, commenced shipping; the McKinley-Darragh property produced 2,000,000 ounces and paid a 12 per cent. bonus and quarterly dividend; La Rose Consolidated, with

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* Note.—*Financial Post*, Toronto, Jan. 7th, 1911.

its varied collateral or feeding mines, prospered and its Lawson and Princess properties alone earned its 2 per cent. dividend—paid while cash reserves were accumulating; the O'Brien completed its large mill and became the heaviest producer in the camp with profits of nearly half-a-million; Nipissing with its many properties had a year of much effort and some excellent surface finds while the management decided to hydraulicize its acreage and treat their own low-grade ore in a prospective mill; the Crown Reserve, with its record of 150 per cent. paid on its capital within three years, had considerable high-grade ore in sight, developed a large tonnage of low-grade for the use of its almost completed mill, and had rich discoveries in the Carson and Victoria mines; the Kerr Lake Company found some fine ore bodies and the Gillies Limit properties had a poor year; the Temiskaming had good profits from its mill, a persistence of high-grade ore in its lower levels, the resumption of quarterly dividends and the payment of a bonus. According to the *Canadian Mining Journal* summary: "The year 1910 was disastrous to companies of purely speculative value but has witnessed the building up of the district as a centre of industry and production to a degree not imagined 12 months ago by the most sanguine."

At the beginning of 1910 Cobalt ores were being treated by the following smelting concerns: American Smelting and Refining Co., New York; Balbach Smelting and Refining Co., Newark, N.J.; Beer, Sondheimer & Co., Frankfort-on-Main, Germany; Canadian Copper Co., Copper Cliff, Ont.; Coniagas Reduction Co., St. Catharines, Ont.; Deloro Mining and Reduction Co., Deloro, Ont.; Pennsylvania Smelting Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Quirk, Barton & Co., London, England; United States Metals Refining Co., New York. The Cobalt Companies declaring dividends in 1910 were the Buffalo, Coniagas, Crown Reserve, Kerr Lake, La Rose, McKinley-Darragh, Nipissing, Right-of-Way, Temiskaming, Trethewey and Temiskaming and Hudson Bay. A notable event of the year was the decline in Cobalt stocks, the elimination of speculative values and general adjustment to the work of actual and thorough mining. Between 1908 and the close of 1910 Coniagas declined from $8.50 to $4.50; Foster from $4.37 to 34 cents; Green-Meehan from $2.05 to 1 cent; Kerr Lake from $7.86 to $6.92; La Rose from $7.00 to $3.30; Nipissing from $34.25 to $9.80; Right-of-Way from $10.50 to 19 cents; Silver-Queen from $3.50 to 4 1-8 cents; Trethewey from $2.85 to $1.13; Temiskaming from $2.25 to 52 cents. Of details in Cobalt development the Mayor of that place (H. H. Lang) gave particulars during the visit of the Press Association. He claimed that Canada, as a result of Cobalt's production, added to that of British Columbia, was in the third place amongst the nations as a silver-producer—ranking after Mexico and the United States; that the horse-power capacity of the Camp had grown from 150 in 1905

to 9,700 in 1908 and 12,000 in 1909; that there were 4,000 men employed with a yearly wage list of $3,000,000; that in percentage of profit it surpassed all other Camps and that an actual expenditure of 10 or 20 cents produced a dollar's worth of product; that no other single mining area could claim such a large amount earned and paid in dividends during its first five years. Incidents of the year at Cobalt included the settlement of the legal and personal controversy in the Peterson Lake Company and changes in the Directorate which put Sir H. M. Pellatt and others from Toronto in control; the power given to the Cobalt Lake Company by the Legislature to reduce its capital from $5,000,000 to $3,500,000; the statement that, so far, little production had come from the once famous Gillies Limit and that the Government's total expenditure when it was Provincial property had been $94,271 and the amount received from its sale of lands $128,028; the report of production in the Nipissing Mine totalled up to July 31, 1910, the sum of $8,086,764; the 3rd annual Report of La Rose Consolidated, presented in October by D. Lorne McGibbon, showed a 12 per cent. dividend during the year paid out of net earnings and totalling $900,000; the financial difficulties of the Town of Cobalt, which found its revenues unequal to the demand for improvements compelled, on Sept. 13th, a request to the Provincial Government for aid. The chief mining Companies of the year with their Presidents and profit payments were as follows:

Company.	President.	Headquarters.	Dividends or Bonuses to end of 1909.
Nipissing Mines Company.	E. P. Earle	New York	$4,355,000
The Buffalo Mines, Ltd.	Charles L. Denison	Buffalo	637,000
Beaver Consolidated Mines, Ltd.	F. L. Culver	Toronto	.....
Kerr Lake Mining Company of New York	Edward Steindler	New York	1,590,000
Wettlaufer-Lornain Silver Mines, Ltd.	Dr. C. E. Wettlaufer	Buffalo	.....
Temiskaming and Hudson Bay Mining Co., Ltd.	George Taylor	Gananoque	1,171,911
Chambers-Ferland Mining Co.	W. C. Chambers	Harriston	.....
Foster-Cobalt Mining Co., Ltd.	John G. Kent	Toronto	45,000
The Hargrave Silver Mines	W. N. Ferguson, K.C.	Toronto	.....
Right-of-Way Mines, Ltd.	George Goodwin	Ottawa	358,353
Rochester-Cobalt Mines.	N. Stone Scott	Toronto	.....
Silver-Lead Mining Co.	Lieut.-Col. J. Carson	Montreal	.....
Watts Mines, Ltd.	W. P. Ward	New York	.....
Ophir Cobalt Mines, Ltd.	Sir H. M. Pellatt	Toronto	.....
City of Cobalt Mining Co.	R. T. Shillington	Haileybury	139,312
Cobalt Lake Mining Co.	Sir Henry M. Pellatt	Toronto	.....
Temiskaming Mining Co.	Burr E. Cartwright	Toronto	509,156
Crown Reserve Mining Co., Ltd.	Col. John Carson	Montreal	1,591,932
Peterson Lake Silver-Cobalt Mining Co.	Sir H. M. Pellatt	Toronto	.....
The Coniagas Mines, Ltd.	R. W. Leonard	St. Catharines	1,160,000
La Rose Consolidated Mines Co.	D. Lorne McGibbon	Montreal	1,415,000
Trethewey Silver-Cobalt Mines, Ltd.	A. M. Hay	Haileybury	461,998
Nova Scotia Cobalt Mining Co., Ltd.	D. M. Steindler	New York	.....

Rise of the Porcupine Gold-Fields

Situated in Whitney, Tisdale, and surrounding Townships, about 30 miles west of the T. & N. O. Railway, and near to Kelso which was 222 miles north of North Bay on the C.P.R., this region had been tentatively explored in 1899 by Dr. W. A. Parks for the Provincial Bureau of Mines. He reported that gold seemed to be well distributed while he regarded "the region south of the trail to Porcupine Lake as giving promise of reward to the prospector." At Pigeon Rapids on the Mattagami, and on the south arm of Matagaming Lake, he also found promising traces of gold. In 1907 the Railway approached the country and there occurred a rush to Night Hawk Lake with a man named Victor Mathison in the lead; in 1909 John S. Wilson and his party discovered the Dome Mine and were followed by B. Hollinger and Alex. Gillies. These men seem to have been the practical discoverers and earliest exploiters. W. S. Edwards of Chicago backed up Wilson and the Timmins syndicate took over the Gillies claims; varied gold discoveries followed of widely differing degrees in value or the reverse throughout a region of about 50 miles square and including such properties as the Bannerman, Way, Griffin, and Foster claims in Whitney; the Davidson-Dobie and McMahon group as well as the Hollinger and Wilson claims in Tisdale; and other staked showings away up into the Temagami Reserve.

Meantime Dr. G. R. Parkin, C.M.G., had been visiting Cobalt and in some remarkably accurate correspondence sent to the London *Times* referred to the Mineral riches of the country in general and urged British mining houses to investigate. The McArthur-Forest firm of Glasgow sent out a representative who heard of the Porcupine discoveries, the Scottish-Ontario Syndicate was formed and acquired important properties north of Porcupine Lake in Whitney, a vertical shaft was sunk and rich gold ore discovered. Other British concerns became interested and, unlike Cobalt, it appeared by the close of 1909 that Porcupine might be largely developed with British money. H. H. Webb, W. Frecheville, W. M. Deempster, Dr. Alfred Simon and other expert engineers testified favourably as to the resources of the region. One result was the coming of the Consolidated Gold Fields Co. of South Africa into the Camp in control of the Rea Mines; another was active work by the Milliken interests of St. Louis and the Armstrong-Booth syndicate composed of F. C. Armstrong and E. P. Earle with D. Lorne McGibbon, David Fasken, K.C., and other Canadians. By the close of 1910 it was asserted by the Cobalt *Nugget* that 3,000 square miles of the region in and around the Porcupine District was under continuous prospecting with 1,000 claims already staked and recorded. As in Cobalt and Gowganda and Larder Lake the speculative mania had also commenced

and brokers and newspapers together were floating companies with large prospects and small proofs.

The press was wildly enthusiastic. "A Northern El Dorado," and perhaps "one of the greatest gold fields in the world," said the Toronto *World;* "the Porcupine gold camp, the wonder of the world," said the *Mail and Empire*"; "there is more gold in a single property in the Porcupine than in the whole state of Nevada," said an interview in the Montreal *Herald;* "Chunks of gold," "phenomenal finds," became favourite newspaper headings. It took a year, however, to work up popular interest in the subject although prospectors poured into the region in hundreds and then thousands while villages commenced to spring up in what had been an utter wilderness. There was excuse for much that was said. P. McLaren, M.E., F.G.S., of the MacArthur Company, Glasgow, who were working the Bannerman property, said in the Montreal *Star* on Feb. 5 that: "The surface showings appear to indicate the existence of vast bodies of excellent low-grade ore—some of the best I have ever seen. But this is no poor man's camp. You cannot ship out the ore as they do from the silver camps at Cobalt and receive a cheque from the smelter. Gold has to leave the camp in the form of bullion. Much expensive machinery will, therefore, have to be installed before there is a return of a dollar. If there are millions in the ground it will take millions to get them out. It appears to me that those who have the capital and the courage to invest, and the patience to wait, will do well out of some of these properties."

In the *Monetary Times* of June 25th H. E. T. Haultain, Professor of Mining at Toronto University, summed up his impressions of the region: "The good gold values were first recognized only about nine months ago, and one cannot form any definite opinion as to ultimate value from the work accomplished in such a short time. Still, the fact remains that, while too early to be sure, the Camp gives great promise. Very many of the claims which have been recorded will, undoubtedly, produce disappointment instead of gold. Many of them are located on swamp ground and many of them are claims staked when the snow mantled the earth. Much quartz will be discovered that does not carry commercial values. To sum up, after nine months' life, the Porcupine camp affords well-based hopes that it may become a valuable gold-producing area, with greater permanence than has hitherto characterized Ontario gold camps." Mr. R. W. Brock, Director of the Geological Survey, Ottawa, about this time reported as follows:

The district furnished remarkably tempting specimens. About 9,000 claims have been staked, the great majority of which, of course, have no real present or prospective value as mines, but they are in Porcupine and can be bought or sold. But there are some really good-looking prospects. Quartz is remarkably widespread over the district and visible gold is abundant in some showings and has been found at numerous and widely-

separated points. Most of the gold occurrences so far located are in Tisdale township but some of the properties are in Whitney, others in Shaw and in the Forest Reserve. Porcupine is yet in the prospect stage but it has some of the essential qualities of a gold camp, sufficient to have induced experienced men to take up options at high figures and to undertake large expenditures to determine if it possesses all the essential factors.

Dr. W. G. Miller, Provincial Geologist, published in August a map of the Townships of Whitney, Tisdale, Deloro and Shaw dealing especially with the veins on the Dome, Timmins and Foster properties and indicating the development work underway. He drew special attention to the transportation difficulties involved. An Engineer whom the Toronto *Globe* described as one of the most conservative in Canada reviewed in that paper on Sept. 24th the work of the Dome Company, whose preliminary tonnage and average values he described as giving force to "the expectation that the Porcupine District will have gold mines surpassing those of the Pacific Coast." He described the ore in sight as equalling the capital of $2,000,000 (early in the following year $12,000,000 were so reported) and concluded in these terms: "Gold is known to exist from the Temagami Reserve to the northern boundary of Tisdale and Whitney Townships and the average of values, so far as samples can determine them, is reassuring." In the Toronto *Star* of Oct. 20, Mayor C. T. Young of Haileybury declared that Porcupine was not only "making good" but that it would be "two or three times as big a proposition as Cobalt."

Toward the close of the year speculative conditions began to appear as a result of the obvious success of a few mines, the statements of mining authorities, and the undertaking of the Provincial Government in November to run the T. & N. O. Railway from near Kelso southwesterly through Tisdale Township. The developing mine-owners seem to have avoided advertising, few companies were actually incorporated, and much of the work was preliminary and under option with cautious mining men issuing many warnings. But Dr. A. L. Simon, the British expert, in the *Mining Magazine* for November, touched the situation which was to come to a head in 1911 when he said: "The prices asked for Porcupine claims vary from about $15,000 to $350,000, the general terms being 10 per cent. cash down, another 20 per cent. after 60 days, again 20 per cent. after 120 days and the balance after nine to twelve months. No owner can explain why he asks $15,000 and not any other sum. The whole idea of purchase at the present time is regarded as a lottery gamble. These proceedings are particularly regrettable; they do not admit of any real prospecting work being done, and prevent the serious investor from taking a share in the proper development of a gold-field which, generally speaking, possesses sufficient merit to enable the technical man to recommend systematic prospecting on a reasonable basis."

Mr. Cochrane, Provincial Minister of Mines, spent a week in the Porcupine and on his return told the press (Dec. 21) that the Government would make every effort to suppress "wild-catting" and make it unpleasant for speculators. Prospectuses and advertising would be watched for illegal or dangerous statements. "Ontario is in a fair way to materially expand her development and augment her resources as a result of sound, prudent and business-like operations in the Porcupine field. But if the Province is to secure the best results in every direction there must be wholehearted and determined co-operation on the part of the press and public to combat all wild-catting operations." Passing from the evolution of a new gold camp, with its varied privations and sufferings and occasional glittering successes, with its ever-present swamps and mosquitoes and black flies and high prices, a few words must be said here of other and older camps in this Northern country of Ontario and of special mining incidents of the year.

In the Larder Lake gold district only three or four properties of the many claims staked were finally, in 1910, considered of sufficient worth to warrant the spending of money in development. Of these the best known was the Reddick, the gold from which mine was the first to be used in the new Canadian Mint, but whether from inability to "recover" the gold or otherwise, the mill tests proved disappointing, and out of all proportion to the numerous assays which had been from time to time made. In Gowganda there were the usual difficulties—lack of transportation facilities and claims held at excessive valuation. As to the former the T. & N. O. refused to come in because the region was not yet a proved silver camp. Prospectors, however, still had much confidence in the country and in various specified silver veins; the Morrison property with its marked surface discoveries was taken on option by an English syndicate; the Blackburn mine was said to have 4,000 tons of concentrating ore ready for shipment; between January and March of this year four mines shipped 281 tons from Gowganda—including the Millerett, the Reeves-Dobie, and the Boyd-Gordon—and by Sept. 1 over 400 tons had been shipped; the Hudson Bay Company of Cobalt purchased several properties in the District; the Bartlett Mine, which was not worked during a part of the year, reported a fourth silver high-grade discovery. South Lorrain, the little mining camp on Lake Temiskaming, did considerable development work and was strengthened by the announcement that Adolphe Lewisohn, the United States and Cobalt mining capitalist, had interested himself in certain properties.

There were many rumours of the discovery of coal during the year in this Northern part of Ontario, which had already given the world its greatest silver camp and greatest nickel mines, while boasting great resources in gold, and possessing various clearly-

defined iron deposits. They do not seem, however, to have come to anything. The fact of soft or lignite coal existing in the north had long been known and mistakes in that connection were easy. On May 18, a party of 100 newspaper men—including Senator Robert Jaffray and Sir Mackenzie Bowell—started for a tour through northern Ontario with trips on a part of the National Transcontinental and, of course, along the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. Cobalt, Haileybury and New Liskeard, Cochrane and North Bay, were visited, 1,000 miles of country traversed, mines, farms and hamlets inspected, banquets and drives and varied experiences obtained. President J. F. MacKay of the Association expressed the net result on his return to Toronto by saying that they were all "amazed at the resources and expansion of the North." In July and August a three-weeks' tour through the country was undertaken by the Hon. F. Cochrane, Minister of Mines, and Hon. J. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture. They traversed about 3,000 miles and saw much of the mineral and other resources of the region. The Temiskaming country, which runs into Quebec, was also visited in August by Hon. C. R. Devlin, Minister of Mines of that Province, and other members of the Legislature. It may be added that the number of Mining Companies incorporated at Toronto in 1910 are not available but that in 1909 they were 282 with an aggregate nominal capital of $236,883,000; in the two years 1907 and 1908 the number was 505 and the total capitalization $443,402,500.

The Power Question and the Hydro-Electric Commission

The Whitney Government during 1910 continued its constructive policy along Power lines and the question itself was one of continuous public discussion. It may be mentioned here that in 1906 the Ontario Power Commission and the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, appointed by the Provincial Government, made public elaborate Reports upon the cost and transmission of power from the Falls. It was estimated by the first-named body that the direct value of the 6,000,000 horse-power obtainable from the flow of Lake Erie into Lake Ontario was $2,000,000,000; that under adequate development the saving in cost to the people of Ontario and New York State for lighting, heating and manufacturing, transportation, etc., over the use of steam, would be $120,000,000 a year, at least, and probably $250,000,000. In actual use such power would represent more than all the steam engines and boilers in the United Kingdom—estimated at 5,000,000 horse-power. In addition to Niagara Falls there were in Ontario other water-powers totalling altogether 7,000,000 horse-power.

Since 1906 the question of cheap power in the Province had been a public and political issue and under the initiative and efforts of Hon. Adam Beck the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, on behalf of the Provincial Government, and through a contract with

the Ontario Power Company at the Falls, had hoped to supply Toronto and the chief centres of Western Ontario with cheap electrical power for lighting and heating purposes by the close of 1910. Speaking before the Conservation Convention at Ottawa on Jan. 19 Mr. Beck reviewed the history of the Hydro-Electric and Power movement in Ontario and defended the Government from the charge of competition with private corporations. "The Commission does not compete with private companies in the generation of power and, while it is true that the Transmission lines of the Electrical Development Co. are being duplicated between Niagara Falls and Toronto, that Company has long-term contracts with the Toronto Electric Light Co. and the Toronto Railway Co., its sole Toronto customers for power, and these contracts are not being disturbed in the least degree. The Commission has contracted to purchase the power it requires at reasonable rates, either at the generating stations or at the terminal of the Transmission lines of certain existing private companies, and it is thereby taking the position of a customer and supporter of such companies rather than that of a competitor and assailant." The following was his definition of the functions and work of his Commission:

> I would, first of all, point out that the Government of Ontario in authorizing the Commission to construct these electrical transmission lines has, in reality, appointed the Commission an agent for certain municipal corporations, at their own request. The undertaking which is in course of construction is, for reasons of economy and expedition, being built, and will on completion be operated by the Commission, on behalf of certain municipal corporations who will also pay for it. The Government is practically making a secured loan to the municipalities for the amount of the cost of the undertaking which, with interest, is to be repaid by the municipalities, by annual instalments, within thirty years. Meantime, of course, the operating expenses are in the form of rentals, likewise payable by the municipalities. Neither the Commission nor the Government, as such, makes or accumulates one cent of profit or revenue out of the undertaking. It is wholly and only conducted for the benefit of the municipalities.

Mr. Beck described the contract of the Hydro-Electric Commission with the Ontario Power Co. as including the purchase of not less than 8,000 horse-power and as much more as might be required up to 100,000 horse-power per annum for ten years with provision for three extensions of 10 years each, all at the price of $9.40 per horse-power per annum up to 25,000 horse-power and $9.00 if the quantity taken exceeded 25,000 h.p. The power was to be delivered to the Hydro-Electric Commission—composed of Hon. Adam Beck, M.L.A. (Chairman), Hon. John S. Hendrie, C.V.O., M.L.A., and W. K. McNaught, M.L.A.—at Niagara Falls at 12,000 volts and the prices to cover a 24-hour continuous service. Fifteen municipal corporations had, up to date, agreed to take, approximately, 27,000 h.p. and to pay the Commission on the basis of (1) the contract price of the power; (2) 4 per cent. per

annum upon that part of the construction cost directly affecting the municipality; (3) a sum sufficient to create a sinking fund which would in 30 years pay off the local portion of cost; and (4) a due proportion of the line loss and general operating and maintenance charges. So computed, the annual inclusive rates (apart from local distributing cost) were calculated as follows:

Place.	Price per H.P. per annum.	Place.	Price per H.P. per annum.
Toronto	$18.10	Berlin	$24.00
London	23.50	Hamilton	17.50
Guelph	24.00	Waterloo	24.50
St. Thomas	26.50	Preston	23.50
Woodstock	23.00	St. Mary's	29.50
Galt	22.00	Hespeler	26.00
Stratford	24.50	New Hamburg	29.00

During the year progress was made in many directions. On Jan. 3 Brampton and Dundas had carried By-laws undertaking an agreement for Hydro-electric power but Ingersoll voted down the proposal for a distributing plant. Speaking in the Legislature on Feb. 15, Mr. Beck answered certain criticisms expressed by the Liberals in the House—especially as to the manner in which farmers were paid for easements for the construction of the Power Transmission line. He proved by figures that the Commission had, in some cases, paid more than was asked by the farmers, while in the cases which had been submitted to arbitration the Arbitrators' awards in nearly every case were the amounts offered by the Commission. It had dealt with 2,000 farmers and had disputes in only 60 cases. The estimated cost of the easements was $200,000 but they would cost $350,000 and the farmers were getting the extra money.

On Feb. 17th Mr. A. G. MacKay, for the Opposition, included in a Resolution the following expression of opinion: " This House while hereby approving of all legitimate means of supplying cheap power to the municipalities further regrets that the Hydro-Electric Commission in securing easements for a Transmission Line, did not pursue any systematic and equitable plan for the purchase of the said easements but practised a system of brow-beating and dickering entirely unworthy of this Province and one which has led to absolute inequitable results as to the amounts paid the farmers for the said easements. This House views with disappointment and alarm the denial in recent enactments of the fundamental right of the subject to access to the Courts of Justice for the determination of matters in controversy between subject and subject and between subjects and the Crown." After a brief reply from the Premier in which he vigorously denounced those who were opposing the Power policy and accused them of misleading public opinion in England, the motion was voted down by 71 to 17.

On Apl. 11th it was announced that the Federal Government had decided not to disallow the Power legislation of the Ontario Government. The Minister of Justice took practically the same ground as was taken in the case of the Cobalt Lake legislation two years before. It was pointed out that whatever might be the wisdom or unwisdom of the legislation it was a question affecting the Province alone and one which the voters of the Province should be left to decide for themselves. Commenting upon this phase of the subject Sir James Whitney issued a statement to the press on April 25th declaring that the decision of the Privy Council against the Florence Mining Company contention and the present attitude of the Dominion Government "marked the beginning of a new era in Canadian constitutional development." A party of newspaper men on June 5th accompanied Mr. Beck and others along the Transmission Line from Toronto to Niagara Falls, noted the solidity and strength of the towers, the ease with which cultivation was carried on under and around them, and the fact that construction was along the side of the roads. According to the Toronto *Globe* report:

> A system of alternation ensured continuous service, even if breakdowns occurred, and under the protective system—an innovation in line building—if a wire broke it could be automatically cut out. This meant that danger from falling wires was removed, as no live wires could fall to the ground. The whole system, in the opinion of the engineers, blazed the trail of new electrical and mechanical development. It was constructed from original specifications. There could be no standardization for there were in existence no standards to work upon. The Provincial transformer station at Niagara was a mammoth and wonderfully-constructed building. Here the power for the entire system is 'stepped up' and provision had been made for the anticipated growth in the project. The building was constructed entirely of steel, brick and concrete, and the machinery was believed to be far in advance of anything yet designed either in America or Europe. The plant of the Ontario Power Co. was also undergoing extensive enlargements prior to undertaking the Provincial service.

On Aug. 15th an elaborate article, studying the Power question in varied detail and written by Mr. W. K. McNaught, M.L.A., of the Hydro-Electric Commission, appeared in the press and was republished in pamphlet form. He argued that the situation for the Province as to coal supplies was bad in the matter of cost and would be worse and that United States Conservation policies might result in prohibiting its export to Canada. The only remedies were (1) re-afforestation, (2) exploitation of the Province's immense peat bogs, and (3) nationalization and development of water-powers. The latter was the quickest, wisest and best line of policy. He estimated the resources of Ontario in this respect as 3,000,000 h.p. at Niagara, 2,201,187 h.p. in Central Ontario, and 2,030,600 h.p. in Northern Ontario. As to the value of this resource Mr. McNaught was explicit: "Translated into coal and taking 20 tons of coal as the amount necessary to produce 1 horse-

power of energy for 24 hours per day for one year (a very low estimate) it would mean that our water-powers are as valuable to Ontario as coal mines capable of producing 60,000,000 tons of coal per year. Translated into dollars and cents it means that, taking coal at $3.00 per ton, we would have an annual development of power from our waterfalls which, if produced from coal, would cost us $180,000,000 in cash per year. The $16,299,494 spent in 1909 upon bituminous coal imports into Canada—almost all of which was required for Ontario and upon which the duty of $3,000,000 was paid by Ontario—was used for generating power which could be produced here at far less by waters now going to waste." He pointed out that the United States used 11,300,000 h.p. in their manufacturing while Canada only employed 750,000 h.p.

On Sept. 11 the Town of Berlin was the first Ontario centre to be illuminated by electric power generated at Niagara and carried over the Government's Transmission Lines. The formal turning on of the power took place, however, on Oct. 12th and was marked by an elaborate official celebration of the event. In the presence of thousands of people, with most of the members of the Government and Hydro-Electric Commission and many members of the Legislature present—as well as many other well-known people—the Premier and Mr. Beck turned on the power. In the evening there was a banquet of 500 representatives of Provincial interests with the lighting and cooking all done by electricity. In his first speech Mr. Beck was very optimistic: "Our work is only begun. We must deliver power at such a price that the poorest man may have electric light. There will be no more coal-oil, no more gas, and I hope in the future, no more coal." Sir James Whitney paid warm tribute to Mr. Beck. "It is," said he, "no disparagement of the labours of the other gentlemen who have at one time and another been of great assistance to us in this matter, that I express publicly—not for the first time—the appreciation of my colleagues and myself of the great sacrifices made and valuable services rendered by Mr. Beck. The warm and hearty thanks and appreciation of his colleagues and of the people of Ontario, are and will be his reward, and we, his colleagues, can never forget his steady confidence in the result and the bravery and pluck with which he stood up against all attacks." In the evening brief addresses were given by the Premier, W. K. McNaught, Mr. Beck, J. H. Fryer of Galt, Mayor Geary of Toronto, George Pattinson, M.L.A., and J. R. Robinson of the Toronto *Telegram*.

Niagara power reached Guelph on Nov. 3rd, shortly afterwards it was turned on at Preston and Stratford and it reached London on Nov. 30. On Dec. 18 Mr. F. H. McGuigan of the Construction Company in charge of the Transmission Line announced that his part in the Hydro-Electric project was ended. With the completion of the St. Mary's loop and the route from London

to St. Thomas this great Line of 293 miles in length was to be in working order. It had taken two years in building and was said to be the longest in the world. On Dec. 20 Hamilton celebrated the arrival of Niagara power on the Government Line but Toronto could not do so owing to the legal objections raised by a citizen, G. Plunkett Magan, who claimed that the tower opposite his place was injurious to his interests and ultimately obtained a delay in proceedings until the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa could deal with the matter. Mr. Pugsley heard the question argued on Dec. 31st and decided not to interfere with the construction of the towers on the Lake shore of the city.

Meanwhile, the opposition to the project had centered in Toronto. Incidentally, there had been much trouble with the connection in other towns and P. W. Sothman, the Chief Engineer, laid the blame upon the enemies of the enterprise—claiming the Transmission line to have been interfered with. As a matter of fact, however, the issue turned, as it always had done, upon Toronto and its place in the scheme. If the Toronto Electric Light Co. with its ten-year contract to take power from the Ontario Development Co. could transfer, by sale or otherwise, this contract to the City authorities it would seriously hamper the Hydro-Electric Commission. Hence the political importance of the negotiations as to a purchase of the Electric Company's plant and interests in order to save the City from duplication of distribution plants and keen competition.

There had been vigorous and continued opposition to the project throughout the year with a natural tendency to criticism by journals and individuals who, on principle, did not believe in public ownership or who added to that feeling the fact of injury —actual, probable or anticipated—from the competition of Government interests with Electrical business concerns. The Toronto Electric Light Co., with its paid-up capital of $4,000,000 and gross receipts of $1,292,545 and close connection with the Electrical Development Co.—the pioneers in Niagara Falls Canadian exploitation—was greatly concerned. Claiming that its future business would be affected, that its British investors were vitally concerned, as well as those of the Development Company, by a competitive Transmission Line in the latter case and competitive distribution plants in their own case, they put up a fighting policy and at the same time offered to discuss terms.* On June 8th the Company made a proposition through Sir Henry Pellatt to the Civic authorities which may be summarized as follows: The City to utilize the Hydro-Electric Commission's power to the extent of 6,000 horse-power but to do so only for the purposes of the water-works, pumping stations, street lighting, and lighting of

* NOTE.—For full preceding details see CANADIAN ANNUAL REVIEW for 1908 and for 1909.

municipal buildings; the City and Company to have the joint use of the latter's poles and conduits; the rates to be fixed by the City and Company and the dividends to be ten per cent. on the capital stock of the latter; the Mayor to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Company and the City to be saved about $5,000,000 expenditure as a result of abandoning the duplicate plant policy.

On June 30 the Board of Control considered the offer and discussed it with Sir Henry Pellatt, President, and Mr. H. H. Macrae, General-Manager. They made it clear in this discussion that the only satisfactory basis for negotiation to them would be the sale of the Company's plant to the City at a reasonable figure. Sir James Whitney in a press interview of Oct. 13 expressed himself on this subject as follows: "I earnestly advise the City and the Electric Light Co. to endeavour to come to such an agreement as will dispose permanently of difficulties which now confront and are likely to confront them in the future. In doing this I desire to draw the attention of both parties to the language used by Mr. Justice Middleton. The consequences of protracted struggles in the Courts which are likely to occur will be very serious and meantime, as usual, the public will suffer. With a desire on each side to meet the other side in a reasonable way no insuperable difficulty should arise."

On the following day, and as a result of this utterance, Mr. H. H. Macrae for the Company offered to again meet the City authorities: "I desire to express to you the hearty willingness of this Company to endeavour to bring about an arrangement which must be in the interests of the citizens of Toronto and of this Company jointly; in fact, an effort will be made by this Company to meet any reasonable proposals which the City may offer, and even to forego, if necessary, some of its undoubted legal rights for the purpose of avoiding injury and annoyance to the public." Further negotiations took place but without result up to the close of the year.

While this was going on individual suits had been brought in connection with the general Power situation. The case of Mr. W. D. Beardmore against the City of Toronto, in which the plaintiff asked the Courts to decide the City's contract with the Hydro-Electric Commission and the covering By-law to be void, passed through the Court of Appeal on May 12th on its way to the Privy Council. The decision appealed from was rendered by Mr. Chancellor Boyd in December, 1909. The appeal was dismissed and Mr. Beardmore then went to the Privy Council. Meantime Mrs. L. J. Felker of Georgia Township had sued the McGuigan Construction Co. in charge of the Transmission Line work, asking for restraint of action or removal of poles and towers from her property. The case was dismissed as unnecessary and vexatious. On Nov. 23rd a deputation from London

indicated to the Premier that the London Electric Light Co. was in a somewhat similar position to that of Toronto and asked for an arrangement, or the good offices of the Government, in order to prevent duplication of their plant. At Brockville on Dec. 14th an organization of 35 representatives of municipalities in Eastern Ontario was formed for the purpose of obtaining cheap power in that section. Ald. T. F. Elliott of Kingston was elected President. The following table shows the position of the Canadian Power interests at Niagara Falls* in 1910:

Company.	Maximum Power Allowed.	Total Power Developed.	Power Sold in U.S.	Amount allowed for importation to U.S. under Burton Act.
Ontario Power Co.	180,000	52,000	35,000	60,000
Canadian Niagara Power Co.	100,000	46,000	46,000	50,000
Electrical Development Company.	125,000	42,800	10,000	45,000
Niagara Electric Railway Co. ...	10,000	2,000	None.	5,000
Totals	415,000 H.P.	142,800 H.P.	91,000 H.P.	160,000 H.P.

Associated with the Niagara situation and the Commission's work was the question of exporting power and the issues involved in the application early in the year of the Ontario and Minnesota Power Co. to Ontario, and then the Dominion, Government for authority to export any power it might develop at the Albertan Falls, near the Town of Fort Frances, on the Canadian side of Rainy River. The Company was an American concern and was charged by the Fort Frances people with wanting the power to build up the rival United States town of International Falls across the River. The Company claimed they had no market at Fort Frances and that an Act of the Legislature in 1905 gave them certain rights of exportation from the Canadian side. They had an immense paper industry and large plant and it appeared that for six years E. W. Backus, in control of the United States concern, with other Minnesota capitalists, had been striving to get complete control of these valuable power rights. Meanwhile the most prominent business men of Fort Frances had taken provisional stock in a Development Company which, it was claimed, would use all the 15,000 horse-power available on the Canadian side as soon as a decision in this matter was come to and a fair rate fixed by the Provincial authorities. On May 14 a mass-meeting of the citizens was held and a strong Resolution of protest against the United States Company's claims sent to Sir James Whitney. On May 22nd the matter was considered by the Dominion Government and on June 4th the Ontario authorities

* NOTE.—In the three large concerns all but half the permitted power must by Canadian law be available for Canada when required; permission must also be obtained for exportation of power.

issued a statement describing a careful and guarded agreement which had been come to with the Power Company and explaining the privileges which had been granted by a preceding Government: "After careful consideration an Order-in-Council has been passed by the Ontario Government permitting the Company to export not more than 6,000 horse-power to the United States. The Order, however, obliges the Company to keep constantly available on the Canadian side at least 1,000 horse-power, and if at any time industries should be established on the Canadian side requiring the whole or any part of the 6,000 horse-power, then, on the demand of the Government the quantity so required shall be restored for use on the Canadian side."

The rates were to be fixed by the Hydro-Electric Commission. Protests were at once made to Ottawa against this decision and on June 6th a Federal Order-in-Council cut down the right of exportation by the Company to 3,500 horse-power. A license was granted to this effect with certain restrictions as to price. The matter did not rest here and when Sir Wilfrid Laurier was on his Western tour the citizens of Fort Frances asked "an equal distribution of power generated at the Albertan Falls and that the licenses to the Company be revoked because the Company has not lived up to its agreement regarding the price of power to users on the Canadian side." The Premier promised that the Town would be heard officially before the license was renewed in March, 1911. Another question of exporting power development as between Windsor and Detroit, U.S., came up in August when the former place advertised for sale the surplus of the Niagara power which it expected to receive, but not to require, for the use of its own people. It counted on getting from the Hydro-Electric Commission 15,000 horse-power but could use no more than 1,000 or 2,000. The rest it expected to sell to the Tunnel Company for international use and to Detroit manufacturers. On Sept. 22 representatives, numbering 58 from 34 municipal patrons of Hydro-Electric power, meeting in London, expressed this desire: "That the City of Windsor should be granted a supply of electrical energy from the Hydro-Electric Commission at whatever rate the power can be equitably supplied, in view of the other service given by the Transmission Line serving Windsor, and that it be affirmed as a principle that any Niagara power which the Commission supplies to be used outside of this Province should be supplied only on condition that such service should be terminable on reasonable notice, and that all profit on such service should be appropriated so as to be equitably advantageous to all Ontario municipalities supplied by the Commission's Niagara Falls Transmission System, and such supply to be entirely under the control of the Commission."

Meanwhile the Province and its Power Commission had been greatly concerned over the Long Sault dam proposition on the

St. Lawrence. If the power derivable from such a source, said to equal 700,000 horse-power, were sold independently of the Hydro-Electric Commission it would seriously affect the latter's plans and operations in Eastern Ontario. Before the International Waterways Commission on Feb. 8th Mr. Adam Beck strongly objected to the scheme. Ontario had not been consulted by the Dominion Government, although New York State had been consulted by the United States authorities. Many other interests opposed the proposal. Parliament discussed it at great length and in the end it was held over.

The Whitney Government and Provincial Public Affairs

The Whitney Government maintained its practically invulnerable position during 1910 without any apparent change in public opinion or in the degree of public support. In matters of policy it was progressive. On Apl. 13 the Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Lands and Mines, announced that the Government had decided, in view of the fact that there had been no increase in certain dues for 23 years, to raise those on pine sawlogs from $1.00 to $1.50 per 1,000 feet (board measure); on square timber from $20 to $50 per 1,000 cubic feet; and on hemlock by 25 cents per 1,000 feet (board measure). Ground rent which was raised from $2.00 to $3.00 per mile, 23 years before, was to be advanced to $5.00. The transfer fee was to be raised from $1.00 to $5.00 a mile. The rates were fixed for ten years and the licensees would have to pay the whole cost of fire-ranging instead of half, while the Government retained authority over the men engaged.

In connection with this Department the improvement of Rondeau Park, a Forest reserve near Chatham, was the object of Liberal criticism in the early part of the year. To it Mr. Cochrane replied on May 28: "The question of improving this Park by the removal of some of the over-matured and decaying timber was urged upon the Department by expert Foresters and was carefully considered. The trees were marked by Prof. Zavitz of the Agricultural College, the right to cut timber was advertised in the press, while circulars inviting tenders were sent out to all lumber firms. In the final contract, and in order to have a remedy should the forest prove in danger of being injured by the removal of too many trees, a clause was inserted reserving the right to withdraw any tree marked for removal." On June 30th the Premier announced that the Government had appointed Chief Justice Sir W. R. Meredith a Commissioner (1) to inquire and report as to the laws relating to the liability of employers to make compensation to their employees for injuries received in the course of their employment; (2) to make such recommendations as he may deem expedient for enactment in this Province; (3) to cause to be prepared and to report a Bill embodying such changes in the law as in his opinion should be adopted."

In accordance with a decision come to by Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary, in 1907, steps had been taken toward altering, reforming and completing the Provincial Prison system by the establishment of a Reformatory and farm-site for criminal labour at Guelph. Agents were sent out by the Government and six farms were purchased, 800 acres in all, at an average price of $80 per acre. On Apl. 11th, 1910, the Government took possession of the property and prisoners were sent to the Farm until, in July, over 100 were working there. These men surveyed the land, opened up quarries, cut thousands of fence posts and cleared and under-drained marsh land, laid the foundation for new roads, strung wire-fencing and put up temporary buildings. During the year ending Sept. 30, 1909, there were 13,535 commitments to the 45 gaols and 8 lock-ups of the Province at an expense of $184,576 and with sentences passed upon 8,161. Mr. Hanna also had within his Department control over vital statistics as to which the Provincial Report for 1908 showed 57,155 births, 21,058 marriages and 32,714 deaths. Of the latter total, 6,895 were infants under one year while typhoid was responsible for 662 and tuberculosis for 2,505 and for 92,921 since 1870. Diphtheria carried off 450 and cancer 1,348. The Report of the Hospitals and Charities also under this Department (Sept. 30, 1910) showed 78 Hospitals, 36 Refuges, 33 Orphanages and 36 other institutions receiving $159,198 from the Government, and $1,304,673 from other sources, with a capital expenditure by the Government of $423,432. Hospitals for the Insane (Oct. 31. 1909) showed 5,531 persons maintained at a Provincial cost (ten months) of $140,048 and a Municipal expense of $100,168.

Mr. Hanna was also Minister in charge of the Provincial Board of Health which, in July, lost the services of Dr. C. A. Hodgetts as Secretary—his successor being Dr. J. W. S. McCullough—and in January had to face, with the Dominion authorities, an outbreak of Hydrophobia caused by the roaming of hundreds of dogs through the Province. Drastic action was taken to stamp out the disease and meet the danger; many Counties were placed under quarantine in Western Ontario and 100 persons had to take the Pasteur treatment. By August, however, the end had come and the quarantine was lifted. Under instructions from this Department Dr. Helen MacMurchy submitted an elaborate report on Apl. 25th dealing with Infant mortality in the Province, which had reached 20 per cent. of the yearly deaths or, in the City of Toronto, one out of every five. She summed up much of the trouble in these words: " Where the Mother works the baby dies." Artificial foods and poor milk were vital causes. A further Report on the Feeble-minded class in the population was also submitted; while J. J. Kelso, on Feb. 26, reviewed at length his work for the neglected and dependent children of the poor and wretched. Another important work of a different nature, under

the Provincial Secretary's supervision, was that of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Commission. Its members in 1910 were: J. W. Langmuir (Chairman), G. H. Wilkes, P. W. Ellis, Col. L. C. Raymond, K.C., W. L. Doran and L. H. Clarke. Their Report of March 3rd showed receipts for 1909 of $208,038 and continued expenditures upon the beautifying and popularizing of this great Provincial property.

The Department of Game and Fisheries made public in June an interim Report from A. Kelly Evans, the special Commissioner appointed in 1909 to study the resources of the Province in this respect and various questions connected with their present condition or future improvement. Mr. Evans' opinions upon certain points were strongly expressed as, for instance, in the following statement: "Your Commissioner is of the opinion that most of the harm done to the fish, game and fur-bearing animals of the Province is the work of a comparatively small number of utterly unscrupulous and lawless individuals, for the most part well known in the districts in which they operate, and especially so in the more sparsely settled regions. These persons often terrorize the community to such an extent that information as to their depredations is difficult to obtain; and to expect officers, paid the paltry sums at present given as wages to a large number of the officials of the outside service, to run the risk of bodily injury at the hands of these persons, is ridiculous." His chief recommendations and suggestions were summarized in this paragraph: "Your Commissioner would, therefore, strongly urge the advisability of placing the Department under the control of a small, working Commission, somewhat after the model of the T. & N. O. Railway Commission, but with its membership reduced to the smallest number and, while this interim Report will be found to contain recommendations for an increased expenditure of moneys by the Department—especially in the establishment of Provincial fish hatcheries, an adequate equipment for the Patrol Service, and higher salaries for Wardens—your Commissioner would not recommend these expenditures or improvements unless his recommendation of placing the Department of Game and Fisheries under a Commission is acted upon by your Government."

Mr. Evans also detailed recommendations as to close seasons for deer, pheasants, partridge, etc., with specified penalties; regarding the management of the Provincial Forest Reserves; as to the better protection of birds and popular education in their economic values, etc. The annual Report of this Department as submitted by Hon. J. O. Reaume, on Dec. 15, 1910, especially denounced an act of the Dominion Department of Fisheries in abolishing the close season for whitefish in a portion of Lake Erie as an "act of vandalism" to the Province. The value of the Fisheries for 1909 was stated at $2,237,544—a total value since 1870 of $49,239,999; the fry distributed under Federal

authority (1908) at 139,565,000. Mr. Reaume, as Minister of Public Works, also had charge of Highways, and the 1910 Report showed continuous improvement in roads. The township or local expenditure in this respect had totalled $19,015,343 in the 20 years, 1889-1908, and the statute labour, estimated at $1.00 a day, would make it $30,435,103 more. The policy of the Department and of recent legislation was to (1) encourage business-like management of roads; (2) build a system of main-roads; (3) create an object lesson in management and construction; (4) to more equitably distribute cost between Province, cities and towns, and rural districts. The general Report of this Department showed an expenditure in the first ten months of 1909, on public buildings and works, colonization and mining roads, aid to Railways, etc., of $1,159,538 and a total from July 1, 1867, to Oct. 31, 1909, of $29,063,426.

The Attorney-General (Hon. J. J. Foy) was fortunate in winning for the Province two cases before the Privy Council during the summer. The decision of the Privy Council in sustaining Ontario's defence against the Dominion Government's claim for large sums in connection with Indian Treaty No. 3, in the Rainy River District, relieved the Province of a liability which was estimated at from a million to a million and a half dollars. The Dominion Government made the claim in 1902 and, at the trial, the late Mr. Justice Burbidge of the Exchequer Court decided against Ontario. The Supreme Court reversed this Judgment and the Privy Council confirmed this action. Ontario was also relieved by the Privy Council of a liability of $300,000 claimed by Quebec as part of the old Common School Fund. This claim, with interest, dated from 1873. The Provincial Police (under Mr. Foy's Department) was re-organized early in the year with J. E. Rogers as Superintendent and up to the close of 1910 had 1,377 cases in hand with 1,069 convictions.

Early in the year the appointment of N. B. Colcock as Agent-General in London was made permanent, and in succeeding months the business of the Office grew greatly; inquiries in matters such as immigration, industry, agriculture, trade and finance, increased; and $17,000 was voted at the 1910 Session with a view to improving the buildings and extending the operations of the Agency. Speaking in London to the *Canadian Gazette* of Sept. 1 Sir James Whitney said regarding this Office and its work with other Departments at Toronto: " I am perfectly satisfied. Up to the time when I left home about 1,600 farm labourers and 500 domestic servants, had been distributed in the Province by the Bureau of Colonization. These men were all obtained through the efforts of the London Office, in addition to those sent out through the Salvation Army and other Agencies." During this visit to London he was interviewed by various journals,

notably the *Standard* of Sept. 15, and took high ground in favour of mutual Imperial preferences, against United States Reciprocity or Free-trade, and in favour of closer Empire unity. On his return (Oct. 5) he expressed renewed appreciation of the work of the London Office and especially praised Sir H. M. Pellatt for taking the Queen's Own Regiment to England—an action for which he could not say too much in the way of eulogy.

On Nov. 4th, Mr. Cochrane, Minister of Lands, announced that the Government had decided, at a cost of $290,000, to purchase 350 square miles of timber land in and immediately adjoining the Algonquin National Park in order to put a stop to the cutting of pine timber in the Park. Of the land thus purchased 218 square miles lay within the boundaries of the Park and its limits were to be extended by the Government in order to bring in the entire area of the purchase. This Minister also, accompanied by Hon. J. S. Hendrie and Hon. J. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture, toured Northern Ontario in August, visited the Forest Reserve and inspected Sudbury's industries. In December Mr. Cochrane was in the Porcupine country and promised rapid construction of the T. & N. O. Railway to the centre of the new goldfields—Mr. J. L. Englehart, Chairman of the Commission, naming six months as the time required.

The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board came into conflict during December with Toronto opinion as to the proposed change of system in the Street Railway. It approved, on Dec. 1st, the By-law of the Company adopting and enforcing the Pay-as-you-Enter principle—James Leitch, K.C., and A. B. Ingram in favour, with H. N. Kittson dissenting. Then followed a local riot, expressions of general discontent, special denunciation by *The Globe* (Dec. 5) of the inferential power to fine and imprison citizens which, it claimed, was given the Street Railway Co., and an appeal by the City as to which the Board on Dec. 10 postponed settlement of the main point. Eventually the new system was withdrawn by the Company, pending decision of its legal rights. As to the policy of the Board in this connection *The World* of Dec. 13 had a list of many matters in which its regulations and decisions had helped the city and citizens. Its annual Report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1909, showed a good deal of work done and many decisions rendered which covered interests in all parts of the Province. They included 13 applications for annexation of territory to cities and towns, 76 applications for validation of by-laws and debentures, and 6 appeals from Courts of Revision, &c.

The Report of the Milk Commission, appointed in 1909 with Dr. A. R. Pyne as Chairman, J. R. Dargavel, F. G. Macdiarmid and W. F. Nickle of the Legislature as Members, and W. Bert Roadhouse as Secretary, was made public by the Minister of Agriculture during 1910. According to figures quoted the dairy

products of the Province—including cows, butter, cheese and milk—totalled $45,000,000 a year of return to the people, gave employment to thousands, afforded a large market for breadstuffs and, in turn, paid interest on an investment of $50,000,000, exclusive of the land. The milk from Toronto district was found by the Commission to be the poorest in Canada and probably on the continent. Inadequate cooling in summer and commercial pasteurization were condemned; conditions were described as seen at the chief centres of the Province and at dairy farms; efforts for a clean supply in United States cities were studied; the danger of tuberculosis from impure milk was reviewed and admitted; the laws of Provinces and States were indicated and considered in this connection; many expert opinions were obtained and analyzed. A number of conclusions were arrived at of which the following were the subjects of immediate legislation:

That in the interests of public health and common decency more attention should be paid to the cleanliness of stables and healthfulness of cattle.

That with a view to lessening the alarming infantile mortality in the Province, municipalities should be empowered to establish and maintain, or assist in the establishment and maintenance of, infants' milk supply depots.

That pasteurization is not a Provincial ideal, but may be a municipal expedient, if carried out in accordance with proper scientific regulations.

That in cities of over 50,000 population no milk should be sold in shops except in bottles or other sealed packages.

Provincial politics were not very much in evidence during 1910. The retirement of J. P. Downey from the Legislature to become Superintendent of the Orillia Asylum created a vacancy in South Wellington for which J. Ransom Howitt, a Guelph lawyer and Conservative, was elected by acclamation on Oct. 21st. Mr. Downey's retirement caused regret in both parties for the loss of an able and eloquent member. A Liberal allegation was made that Dr. A. H. Beaton had been forced out of his position after 35 years' service in order to make way for this appointment, but the answer was that age and autocratic administration had made the change necessary. There was occasional talk during the year of a change in the Liberal Leadership and even names were mentioned—Dr. George C. Creelman and Dr. J. A. Macdonald of *The Globe* amongst others —but on Feb. 14th a meeting of the Provincial Liberal Committee was held in Toronto, attended by the Liberals in the Legislature, and the leadership of Hon. A. G. MacKay was unanimously endorsed. At a Liberal picnic in Dundas, on June 25th, Mr. MacKay attacked the Government for (1) having doubled the expenditure of the Province; (2) for " a poor educational policy," the abolition of model schools, the grant of a printing contract to the Eaton Company, and the lack of technical schools; (3) for

THE HON. R. A. PYNE, M.D., LL.D.
Minister of Education in Ontario

THE HON. FRANK COCHRANE, M.L.A.
Ontario's Minister of Lands, Mines and Fisheries.

not administering the Hydro-Electric policy "more fairly" to the farmers.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Reform Association on Sept. 9th resulted in unanimous approval of the Leader, a decision not to hold a Liberal Convention at present, approval of Local Option and the abolition of the Three-fifths clause, and the re-election of H. H. Mowat, K.C., as President—a post which he had filled since its organization in 1894. Col. A. T. Thompson, of Ottawa, F. F. Pardee, M.P., Dr. M. James of Mattawa, and Hon. N. C. Belcourt were elected Vice-Presidents; P. C. Larkin of Toronto, Treasurer and F. G. Inwood, General-Secretary; C. M. Bowman, M.L.A., James Chisholm, K.C., Hamilton, Hon. J. R. Stratton, Peterborough, Hugh Guthrie, M.P., and T. A. Low, M.P., members of the Executive. Mr. MacKay promised to address the people in every Provincial riding and Sir George Ross also addressed the gathering. Speaking in Toronto on Nov. 18th Mr. F. G. Inwood declared for a Liberal policy of (1) greater restrictions on Liquor selling; (2) Government aid to Radial railways so as to improve rural conditions; (3) more Experimental Farms; (4) Technical schools for boys and restoration of model schools. Other political incidents of the year were as follows:

Jan. 1.—The population of Ontario at the close of 1909 is estimated by the Bureau of Industries at 2,289,438.

Feb. 4.—On leaving the Parliament Buildings, after delivery of the Budget Speech, Hon. A. J. Matheson slips and breaks his arm. He has to take an extended rest from official duties.

Feb. 16.—A large Northern Ontario Deputation asks the Government to extend the T. & N. O. Railway from North Bay to Sudbury—75 miles—and Colonel Hendrie estimates the cost at $50,000 a mile.

Feb. 18.—It is announced that John C. Eaton has given $250,000 in memory of the late Timothy Eaton for a Surgical wing to the new Toronto General Hospital.

Apl. 19.—Under this date Professor A. V. Dicey, the eminent English jurist, submits a legal opinion to Dr. Goldwin Smith on the Florence Mining Company Case. He states (1) that the Privy Council evidently felt that the Acts of the Ontario Legislature were valid; (2) that a chief reason for this and similar decisions by the Privy Council was its belief that the Provinces should trust to the disallowance powers of the Governor-General under the British North America Act; (3) that there were only two means of correcting the situation—one the arousing of Canadian public opinion against the "monstrous" evil of confiscatory legislation and thus compelling disallowance from Ottawa and, the other, an agitation for amendment of the B.N.A. Act limiting the powers of Provincial legislation in this respect.

May 31.—A Tax-Reform and Direct Legislation League of Ontario is formed as the outcome of a Single Tax Convention; and Wilson Southam of Ottawa is elected President with A. B. Farmer of Toronto Secretary.

June 7.—Sir James Whitney states that the Government House property on King Street, Toronto, has been sold to the Canadian Pacific Railway for $800,000—the next offer being that of the Grand Trunk for $617,000.

July 14.—It is announced that the Government will again offer for sale the right to cut pulp-wood in the area tributary to the Nipegon River—a section of Northern Ontario covering hundreds of square miles—subject to the condition of sale, which prohibits the exportation of either pulp-wood or wood-pulp itself, and makes it obligatory upon the lessee to spend half a million of dollars erecting and equipping a paper mill.

Aug. 1.—Dr. W. A. Young, in the *Canadian Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, charges the Council of the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons with "graft" in accepting larger travelling expenses, fees, etc., than they were entitled to, and demands an audit, public finuancial statement, changes in the rules, etc. A violent controversy is precipitated and lasts for some months.

Aug. 11.—A Committee on Good Roads representing Toronto and York County meets and approves of 111¾ miles of roadway which they state should be immediately improved at a cost of $670,500, the expense to be divided equally between the Provincial Government, the City and the County.

Sept. 13.—A Special Committee of the Oxford County Council appointed to examine charges of "graft" in connection with the purchase of toll roads in the County reports the existence of corruption and fraud over a period of ten years. The County Council at once asks the Provincial Government to appoint a Royal Commission of Inquiry, which is done.

Nov. 1.—Sir James Whitney writes a sarcastic reply to the Montreal *Herald's* inqulry as to how Electors should vote in Arthabaska: "One would have thought your anxiety would have been rather how the Liberals are likely to vote on the occasion referred to. The Conservatives of Arthabaska have not asked my advice, and I am not in the habit of tendering it unasked."

Nov. 13.—The appointment is gazetted by the Government of Ontario of a large number of King's Counsel.

Dec. 1.—The Hon. I. B. Lucas, Minister without Portfolio, speaks strongly at Berlin in favour of Government ownership of Telephones: "As to the future there seem to be only three courses open: (1) Dominion Government ownership and operation; (2) Dominion legislation giving Provincial rights to expropriate existing lines and put responsibility for action up to the different Provinces; (3) Muddle through along present lines, and do our part to stir up and bring public opinion to the point that the Government must act."

Dec. 16.—The 1st meeting of the new Ontario Parole Board, composed of Mr. Justice J. V. Teetzel, D. M. McIntyre, K.C., of Kingston, Noel Marshall, Daniel Miller and Hamilton Cassels, K.C., of Toronto, T. H. Preston of Brantford, and Colonel A. H. Macdonald of Guelph, is held at Guelph and Judge Teetzel elected Chairman.

Dec. 31.—The following were the Presidents elected during the year in some Provincial organizations:

Ontario Branch of Dominion Alliance	Joseph Gibson	Ingersoll.
Ontario Good Roads Association	W. H. Pugsley	Richmond Hill.
Entomological Society of Ontario	T. D. Jarvis, B.S.A.	Guelph.
Ontario Library Association.	A. W. Cameron, B.A.	Woodstock.
Ontario Council of Physicians and Surgeons	Dr. J. Lane	Mallorytown.
Ontario Historical Society	D. Williams	Collingwood.

Provincial Appointments of the Year.

Position.	Name.
Police Magistrate of Algoma	John T. MacKay.
Official Referee and Arbitrator	P. H. Drayton, K.C.
Governor of Toronto General Hospital	John C. Eaton.
Mining Recorder of Sudbury	C. A. Campbell.
Deputy Minister of Public Works	R. P. Fairbairn.
Provincial Engineer	A. J. Halford.
Registrar County of Ontario	T. A. McGillivray.
Police Magistrate of Rainy River	Edward Reith.
Police Magistrate of Ingersoll	John L. Paterson.
Police Magistrate of Oakville	Jonathan H. Shields.
Police Magistrate of Picton	Levi Williams.
Police Magistrate of Paris	William Patterson.
Master-in-Ordinary, Supreme Court of Ontario	George O. Alcorn, K.C.
Police Magistrate of Athens	Edward J. Purcell.
Police Magistrate of Arnprior	Arthur Burwash.
Police Magistrate of Cobourg	Fred D. Boggs.
Police Magistrate at Thessalon	Thomas E. Williams.
Police Magistrate of Midland	Adolphus Jackel.
Police Magistrate of Port Rowan	W. A. Mathieson.
Local Master, Supreme Court, Chatham	Thomas Scullard.
Police Magistrate, District of Kenora	Amos C. Vaughan.
Police Magistrate at Matheson	Richard Douglas.
Police Magistrate of Port Hope	Henry White.
Sheriff of Lanark County	Daniel G. MacMartin.
Registrar of Frontenac County	John Gibson.
Provincial Chemist, Toronto	Henry M. Lancaster.
Police Magistrate of Walkerton	John Edwin Dobie.
Sheriff of Bruce County	David M. Jermyn.
Police Magistrate at Algonquin Park	George W. Bartlett.
Police Magistrate in Algoma	Joseph E. Depew.
Police Magistrate of Carleton Place	Jno. S. L. McNeely.

The French Language Question and Other Educational Affairs in Ontario

During this year circumstances brought an old and troublesome problem again to the front. As far back as 1851, when there were very few French-Canadians in the Province, references can be found to the teaching of French in Ontario Public Schools; in 1868 a list of French text-books was authorized by the Ontario Government; in 1885 orders were issued by the Educational Department that the English language must be taught in all the schools though French and German were also permitted; in 1889 official returns showed 111 schools in which French was taught; in the same year a special Bi-lingual Commission was appointed and reported many unqualified teachers and much religion taught in the so-called French schools of Essex and other Counties. In 1910 it was rather suddenly realized that there were 200,000 French-Canadians in the Province—110 per cent. increase in 30 years—who were said by friends of Bi-lingual schools to control a number of constituencies. How far this general assertion was a fact is doubtful, but it was made much of in a sensational way.

On Jan. 18-20 a French-Canadian Congress representing all parts of Ontario and attended by nearly 1,000 Delegates was held at Ottawa with Judge A. Constantineau of L'Orignal in the chair. It had been in process of evolution for months and amongst the Honorary members of the Committee were a number of Roman Catholic clergy, Senator N. A. Belcourt, and Hon. J. O. Reaume of the Ontario Government. At the official reception to the Con-

gress it was stated that French-Canadians in the Province believed that the time had come for them to meet for consultation and for adoption and formulation of certain modifications in the School Law of Ontario. Senator Belcourt presented a strong argument based upon the differences in ideal, religion, temperament and race between French and English Canadians and added:

> The French-Canadians of Ontario are grateful for what has been done, but they require more; they want the explicit and official recognition of the Bi-lingual school or class and that they be supplied with the means and placed in a position to secure an effective teaching of both languages in the different courses both as to scholastic education and pedagogic training. . . . The French-Canadians of Ontario have been given to understand that all requests and all proposed modifications coming from the French-speaking minority and being the expression of a general desire on their part and calculated to improve and spread education and teaching amongst them, will be considered and studied carefully and sympathetically by the Educational authorities.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier followed and declared that "English is the language of business, French is that of the heart." He congratulated the Congress on its desire to promote the education of their children. In Ontario they should seek to maintain the work and the character of the Bi-lingual schools. The Hon. F. Cochrane, for the Ontario Government, stated that he had assisted to establish the first Bi-lingual school in Northern Ontario. The business meetings of the Congress went further. It was pointed out that 20 years ago they had one French-Canadian Senator from Ontario and two Judges; now the representation was the same although the French population had increased so largely. It was decided to start a newspaper for the promotion of the Bi-lingual and other principles of the Congress. Sir Wilfrid Laurier at its concluding banquet estimated that in 25 years there would be over 300,000 French in the Province and spoke strongly of their opportunities in Northern Ontario. Resolutions were passed declaring (1) that all primary schools where the majority of the children were from French homes should be officially declared to be Bi-lingual schools; (2) that in all classes where 25 per cent. of the pupils were French, the Trustees should require instruction to be given in French reading, spelling, composition and literature; (3) that French should be recognized in Bi-lingual schools as a language of instruction and discipline; (4) that a Series of French readers and text-books should be authorized for these schools; (5) that in High School entrance examinations written for by pupils from Bi-lingual schools there should be questions on French subjects, and that the standard on English subjects should be lower for these pupils than for the English pupils; (6) that there should be Bi-lingual Inspectors and continuation classes in Bi-lingual schools.

On Feb. 18 Senator Belcourt led a deputation to the Dominion Premier and presented the above Resolutions with another calling for further representation of Ontario French-Canadians in the

Senate and on the Bench. Sir Wilfrid said there was much force in the arguments presented and that they would be considered. On the same day another deputation from the Congress waited upon Sir James Whitney and the Government at Toronto and presented these Resolutions as coming from 210,000 people. The Premier promised that the Government would go into the matter "thoroughly, honestly and carefully." Orangeism and extreme Protestants, and some who were not extreme, protested vigorously against this agitation. An Orange delegation of about 60 waited on the Provincial Premier (Feb. 9) and gave various instances which, it was claimed, proved the turning of Public Schools into French and Catholic ones and they protested that this was a dangerous development. The Counties of Prescott, Russell, Stormont and Glengarry were the battle-grounds of contention. On Mch. 9th the Grand Orange Master of Ontario West (E. T. Essery) at St. Catharines described this movement as "the first step in a campaign which aims at driving the English-speaking electors out of the Eastern counties of Ontario. Official permission to use French in these schools would result in English being neglected and ignored. It would be impossible, under these conditions, for English-speaking people to give their children an education, and they would be compelled to remove to other parts of the Dominion." The Toronto Board of Education (Mch. 17) passed a unanimous Resolution asking the Ontario Government "to preserve the State public school system from the disintegrating influence of the dual language in such institutions" and urged the total prohibition of French language instruction in Ontario schools.

With a general bearing on this subject was the prolonged rivalry between French and Irish influences in the University of Ottawa, and in Roman Catholic religious circles at Ottawa, which came to a head in the appointment of Dr. M. F. Fallon of Buffalo —but, by many years' previous residence, of Ottawa—to the Bishopric of London and the accession of Archbishop Gauthier of Kingston to the See of Ottawa. Consecrated on Apr. 25 amid imposing ceremonies and with evidences of the greatest personal popularity, to a Diocese which included the large French settlements of Essex and Kent, it was not long before a part of the French-Canadian press began to charge Bishop Fallon with attempting to Anglicise the schools of his Diocese through determined opposition to the teaching of the French language. *Le Temps* of Ottawa on Sept. 19th charged him with an order forbidding such instruction. *La Patrie* of Montreal followed in a severe attack and was echoed by Mr. Bourassa in *Le Devoir* who described the Bishop as "an old enemy of the French tongue"; while *L'Evenement* of Quebec openly declared that the French-Canadians of London had found an enemy instead of a friend. To this and other attacks the Bishop replied by a public statement issued on Sept. 23rd in which he gave these assertions a categorical denial:

I have never been, by word or deed, by intent or desire, unfriendly to the interests of the French-Canadian people and I never shall be unfriendly to them at any time or place, no matter what the provocation. I have never issued, or caused to be issued, directly or indirectly, verbally, in writing, or in any other way, any order or mandate or even an expression of opinion, concerning the teaching of French, or any other language, in the Separate Schools or in any other schools of the Diocese of London, or any other place. I have not and I never have had any objection to the teaching of French or any other language in accordance with the laws of the Province of Ontario and the regulation of the Provincial Department of Education.

On Oct. 12, following, *Le Devoir* and other French papers published an obviously private letter which had been written by the Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary, to the Minister of Education at Toronto relative to Bishop Fallon and his views. Mr. Hanna's leter was dated May 23rd and purported to be a careful statement of a long conversation which had been recently held. The gist of the document was this description of the Bishop's opinions: "He has not reached this conclusion at once, but he has resolved, so far as it is in his power, to cause to disappear every trace of Bi-lingual teaching in the public schools of his Diocese. The interests of the children, boys and girls, demand that Bi-lingual teaching should be disapproved and prohibited. . . . He added that the French masters had been imposed on these schools contrary to the desire of the parents and the interests of the children. He proceeded to say that the politicians and the French-Canadian political agitators did not fail to say that the French-Canadians controlled 15 or 17 counties of Ontario. He replied that the French-Canadians did not control anything of the kind and that they had worked for ten years under falsified or stuffed Census lists as in the Province of Quebec."

Following this publication H. C. A. Maisonville, Private Secretary to Dr. Reaume, Minister of Public Works at Toronto, was dismissed from his position and took full responsibility for the abstraction of this confidential document on the ground that he "loved the French language." To the press on Oct. 17th Bishop Fallon issued a long statement of his opinions in which he reviewed conditions in Essex and other places where there was a mixed population; stated that while bitterly opposed to Bi-lingual schools he was strongly in favour of the establishment of purely French schools where the language could be taught thoroughly; declared that there was nothing confidential in his Memorandum to Mr. Hanna—though it was not intended for publication—and that his views on the subject had long been well known; pointed out that the French-Canadian parishes of Essex, with 18 Separate Schools and 2,000 children on the rolls had passed a total of 10 children at the recent examination; denounced the habitual "Bishop-baiting" of papers such as *Le Devoir, La Patrie,* etc.; and concluded by describing the whole question as one of "a certain number of French-Canadians led by noisy agitators" against the great

majority of Canadians in Ontario. "Let me hazard the prophecy that when this second division awakes to the gravity of the situation it will make short work of an alleged Bi-lingual school system which teaches neither English nor French, encourages incompetency, gives a prize to hypocrisy and breeds ignorance."

These statements produced a storm of renewed comment in the French press of Quebec, of Nationalist attack upon the Bishop and the publication of sworn declarations that he had already in certain localities forbidden the teaching of French in the schools. Other portions of the English-speaking press most earnestly endorsed the Bishop in his opinions. The Toronto *Globe* of Oct. 14th made this point: "In certain localities children come from homes in which English is never spoken. In a country like Canada or the United States this is a cruel handicap, but that is no reason for putting the unfortunate children under the additional disability of refusing to give them some sort of education in their mother tongue while they are learning the colloquial use of English." *Le Canada* defended the right of attack by the French press on the Bishop because no doctrinal point was involved but simply one of public policy; *La Patrie* described the Bishop as an "adversary of the French language and rights in Ontario"; *La Presse* declared that the Bishop rejoiced the enemies of the Church. Meanwhile Senator N. A. Belcourt, now President of the French-Canadian Association of Ontario which had grown out of the January Congress, declared that a Royal Commission to investigate and report upon these Schools, such as the Government proposed to appoint, would be welcomed.

French-Canadian publicists and others in Ontario declared that any inefficiency existing in these Bi-lingual schools was due to ill-equipped teachers and not to the system. Of all the Quebec press *L'Action Sociale,* the ecclesiastical organ in Quebec City, was the most violent and (Oct. 19) described Bishop Fallon's policy as only one element in a deep conspiracy to destroy the French language as a factor in Canadian life. On Oct. 26 a deputation of Orangemen and others waited upon the Ontario Premier and were assured that a Government Commission would be appointed to inquire into conditions. On Nov. 2nd it was announced that Dr. F. W. Merchant, Chief Provincial Inspector of Public and Separate Schools, had been instructed by the Government to visit Essex, Kent and other localities where Bi-lingual schools were in operation, to make a thorough examination, and to report as to actual conditions. Meanwhile, other Provincial School Inspectors had been investigating specific charges against certain schools in these Counties and their reports were made public on Dec. 23rd. Religious (Catholic) teaching and exercises during school hours, defective teaching of English, too much instruction in French, Roman Catholic prayers, teaching of the Catechism, were some of

the facts proven as to certain schools. The practices were ordered to cease as contrary to the law in Public Schools.

While this controversy was going on feelings of a collateral character had been expressed in the same French-Canadian circles against the appointment of Archbishop Gauthier to the Archdiocese of Ottawa where, out of 266 priests and religious brothers, only 30 were not of French origin. No objection was expressed to the appointment personally but a French Archbishop was demanded on racial grounds. The fact of His Grace of Kingston being partly French did not seem to meet their views and *Le Temps* of Ottawa declared on Sept. 23rd that: "We have the most profound respect for him, but we have the preservation of our language at heart. This is a heritage that we received as a legacy from our ancestors, a heritage won by them at the price of the greatest sacrifices." Mr. Bourassa, in a signed article in *Le Devoir,* at the same time stated that this was one more proof of the work of those who, in good faith, and within the Church, were trying to set aside more and more "the influence of the French-Canadian clergy in the Government of the Canadian Church." Though on the surface a matter local to one religious organization this incident was obviously a part of the general movement and sentiment in connection with French extension, education and influence in Ontario and as such is recorded here.

This controversy was not the only, or indeed, the chief matter in connection with Ontario Education during 1910. Taking the popular element as distinct from the University system the first incident of the year was an extremely Radical address from James Simpson, the new and Socialist Chairman of the Toronto Board of Education on Jan. 20th. He denounced military training in the schools and claimed that the object of the Board should be the inculcation of "the ideal of international solidarity and universal peace," urged the development of supervised playgrounds and advocated improved Technical teaching. The 49th annual Convention of the Ontario Educational Association was held in Toronto on Mch. 29-31 with H. Ward, B.A., President, in the chair. Several able addresses were delivered by Dr. T. M. Balliet of New York University and papers were read upon a great variety of subjects by representative Ontario educationalists. A Resolution was passed by the Association, as a whole, endorsing the appointment and work of the Commission on Conservation and seeking affiliation with it as a Co-operating organization.

Resolutions were passed by the Public School Section suggesting the publication of an Educational Gazette by the Department of Education, urging a more equitable distribution of grants to and amongst urban schools, asking that Public School teachers be consulted before the authorization of text-books, requesting an increase of representation on the Advisory Council, and power for that body to discuss any educational question, suggesting that

Manual Training and Domestic Science be made compulsory subjects at schools where they are introduced, urging a Government superannuation scheme for teachers, and denouncing cheap picture shows, cigarettes and comic coloured supplements in the papers. The Trustees Department urged that the principles of Agriculture should be taught in rural Public Schools to pupils in the 4th and 5th books and should receive more attention in Continuation Schools; Technical Schools should also be established in all industrial centres and Manual Training be accorded much encouragement. Dr. F. W. Merchant, of the Provincial Inspectorate, was elected President for 1910-11 and R. W. Doan was re-elected General Secretary. The following Chairmen of Sections or Departments were chosen:

College and High Schools	Prof. D. R. Keys, M.A.	Toronto.
Public Schools	William Linton	Galt.
Kindergarten	Miss Ada H. Baker	Ottawa.
Training	H. T. J. Coleman, Ph.D	Toronto.
Inspectors	C. B. Edwardes, B.A	London.
Trustees	D. Whyte	Lindsay.
Home Science	Miss Twiss	Galt.
Physical Training and Hygiene	J. F. Goodchild	Toronto.
Manual Arts	A. N. Scarrow	Peterborough.
Continuation	W. B. Wiedenhammer	Exeter.
Modern Language	Professor A. H. Young	Toronto.
Natural Science	D. Whyte	Toronto.
Classical	Lyman C. Smith	Oshawa.
English and History	E. J. Kylie	Toronto.
Mathematical and Physical	John Elliott, B.A	Bowmanville.
Commercial	C. E. Jamieson	St. Catharines.
High School Principals	S. Martin	St. Mary's.

During the Convention there was some criticism of the new Text-books and of the Government Editor (Dr. D. J. Goggin) for ignoring certain recommendations. An indirect motion of censure was voted down in the Public School Department but Resolutions were passed asking for the restoration of the Morang *Primer* for a time and criticizing the *Speller* for using the letter "u" after the English fashion, etc. Other incidents of the year included a scarcity of school-teachers illustrated by the fact that one Toronto paper on July 9 had advertisements for the filling of vacancies estimated at 600—a condition which was charged to small salaries and to the competition of other better-paid occupations; the visit of Dr. Pyne, Minister of Education, to Paris to represent Ontario at the International Congress of School Hygiene; the results of the Public School examination for entrance to the High Schools which showed 919 only as passing out of 1,672, or 55 per cent., and which political newspapers claimed was due to the examination papers being too difficult. As to this Mr. Premier Whitney was explicit on Aug. 1st: "Some parents seem more anxious to push their children on to the High Schools than to see that their preparatory training is thorough and complete. Some teachers boast of the number of pupils who pass the entrance as if that test were the sole aim of the Public School course. Originally intended as a test of the fitness of pupils to enter upon High School work, this

examination has become a sort of fetish, and devotion to it has interfered in a very considerable degree with the efficiency of the Public Schools." In the matter of Teachers Dr. A. H. U. Colquhoun, Deputy Minister of Education, spoke very seriously at Kingston on Oct. 28th: "The fact should not be concealed in connection with the Teaching profession that in this Province the position of affairs is now critical, the outlook if not discouraging being at least ominous. The commonplace expression of scarcity of teachers indicates a condition of infinitely greater consequence to the moral and intellectual welfare of the people, than these material interests which are now so deeply engrossing the attention of Canadians. It is extremely possible that there is an ample supply of legally-qualified teachers in the Province to-day, if they could be induced to accept schools. This year there are 1,200 pupils in Normal Schools and the Faculties are also well attended. To retain them we must fight their battles for them and impress upon the Legislature and School-Boards the vital necessity of inaugurating a new policy of salaries on large and generous lines." A new list of Text-books was issued by the Education Department with an official table stating the following changes in cost to the public:

Text-Book.	Former Retail Price.	Present Retail Price.	Per Cent. Reduction.
Public School Arithmetic	$0.25	$0.10	60
Public School Grammar	.25	.10	60
Public School Geography	.75	.65	13 1-3
Public School Speller	.25	.15	40
Public School Hygiene	.25	.20	20
Public School History of Canada	.30	.25	..
Public School History of England	..	.25	..
Public School Composition Book	None.	.15	..
Bookkeeping	.60	.30	50
Copy-books, 5 numbers, each	.07	.02	71 3-7
Blank Drawing Books, 5 books, 5 cents each	.25	.05*	..
Readers—			
Primer	.10	.04	60
First	.15	.06	60
Second	.20	.09	55
Third	.30	.14	53 1-3
Fourth	.40	.16	60

The Report of the Minister of Education (Hon. R. A. Pyne) dealing with the statistics of 1909 and the affairs of 1910 was satisfactory. The Minister reported that "The educational conditions of the Province show a distinct improvement in several highly important particulars. The supply of teachers-in-training continues to be adequate to the needs of the Province, providing those who receive certificates can be induced to accept schools in Ontario. The average salary paid to Teachers steadily increases both in rural and urban schools ($36 for males and $17 for females increase in 1909) and the action of many Trustee Boards in advancing salaries is a welcome sign that the best remedy to relieve the scarcity of teachers is being generally recognized and

* One Book.

applied. There must also be noted the readiness of many rural and urban Boards to spend the money required to build new schools or to improve the equipment and accommodation of old ones." High Schools were described as in a prosperous condition and Continuation Schools as showing a distinct popular desire to improve rural facilities for Secondary instruction. The Statistics were as follows:

Particulars.	Public Schools.	Separate Schools.	High Schools.
Number of Schools	5,913	467	145
Enrolled Pupils	401,268	55,034	33,101
Average Daily Attendance	240,008	34,553	20,791
Number of Teachers	9,185	1,089	820
Amount Expended on Teachers' Salaries	$4,600,652	$407,890	$941,657
Total Amount Expended	$7,321,239	$820,184	$1,621,637
Cost per pupil	$18.24	$14.90	$77.99

The Protestant Separate Schools in the Province totalled 6 with 402 enrolled pupils; the Kindergartens numbered 165 with 17,816 pupils and the Night Schools 15 with 1,344 pupils. In Higher Education the annual Report of the University of Toronto showed the acquisition of certain property for future building purposes; the completion of the new Thermo-Dynamics building which cost (with equipment) $119,017; the continued construction of new Schools for the Faculty of Education; the preliminary work in the installing of a light, heat and power plant, the beginning of construction on the projected Museum and Pathological buildings and the near completion of Library extensions; a revenue of $854,526 and expenditure of $752,183; a total Staff of 385 divided between University College, Victoria, Trinity and St. Michael's Colleges and the Faculties of Medicine, Applied Science, Household Science, Education and Forestry; a registered attendance of students totalling 4,044. On Mch 1st. it was announced that the Executors of the Hart A. Massey Estate, after arrangement with the Governors of the University, would erect three buildings of stone and Gothic architecture in the University grounds—one for the use of the Students' Y.M.C.A., another for the Students' Union Athletic Association, etc., and the third a Hall, also for the use of the Students. The Governors of the University stated that they would construct in this conection, and in the same style, a new gymnasium and swimming baths.

During the year a Mining Department was added to the Professorial Staff; Dr. John Hoskin retired from the Chairmanship of the Board of Governors after 18 years' service; the University Schools were put in operation, as an adjunct to the greater institution, with a competent staff and successful preliminary work; in the *University Monthly* for June, G. Frank Beer, a Toronto manufacturer, had an earnest appeal for closer relations between the University and the people, for more efficient instruction in the prevention of economic, individual, municipal, and national waste.

On Oct. 6th the Chancellor Sir W. R. Meredith, was re-elected by acclamation and three women were also chosen for the Senate. Speaking to the Students on Sept. 28 the President, Dr. R. A. Falconer, defined the work of the institution as follows: "The real progress of a University consists not only in the amount of knowledge which it adds to the already existing sum total, but in the degree with which it makes these stores of universal knowledge and scholarship a living force in the lives of the people."

Meantime, an effort had been made, fruitlessly, to bring together Trinity and Wycliffe Colleges—the so-called High and Low Church denominational Colleges. The suggestion came from Trinity and was backed by an anonymous offer of $200,000 or more if an amalgamation was arranged. Dr. Macklem, the Provost of this institution, went so far as to offer acceptance of the name of Wycliffe and based his proposal on the welfare of the Church of England; Hon. S. H. Blake and the Faculty of Wycliffe finally declined on the ground that there would be no sufficient guarantee for the "teaching of Evangelical opinion." Preparations were made during the year for the removal of Trinity to a location near the University, as a result of its affiliation with the larger institution, and in December permission was accorded by Order-in-Council. The cost of the removal was stated at $500,000 for which the Provincial Government was to guarantee bonds. The University was to retain the Arts Course, unlike Knox and Wycliffe, which were purely Theological institutions.

Queen's University, Kingston, established a Chair of Canadian and Colonial History early in the year as the result of a $50,000 gift from Dr. James Douglas of New York. On Apr. 27 Sir James Whitney laid the corner-stone of Ontario's gift to the University—a $100,000 Chemistry building for its School of Mines. In his speech the Premier referred to this latter institution as having grown from an original income of $9,000 to $85,000, from a staff of 4 to 36, and from an attendance of 5 to 320. He christened the building, Gordon Hall—after the Principal of the University. On this occasion, also, it was announced that the Presbyterian General Assembly's Commission of Inquiry into the relationship of Queen's to the Church had decided by 10 to 9 in favour of separation and that the Board of Trustees of the University by 17 to 6 had decided in favour of the same policy. At the meeting of the General Assembly (June 6-7) the question was discussed at length and with vigour. Majority and Minority Reports from the Commission were presented. Principal D. M. Gordon took a pronounced stand for a national as against a denominational institution and pointed out that if free Queen's would be able to share in the Carnegie Endowment and would, also, have more claim upon the State for support. The Rev. Dr. McLeod of Barrie, in opposing separation, took the ground that it would mean loss of prestige, of students, of popular and Church support. The

connection with the Church was an honour and if made permanent would be recognized with the wealth of the Church. Rev. Dr. Herridge of Ottawa supported separation; G. M. Macdonnell, K.C., of Kingston, opposed it. So the debate went on and the result was postponement of decision for another year. On Nov. 17th the Trustees of Queen's decided to take a vote of the Graduates on the question and to present a Report to the Assembly next year.

In September this University accepted the resignation of Mr. John Marshall, Associate Professor of English, and was charged by the latter in a published letter from Weyburn, Sask., with a "British group" in the University having "persecuted" him for his Radical and anti-Imperial opinions. To this Dr. Gordon, the Principal, replied on Oct. 7th that: "The Professors in Queen's University have the fullest freedom in regard to their opinions upon public questions. Whatever difference of opinion upon such questions may exist between them the College authorities have not in any case allowed this to affect their treatment of any member of the staff. Their action towards Mr. Marshall has not been influenced by his opinions about the Canadian Navy nor by his Articles on the Northwest." No formal resignation had been received; simply an intimation that he would not return. The incident turned chiefly upon an individual's erratic character but was made much of in a part of the press. During this year Stuart Polson, M.A., M.D., in finally graduating, completed a record of almost a clean sweep in the important prizes, gold medals, and scholarships.

The Western University of London was before the public during 1910 through its request for Provincial Government aid and to be placed upon the same basis as Queen's, in the East, by a grant of $40,000 a year. On Feb. 16 a deputation of 100 prominent Western men waited upon Sir James Whitney, headed by Chancellor R. M. Meredith, Bishop Williams of Huron and G. C. Gibbons, K.C. The Premier absolutely refused the proposal to divert money from the Provincial University and was then asked for a grant of so much per head of students in attendance. To the press (Mch. 19) Mr. Justice Meredith wrote declaring that the University was purely undenominational and not, as many supposed, a sectarian institution. "A grant to the Western cannot mean anything taken from Toronto, except its hampering overload of students, but will bring a triple great benefit—(1) the relief of the University of Toronto; (2) the saving of a vast amount to the parents of Western students; (3) the opening to many who could not afford or who would not send their children to Toronto, of the means of giving them a university education." Another deputation waited on the Government on Apl. 29 and pressed the request for $75 a year for each student and an additional $1,500 a year for the Institute of Hygiene. The Premier intimated that whatever its decision on this point the present Government con-

nection with the Western, through a representative on its Board, would be closed. Meantime the Public Libraries of the Province under the direction of Walter R. Nursey as Inspector for the Department of Education had been making progress. The Free Libraries reporting in 1910 numbered 131 with receipts of $259,115 and assets of $2,176,549. The number of volumes held were 844,133 and issued 2,641,676; 99 had reading-rooms. The Library Associations reporting numbered 230 with 24,563 members and 492,470 volumes owned. The Travelling Libraries numbered 168. On Jan. 8th, at Mr. Nursey's suggestion, a Committee of the Ontario Library Association met in Toronto to consider organization for the promotion of Technical education in the Libraries; a Sub-Committee was appointed to visit some United States Libraries and see what they were doing and a Report was afterwards submitted.

Educational Appointments of the Year.

Institution.	Position.	Name.
University of Toronto	Chairman Board of Governors	Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O.
University of Toronto	Professor of Mining	H. E. T. Haultain, M.E.
University of Toronto	Professor of Hygiene	J. A. Amyot, M.D.
Wycliffe College	Professor of New Testament Theology	Rev. Dr. W. H. Griffith-Thomas.
Trinity University	Chairman of Convocation	D. J. Goggin, M.A., D.C.L.
Queen's University	Professor of Canadian and Colonial History	William L. Grant, M.A.
Queen's University	Dean of the Faculty of Education	W. S. Ellis, M.A.
Queen's University	Member of Board of Trustees	W. A. Logie.
Queen's University	Member of Board of Trustees	Hon. W. A. Charlton.
Queen's University	Professor of Church History	Rev. John Dall, B.D.
Queen's Univeristy	Associate Professor of Education	Sinclair Laird, M.A.
Knox College	Professor of Exegesis	Rev. Dr. Richard Davidson.
St. Michael's College	President	Rev. Frank Powell.
Victoria University	Member of the Board of Regents	John C. Eaton.
Victoria University	Member of the Board of Regents	Rev. Dr. S. P. Rose.
Victoria University	Member of the Board of Regents	C. Vincent Massey, B.A.

The Legislature: the Budget and Temperance Questions

The 2nd Session of the 12th Legislature was opened by the Lieut.-Governor (Colonel J. M. Gibson) on Jan. 25th with a Speech from the Throne which referred to the recent visit of Sir Lomer Gouin to Toronto; stated that in the matter of school textbooks the Government had adopted the principle of open competition and thus lowered prices by one-third; mentioned the mineral development of the Province in nickel, silver, and gold and "the vast store of mineral wealth" yet to be obtained in New Ontario; expressed high opinions of the farm-lands of the north which were now opened to the settler by the T. & N. O. Railway; spoke of the harvest as good, the quality of dairy production as improved and the prices excellent; referred to the Milk Commission, the successful work of the Hydro-Electric Commission and the intention of the Government to firmly resist interference from the Dominion authorities; spoke of the high cost of living, suggested a Federal inquiry and promised various items of legislation.

The Address was moved by T. Herbert Lennox of North York and Albert Grigg of Algoma. The former dealt with the record

of the Government and referred, specifically, to the work of the Power Commission, the enforcement of Liquor restrictions, Law reform, higher grants to the schools and cheapening the price of school books, the taxation of railways, a reconstruction of the Companies Act, the enactment of mining and timber laws and the establishment of agricultural classes in the schools. Mr. Grigg described the people of the North as particularly satisfied with Mr. Hanna's administration of the Liquor laws, declared the Mineral development of that region as in its infancy, asked for Fish hatcheries in northern Lakes and hoped for more railways, more roads, and more bridges. Mr. A. G. MacKay, the Opposition Leader, deplored the "paucity of prospective and progressive legislation"; suggested consideration of a scheme for the advance of Technical education on the lines of the Good Roads Act which had worked out so well; called for a more practical grappling with the economic problem of high prices; and counselled early action in the formulation and exploitation of an efficient Forestry policy for the whole of Ontario. The Premier replied very briefly and the Address then passed without division. The Chairmen of Standing Committees were appointed as follows:

Public Accounts.G. H. Ferguson.	Railway.....Hon. J. S. Hendrie.
Private Bills....Hon. I. B. Lucas.	Printing.....Col. Hugh Clark.
Municipal .....Hon. W. J. Hanna.	Standing Orders.W. H. Hoyle.

During the ensuing Session 168 Bills were passed of which the most important were the Government's measure giving the people of Toronto control over their own streets by forbidding the Street Railway to lay tracks without the authority of the Ontario Railway Board; the legislation giving Toronto permission to build a tube system of railway, and to construct surface lines in newly annexed districts under authority of the Railway Board; the Ontario Telephone Act placing the same Board in control of Telephone Companies with power over rates and connections; the appropriation of $2,500,000, on account, for the use of the Hydro-Electric Commission; the grant of authority to the Government to extend the T. & N. O. to Porcupine, and more restrictive amendments to the License Law. Other legislation provided for a further extension of Agricultural instruction in local centres, for the encouragement of the immigration of farm labourers and domestic help, for the operation and extension of rural Telephone systems, for the sale of Government House property and the building of a new residence for the Lieut.-Governor.

Hon. Mr. Foy's amendments to the Insurance Act prohibited the insurance of infants under one year of age; W. F. Nickle's Bread Bill established a standard weight of 24 ounces for a loaf of bread; Hon. J. S. Duff, in his Government bill based on the Milk Commission Report, gave all municipalities power to inspect the source of the local milk supply and made compulsory the pro-

vision of clean and sanitary quarters for cows giving milk; the Assessment Act amendments provided for the taxing of educational institutions such as Commercial and Business Colleges and increased the ordinary exemptions from income assessment; the powers of the Executive Council were clearly defined in a measure presented by the Premier; Hon. Mr. Cochrane carried legislation providing that one-quarter of the land in new town-sites in Northern Ontario should in future belong to the Government; Mr. Foy provided by legislation for the appointment of additional Judges of the High Court. The Premier presented a measure apportioning the Educational grant between the Public and Separate Schools on the basis of attendance with the right, when desired, to afterwards divide it up on the basis of equipment and salary; Hon. Dr. Reaume amended the Game and Fisheries Act and also fixed by legislation a standard for Boilers uniform with that of the other Provinces.

In minor matters of legislation and discussion considerable salary increases were given the Civil Servants; the Legislature in dealing with a City of Peterborough Bill expressed strong feeling against municipalities receiving any special power to dispense with a public vote in Bonus by-laws. Sir James Whitney on Feb. 25th spoke strongly in opposition to exemptions from school taxation and declared the Government would not consent to any legislation interfering with collection of the regular taxes; the Premier on Feb. 2nd intimated that the Government had been considering the acoustic qualities of the Legislative Chamber and hoped to be able to do something—though it was an expensive matter; on May 8 he deprecated adoption of any Single-tax heresies and denounced political nostrums in general and, on Mch. 9 stated that the time was coming when drastic legislation would be necessary to curb reckless motorists. Mr. J. P. Downey's yearly measure for the compulsory notification to the authorities of all cases of tuberculosis and certain Government steps for prevention was discussed on Mch. 2nd and withdrawn at the Premier's request; James McEwing (Lib.) suggested the total abolition of Government House (Feb. 8) as costing $100,000 in six years but he had no support. Mr. MacKay, for the Opposition, presented Bills amending the Power Commission Act so as to abolish the requirement of a fiat from the Attorney-General before legal action could be taken against the Commission and making the Commission responsible for any injury done to person or property in the course of construction and operation but they were defeated by the usual large majorities; William Proudfoot (Lib.) attacked the Government's Educational policy and claimed that in West Huron 40 schools had discarded one of the new Primers; Mr. MacKay proposed, unsuccessfully, to amend the Education Act so as to distribute the grants to Schools according to the number of teachers. On Mch. 16th he urged the estab-

lishment of Craft or Trade schools in cities and towns and Technical high schools in industrial centres.

The Budget speech of the Provincial Treasurer (Hon. A. J. Matheson) was delivered on Feb. 3rd and dealt with the statistics of the ten months ending Oct. 31, 1909. The ordinary revenue was $7,477,920 and expenditures $7,545,040 showing an apparent deficit of $67,000. Owing, however, to the change in the fiscal year these figures omitted the large revenue coming from Crown lands, Timber dues, and License fees, in November and December of each year. To the close of 1909 the Surplus would have been about $300,000. Every item of the estimated revenue had shown an increase—Succession Duties being $281,000 and T. & N. O. receipts $250,000 larger and the total $1,372,000 over the estimate. Reference was made to the Loans of the year—£820,000 at 102 in London for Treasury bills; $1,150,000 floated at par in Ontario as a balance of the $7,000,000 authorized in 1905; and $3,500,000 for Hydro-Electric purposes also floated at 102 in Ontario and of which $2,070,000 had been taken up by Oct. 31st.

On this latter point the Treasurer said: "It is in the interest of this Province and its people that our own people should, to a certain extent, provide for the requirements of their own Province. They take a deeper interest in the Government and the finances of their Province when they, themselves, hold the securities. I have never yet, in any of the many applications made, heard the slightest question raised as to the safety of the investment which all recognized was the best that could be had in this Province while, in England, at no time has the credit of the Province stood higher in proportion, for similar securities, than it does to-day." Several offers to subscribe for $1,000,000 in lump sums were refused. For the year ending Oct. 31, 1910, Mr. Matheson estimated a revenue of $8,540,000 and hoped, by close economy, to keep the expenditure within that limit—despite the many and increasing calls of a rapidly developing country. The actual Receipts were $8,891,004 and Expenditures $8,887,520.* The following table is compiled so as to afford a view of the financial situation for these two periods:

Ordinary Receipts.	Ten Months ending Oct. 31, 1909.	Twelve Months ending Oct. 31, 1910.
Dominion Subsidy	$2,128,772.08	$2,128,772.08
Interest account	177,137.02	244,762.97
Lands, Forests and Mines	2,028,224.48	2,951,428.58
Licenses	353,929.06	580,162.43
Succession Duty	618,049.02	679,730.96
Public Institutions	207,387.89	276,569.36
T. & N. O. Railway	550,000.00	420,000.00
Sundries	1,414,421.39	1,609,578.30
Total Receipts	$7,477,920.94	$8,891,004.68

* NOTE.—Budget Speech of Feb. 2, 1911.

Ordinary Expenditures.	Ten Months ending Oct. 31, 1909.	Twelve Months ending Oct. 31, 1910.
Civic Government	$457,880.64	$565,527.36
Legislation	221,221.00	249,511.29
Administration of Justice	539,124.19	659,414.74
Education	1,452,162.11	1,700,797.48
Public Institutions, maintenance	906,311.06	1,075,042.35
Agriculture	493,410.19	621,514.94
Hospitals and Charites	340,589.92	352,834.86
Colonization Roads	449,209.66	452,745.33
Crown Lands—Charges	503,296.81	569,507.50
Sundries	457,346.77	614,049.87
Open Accounts and Statutory Expenditure	1,724,488.12	2,026,574.37
Total	$7,545,040.47	$8,887,520.09
Total Assets	$22,719,964.57	$24,553,701.69
Bank Balances	5,086,283.75	3,177,589.66
T. & N. O. Expenditures to date	15,338,338.69	16,123,338.59
Trust Funds	1,488 468.10	1,491,065.26
Niagara Power Transmission Lines, etc	486,893.73	2,617,350.51
Sinking Fund, etc.	319,980.30	1,144,357.57
Total Direct Liabilities	20,668,030.59	22,083,430.02
Indirect Liabilities and Guarantees	9,060,000.00	9,260,000.00

The Opposition view of the statement for 1909 was presented by Mr. D. J. McDougal who claimed that, including Transmission Line expenditures, the 1910 total would be $10,374,000—showing a considerable deficit and being double the total Expenditures of 1905 when the Government made its first annual statement. He contended that the Government should float its 4 per cent. loans abroad, criticized the Hydro-Electric easement acquisitions and the refusal to permit the right of appeal to the Courts, deprecated the movement of population from the farms and asked for a Commission of Inquiry. Mr. A. G. MacKay claimed that on the 1909 figures there was really a deficit of $250,000 and moved a long Resolution dealing with educational conditions, Hydro-electric affairs and including the following reference to Financial matters: "This House regrets that, when a proper classification of current, as distinguished from capital receipts and expenditures, has been made, it clearly appears that the current expenditures for 1909 exceeded the current receipts, and this House therefore regrets that the Government is gradually depleting our forest wealth, while doing nothing by way of reforestation or otherwise, to make this large source of revenue continuous and abiding." After a speech from the Premier it was voted down by 71 to 17. The House prorogued on Mch. 19th.

Questions connected with Liquor Licenses and Temperance were actively discussed in 1910. The result of the Local Option By-law campaign which came to a vote on Jan. 3rd in 158 places was the carrying of the By-law in 25 cities, towns and villages and its defeat in 34 through the three-fifths Clause; its success in 52 townships and defeat in 21 by the same Clause. There were majorities against the By-laws in 16 towns and villages and 10 townships. On Feb. 2nd a deputation of 100 persons saw the Premier, as representing constituencies where Local Option had failed to pass through the three-fifths vote requirement, and asked

for amendment of the law so as to require simply a popular majority. Sir James in his reply said that without some such handicap to evoke the real feeling of the people Local Option would be "a fleeting and evanescent thing." The day would come, he hoped, when all rural Ontario would have Local Option on "a stable, immovable basis." To another deputation on the 17th he described this Clause as the greatest protection the Temperance people had. The total licenses issued during the year ending Apr. 30, 1910, were 2,244 as compared with 2,379 in 1909, 3,132 in 1895 and 6,185 in 1874. War was declared by the Provincial Police against illicit liquor sellers in Northern Ontario during the Winter of 1910. At the meeting of the Dominion Alliance (Ontario) Convention, Feb. 16-17, Resolutions were passed as follows:

1. That this Convention hereby expresses its appreciation of the energetic manner in which the officials of the License Department of this Province have performed their duty in the prosecution of violations of law.
2. That this Convention expresses its satisfaction that the Government of this Province has intimated its intention to make full provision for protection of the voting on Local Option by-laws, so that the safeguards which surround ordinary elections will apply in this connection, and we hereby memorialize the Government to amend the Local Option by-law so as to secure the same.
3. That we protest in the most emphatic manner against the granting of licenses to Clubs to dispense intoxicating liquors to members under any conditions, and the more, especially, do we protest against this practice being allowed in or near Local Option districts.
4. That this Convention considers it inconsistent for members or officers of this Alliance to be members of Clubs where liquor is sold.

In the Legislature, Hon. W. J. Hanna carried a measure containing stringent enactments as to corruption in Local Option contests, closing all bars on Christmas Day and making the wholesale liquor license a uniform $500 over the Province. On Mch. 15th the Bill of W. Proudfoot (Lib.) providing for the abolition of the three-fifths Clause was rejected on a division in which the votes were not recorded. On Nov. 17th the License Department announced that liquor could not under the License Act be further used at the refreshment tables of fraternal societies, lodges, etc.

VI.—PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS—QUEBEC.

Government, Politics and Legislation in Quebec

The Gouin Government remained strongly intrenched in power during 1910 and not all the efforts of J. M. Tellier, Leader of the few Conservatives in the Legislature, or of Henri Bourassa, the fiery free-lance of Quebec politics, could make any apparent impression. Sir C. A. P. Pelletier, Lieut.-Governor, was in poor health during most of the year and on Nov. 9th Chief Justice Sir L. A. Jetté was gazetted Administrator of the Government during His Honour's absence. There were some changes in the *personnel* of the Government. The resignation of Hon. W. A. Weir, which was announced at the close of 1909 to accept a position on the Bench and which was accepted on Jan. 14th, made a vacancy in the Provincial Treasurership. Many names were suggested, notably that of Dr. J. T. Finnie, M.L.A., of Montreal, but on Jan. 17th the acceptance was announced of Mr. Peter S. G. Mackenzie, K.C., Member of the Legislature for 10 years. Of this appointment much favourable opinion was expressed and the Montreal *Herald* described the new Treasurer as "a man of good sound judgment, self-centred and independent." The Eastern Townships were particularly well satisfied. Mr. Mackenzie was re-elected in Richmond by acclamation on Jan. 27th. On Mch. 8th. Hon. Narcisse Perodeau, M.L.C., since 1897, was called to the Ministry without Portfolio, and appointed Government Leader in the Legislative Council in succession to Hon. Jules Allard, who retired to run for the Assembly.

Sir Lomer Gouin was conspicuous in various directions during the year, but, perhaps, his policy and that of his Government, in conection with Temperance and with Pulp-wood were the most important public matters. Early in the year there was much speculation as to the Provincial Government's policy regarding the export of pulp-wood. On Apl. 6, Mr. Allard, Minister of Lands and Forests, made this statement: "The Government has not sold any timber limits. We lease these timber limits to the lumbermen for one year. The lessee has the right to renew his lease every year, provided the stumpage dues have been paid and the Government regulations concerning the cutting of timber have been adhered to. Owing to the large amount invested in the timber industry, however, the limit-holders asked an assurance that the rent would not be increased for a certain time. In 1900, therefore, an Order-in-Council was passed by which the Government agreed not to increase the rent for a period of ten years. This

agreement expires in September next." In the Legislature on Apl. 12th the Premier stated that it was the intention of the Government to prohibit by Order-in-Council the export of all pulpwood from the Crown Lands of the Province, as in Ontario, and that this would be done very shortly.

There was much discussion of this announcement at Washington and Ottawa in view of pending Reciprocity negotiations; much dissatisfaction expressed by the United States newspapers at the loss of one more source of free supply; general satisfaction amongst pulp and paper men in the Province. It was described by the latter as a step in the right direction and the estimate made that the advance in stumpage dues and ground rents would ultimately increase the revenue of the Province by at least $750,000 per year. The great benefit to the Province, however, would be in the establishment of mills by American paper manufacturers. Meanwhile, Washington despatches to the New York press described the policy as hostile to United States interests, as hampering Reciprocity negotiations, as indicating that the Canadian Government was not in earnest in seeking closer trade relations. In reply to these and other protests Sir Lomer Gouin stated to the press on Apl. 18 that: "We have decided on prohibiting the exportation of pulp-wood after thoroughly considering the question and will not consent to alter our programme in any particular." At the same time the Hon. J. C. Kaine, Minister without Portfolio, and a prominent lumberman, pointed out that it required time to establish pulp and paper plants and that American mills would probably not suffer for some time to come.

On Apl. 25, a lengthy Order-in-Council was issued making regulations, giving details of rent and license conditions, increasing the ground rent from three to five dollars per square mile and the stumpage dues by 60 per cent. and prohibiting any export from the Crown Lands of the Province after May 1, and from Settlers' lands taken up after Sept. 1, unless manufactured into dials or boards, converted into pulp or paper, or made into other articles of commerce or interchange, as distinguished from timber in its raw and unmanufactured state. Official protests from the United States Government followed, but two days later Sir Wilfrid Laurier informed the Consul-General at Ottawa that the Quebec Government declined to modify the new law. Threats of retaliation were then heard and on June 9 it was announced in a Washington Treasury Department ruling that Pulp and printing paper manufactured from wood cut on Crown Lands in the Province of Quebec, prior to May 1st last, was subject to a countervailing duty of 25 cents per cord, or its equivalent of 35 cents a ton in the manufactured state as print paper. Speaking to the press at Quebec on Nov. 11th Sir Lomer Gouin said: "The Province of Quebec is destined to become the great paper-making centre of the world. We have the raw material, and the necessary water power and

native energy, and with the encouragement of a permanent policy, in spite of all that may be offered to induce a change, I have every confidence in the future." Large results were already apparent in new industries being launched by the Greenshields of Montreal, the Prices of Quebec, and American capitalists in the Lake St. John region. It may be added that about 1,000,000 cords of pulp-wood were exported from Quebec to the United States during 1909 of which 130,000 cords were said to have come from Crown lands. According to the *Pulp and Paper Magazine* of Canada there were at this time about 5,000,000 acres containing, approximately, 50,000,000 cords of pulp-wood in the Province which would not be subject to these prohibitive regulations.

In the matter of Temperance there was continuous agitation during the year. Two large gatherings in Montreal on Apl. 17 urged amendments to the License law which should provide for the closing of bogus clubs and that all saloons be equipped as eating-houses; that the proposed Carter early-closing scheme for Montreal be extended to the whole Province; that there be no grocers' licenses and that no curtains be allowed to saloons. Archbishop Bruchési declared at one of these meetings that there were 225 bars in the City and urged that all bars be closed on Labour Day, St. Jean Baptiste Day and St. Patrick's Day. Numerous petitions were forwarded to the Premier in this general connection and on Apl. 21 about 150 Delegates from all parts of the Province waited upon him. The changes desired were outlined by Mr. Justice Lafontaine and included more stringent License regulations with the closing of all bars at six o'clock on Saturday and at 10 o'clock on all other week nights. Chief Justice Langelier of Quebec, S. J. Carter and Canon Roy of Montreal spoke and, in his reply, Sir Lomer Gouin deprecated absolute Prohibition as impossible, mentioned the municipal desire for autonomy which ought to apply in such cases as this, promised legislation of some kind and expressed his hope that Quebec's License Law would become the model one of the Dominion.

On May 11th 300 hotel and restaurant keepers from all over the Province waited upon the Government and L. A. Wilson, as spokesman, called attention to the millions invested in the Liquor trade under the guarantee of the law, denounced the Dominion Alliance for interference with personal liberty, described proposed changes in the License laws as productive of immense loss to traders and manufacturers, urged compensation for any reduction of licenses. The Premier's reply hinted at an 11 o'clock early-closing law. In the Legislature on May 25 Mr. Mackenzie, Provincial Treasurer, presented the measure embodying the Government's views and proposals. He announced that the License law amendments were framed on the lines of the law at present in force in Ontario. They provided for the closing of all bars at 7 o'clock on Saturday night and at 11 o'clock on all other week-

nights in cities and towns, and in the country at 7 o'clock on Saturday night and at 10 o'clock on all other week-nights. Grocery stores, which were licensed to sell liquor, were to be compelled to stop the sale of liquor at the hours at which bars were forced to close. It was estimated that these changes would result in a loss of 22 hours a week in Montreal and 27 hours a week in the country to hotel-keepers, etc. The Bill was read a third time and passed on June 3rd.

At a Temperance Convention at Knowlton, July 25-9, notable addresses were delivered by Archbishop Bruchési and Bishop Farthing—Catholic and Anglican—in favour of further Temperance legislation and the enforcement of existing laws. A Temperance Congress was also held at Quebec on Aug. 1st with Archbishop Bègin, Judge F. X. Lemieux and Hon. T. Chapais amongst the speakers. As a result of complaints from the Dominion Alliance and the Anti-Alcoholic League, the Provincial License Commissioners were instructed at this time to administer the License Law exactly as it was written and to see that all licensed premises and persons in this respect were legally qualified. Throughout the Arch-diocese of Montreal on Nov. 6th there was read a Pastoral from Archbishop Bruchési declaring that the new closing law was not being observed, denouncing the conditions which made the Michaud tragedy possible at one of the road-houses near the city, drawing attention to the personal responsibility of all who signed petitions for the renewal of Liquor licenses, and declaring that there were too many saloons now.

The Legislature of Quebec was opened on Mch. 15th by Sir C. A. P. Pelletier, Lieut.-Governor, with a Speech from the Throne in which reference was made to the cordial reception given to the Prime Minister and two of his colleagues in Toronto during December, 1909; to the coming Conference at Ottawa with the Provinces and the Federal Government as to the incorporation of Companies and inter-Provincial powers in that respect; to recent discussions with the Federal Government as to the annexation of Ungava to the Province and the expectation that it would shortly be an accomplished fact; to the organization of the Public Utilities Commission and of the Commissions regarding Tolls abolition and Tuberculosis; to a proposed increase in the appropriations for Education and the Agricultural School at St. Anne de la Pocatiére; to the proposed measures for the improvement of dairy products, the creation of a new Judicial district in the Northwest, the establishment of a special Court for Juvenile Offenders; to the expected re-organization of Civil and Criminal Courts, the establishment of a Provincial Police system, the foundation of a School of Forestry, and the appointment of Experts to investigate the Chibougamou Mining region.

The Address was moved by L. A. Dupuis, seconded by M. J. Walsh, and passed without division on Mch. 23rd. During the

debate Mr. Walsh said that the annexation of Ungava would make the Province the largest in the Dominion, and open up splendid opportunities for the exercise of domestic and foreign enterprise and the investment of capital; Hon. L. A. Taschereau (Lib.) inquired sarcastically as to whether Mr. Tellier or Mr. Bourassa was Leader of the Opposition; Hon. John C. Kaine (Lib.) eulogized Home Rule and Mr. Redmond and said that under this latter leader the people of Ireland would be as loyal to the Empire and as contented as were the Irish of Quebec; Mr. Tellier (Cons.) urged Government assistance to the tobacco industry and declared the laws dealing with colonization to be arbitrary and injurious; Mr. Lavergne (Nationalist) claimed that the Gouin Government had tripled the taxes and allowed the valuable water-powers of the Province to pass into the hands of speculators; Mr. Bourassa argued that through the carelessness of the officials in the Department of Lands the Province was being deprived of a large amount in timber dues and that many companies held timber lands by means of bogus settlers and without payment of the proper taxes.

Godfroi Langlois (Ind. Lib.) declared Quebec to be behind the other Provinces in many matters, opposed too much partisanship, and proclaimed himself in favour of the appointment of a Minister of Education, of elective School Commissions, uniformity of school books, and higher educational salaries; A. Sauvé attacked Mr. Taschereau for his Imperialistic utterances in Toronto when he said that Canada was "closely connected with the progress and maintenance of the unity of the Empire"; J. A. Langlois, Labour-Liberal, eulogized the policy of the Government as to workingmen; Hon. Jules Allard stated that certain Companies receiving Water-power privileges would have to develop them with the expenditure of $200,000 in the first and $300,000 in the next two years; Mr. Jean Prévost, ex-Minister and one-time Liberal, for five hours denounced the Government, concluding with the statement that "the two policies of the Government were to depopulate the Province and, according to Mr. Taschereau's speech in Toronto, to make the remaining people food for the cannons of Great Britain's enemies." The Chairmen of Standing Committees were appointed as follows:

Permanent Orders.Hon. P. S. G. Mackenzie.	Agriculture .....Hon. J. E. Caron.
Private Bills.....J. A. Tessier.	Elections and Privileges .....J. O. Mousseau.
Legislation.....Sir Lomer Gouin.	Railways .....Hon. J. C. Kaine.
Public Accounts ..Honore Mercier.	Industries .....Cleophas Blouin.

The most discussed measures of the Session were those relating to Montreal. The Subway Bills proposed to give (1) the Montreal Underground and Elevated Railway Co. (a new concern with $20,000,000 proposed capital), (2) the Suburban Tramway Power Co. (now holding a Federal charter) or Public Service Cor-

poration as it wanted to be called, and (3) the Montreal Street Railway Co., permission to enter into an agreement with the City of Montreal to construct certain Subways and, in the case of the two first Companies, large powers in the building of underground and elevated railways, etc. The City of Montreal sought for entire control over the granting of these privileges while the three Companies fought vigorously for the rights desired and against each other. Mr. Jean Prévost, in particular, resisted the passage of the Underground Company Bill. Finally, Sir Lomer Gouin, for the Government, provided an amendment to all three Bills which safeguarded the City's absolute control over the grant of the franchises involved, and the measures eventually passed the Assembly though the Montreal Street Railway was successful in defeating its chief rival in the Council where the Underground Bill failed to pass.

In connection with the Canada Light, Heat and Power Co., the Soulanges Power Co., and the Beauharnois Power Co., which were incorporated during the Session, the Government announced a clause for all such charters providing that any right of control involved over streets, roads, etc., was to be subject to Municipal consent or, in case of dispute, to the decision of the Public Utilities Commission. Two Montreal City Bills were presented and violently discussed by rival interests in Committee—one by the City Council and the other by a Citizens Association. One party wanted large annexations of outlying centres and effective concentration of various powers in the Board of Control; the other wanted to retain the patronage in the hands of the Aldermen and return, in the main, to the conditions existing prior to the reform wave of 1909. Finally, legislation was threshed out which invested the Board of Control with most of the powers it desired, made a two-third vote necessary to defeat its proposals, provided salaries of $7,500 for the Controllers and $10,000 for the Mayor, authorized the annexation of nine municipalities to the City without a vote of the people, and left only Verdun, Westmount and Maisonneauve outside the circle of the City's authority—although geographically within its bounds.

Many other Bills were passed—129 out of the 179 presented. Of Government measures that of the Hon. C. R. Devlin provided for a reduction in charges made for mining claims; for securing to holders of building-material quarries absolute ownership over the clause in the Act which classed such material as mineral and, therefore, as belonging to the Crown; for opening a number of new mining offices and re-organizing the Quebec part of the Temiskaming district. The Hon. L. A. Taschereau put through a measure limiting the working-hours of women and children in certain factories—notably Cotton mills; another providing for the establishment of Employment Bureaus for workmen; and an Act for the construction of additional iron bridges, for their maintenance by municipalities, and the provision of $100,000 for the purpose by

the Government. The Hon. J. E. Caron revised the Act relating to Agricultural Societies by dividing certain Counties into two and increasing the number of grants; he also passed an important measure providing that after 1912 no person shall act as head buttermaker or cheese-maker in a factory without a certificate from the St. Hyacinthe Dairy School or a special permit granted by the Minister of Agriculture on the recommendation of the two Inspectors charged with this department. Sir Lomer Gouin had measures (1) authorizing the appointment of three new Judges for the Montreal Court House to relieve local congestion, (2) creating a new Judicial district in the north of the Province, (3) giving further financial aid to the School for Higher Commercial Studies at Montreal.

A largely-discussed measure was Armand Lavergne's Bill compelling the printing of all transportation tickets in French and English which finally passed both Houses. Mr. Lavergne also distinguished himself by attacking the Government policy of aiding Technical education as being a means of removing religious teachings from the schools and making them neutral; he and Mr. Bourassa led in trying to force a clause into the Labour Bureau Act which should not debar from its privileges " immigrants from France and Belgium who are of own flesh and blood." They did, eventually, obtain the inclusion of French-Canadians who had become United States citizens. Mr. Jean Prévost also led in a bitter attack upon Mr. Taschereau for his loyalist speech in Toronto and moved a vote of censure which was rejected, on division, by 44 to 16. Of other measures in the Session there was a yearly grant of $4,000 for the first year ,and then $5,000, to the University of Laval for the organization of a Forestry Department; Commissions were authorized to prepare rules for the management of Water-powers and for the establishment of a Park system in Montreal; the extra-Succession Tax of 5 per cent. on foreigners was repealed. Of discussions and suggestions Mr. J. O. Mousseau urged the setting aside of $5,000 for distribution in bounties to aid Art and Liteuature and was supported by an academic majority; Hon| Dr. Choquette in the Council proposed an Academy or official Association with the same object in view; the Legislature adjourned on news of the King's death and afterwards passed a notable Resolution of regret and of loyalty to the Crown.

In the Legislative Council on Mch. 17 the Hon. Adelard Turgeon made an elaborate and effective reply to the so-called Dussault charges made against him by Messrs. Prévost, Bourassa and Lavergne when he was Minister of Lands and Forests. His answer was (1) that he had the power, as Minister, to dispose of the lands of the Province; (2) that the beach lots in question did not belong to the Harbour Commission; (3) that the lands did really belong to Dussault as they rightfully formed part of land lots bought by him; (4) that what he gave to Dussault, for $3,750

paid to the Province, was only a "confirmation of title." A measure passed the House but was rejected in the Council which proposed to change the name of the City of Three Rivers to Trois Rivieres and making the former designation illegal. The Opposition during the Session claimed in various Resolutions, defeated on party votes, that (1) the Butter and Cheese measure was too arbitrary in its powers and would place the factories under political influence; that (2) the limit of work for children in factories should be 55 instead of 58 hours a week; that (3) the Government had improperly ignored the Legislature in its new Pulp-wood and Forest policy; that (4) Bridge moneys were being used to establish toll roads, to subsidize private undertakings, and for electioneering purposes. The 1909 charges of Mr. Prévost against John Hall Kelly, M.L.A., were brought up by the latter on June 4 when he expressed regret that the Committee of Inquiry had not finished its work owing to the retirement of members and urged the appointment of a Special Commission of Judges. A motion to that effect was ruled out of order.

One of the important pieces of constructive legislation in this year at Quebec was the creation of a Public Utilities Commission with large powers and possibilities of usefulness. It had control over all the great problems affecting the relations between corporations and municipalities and its jurisdiction covered all telegraph, telephone, street railway, power, heat and light companies and any other public utility corporation not under Federal charter. To quote the Montreal *Star* of Mch. 10: "It is questionable if ever before in the history of the Province an appointive body was given such unrestricted authority over matters of such vital daily importance to the great majority of its citizens." The term of office for the Commissioners was 10 years at $3,000 a year each; the head office was to be in Quebec with a branch office in Montreal; the members were announced on Mch. 4th as being Lieut.-Colonel F. W. Hibbard, K.C., of Montreal (Chairman), Sir George Garneau of Quebec and Prof. Charles Laberge of the Montreal Polytechnic School. On Sept. 28 Colonel Hibbard stated that the merger of two great corporations could not take place without the Commission's sanction. At this time it undertook a special investigation into the causes of Street-Railway accidents in Montreal and in its report ordered (1) that no further cars of the single truck pattern be placed in use; (2) that the number of such cars be reduced each year by 50; (3) that all cars 30 feet or more in length and of a specific tonnage, be equipped with air-brakes in addition to hand-brakes; (4) that cars on routes with severe grades be equipped in addition with emergency brakes; (5) that all cars be equipped with automatic mechanical drop-wheel guards of Hudson and Bowning type or similar ones to be approved by the Commission.

The Bye-elections of the year included Richmond where Mr. Mackenzie's re-election was by acclamation; in Gaspé where on Feb. 17th J. L. Perron, K.C. (Lib.), was elected by 713 majority over L. J. Gauthier, K.C. (Nationalist); Drummond where Hon. L. J. Allard (Lib.) was elected by 274 over N. Garceau who had Conservative and Nationalist support; Argenteuil where John Hay (Lib.) was elected by 79 majority over H. Slater; St. Johns where Marcellin Robert (Lib.) on Dec. 29th, and by 663 majority, defeated Henri Hèbert (Nat.) after a keen fight in which the Premier and his Ministers, the Opposition and Nationalist leaders, all took part. The alleged Empire entanglements of the Dominion Naval policy was made an issue by the latter and the English vote went largely Liberal in consequence.

Incidents of the Year.

Jan. 1.—The number of new Joint-Stock Companies in the Province in the year ending June 30, 1909, is stated at 137 with $20,333,800 invested capital. For the calendar year 1908 the Receipts of Quebec Municipalities are stated as $1,529,540, the payments $1,233,228, the Assets $4,548,875, the Liabilities $2,221,896. The number of Agricultural Societies in 1908-9 is 78 with 2,015 members and of Farmers Clubs 635 with 58,847 members. The total of all their Receipts is $310,000.

Jan. 10.—*Le Devoir*, the new Nationalist organ published by Henri Bourassa, makes its first appearance at Montreal with the following statement as to Quebec affairs: "In Provincial politics we will oppose the present Government, because we find therein all the bad tendencies which we wish to make disappear from public life—heredity, carelessness, cowardice, degrading and narrow party spirit."

Mch. 11.—It is stated that Olivar Asselin and Jules Fournier of Nationalist and *Le Devoir* affiliation are to sever connection with the latter.

Mch. 16.—It is announced that the Revision of the Statutes—the first since 1888—is completed at an enormous cost of labour and will go into operation on Mch. 29th.

Mch. 21.—A Government report describes insanity in the Province as increasing, the asylums as over-crowded, and the figures for 1908 as being 3,688. Another Report for 1908 states 5,716 as the infant mortality of the Province or 16·6 per cent. of the deaths of the year.

Mch. 29.—The cost of the Legislative Council in 1909 is, officially, stated at $53,370.

Mch. 31.—Rev. Father Bèrubé, of Vonda, Sask., tells the Montreal *Standard* that: "I will succeed in planting a little Province of Quebec in Saskatchewan, and others will do the same thing in Alberta; yet we will not tread on other people's toes, for we all live happily and harmoniously together on the Western plains."

Apr. 13.—Mr. Jean Prévost in the Legislature wants to know why 10,000 French-Canadians emigrated to the United States during the past year, states that Montreal will soon be over-run with Syrians and Italians with the loss in 20 years of the French majority in that City, and alleges that in the 18 older counties of the Province the population in 1871 was 329,828 and in 1901 304,880.

May 29.—Thousands of people attend a religious and patriotic ceremony on Place d'Armes, Montreal, in honour of Dollard des Ormeaux and his companions who once saved the City from the Indians by the sacrifice of their lives. In November a Committee is appointed to erect a monument, with Prof. J. B. Lagace as President, and Emile Vaillancourt as Secretary. $6,000 is subscribed immediately.

May 30.—In the Superior Court at Hull Judge L. N. Champagne declares the property owners along the Gatineau River as legal and rightful proprietors. By this judgment the Province is precluded from selling innumerable water-powers along such rivers to companies and others endeavouring to secure possession of these valuable assets.

Sept. 6-9.—A Congress of French-speaking Fraternal and religious Societies is held at Manchester, New Hampshire, including many delegates from Quebec and the New England Brigade of Franco-American Volunteers, the Young Men's French Catholic Association of New England, and the Society of Peter's Pence.

Oct. 6.—A banquet of 400 guests is given Mr. J. A. Tessier, M.L.A., at Three Rivers with Hon. Jacques Bureau, M.P., as Chairman and addresses fom Sir Lomer Gouin and Messrs. C. R. Devlin, L. A. Taschereau, J. E. Caron and other Provincial Ministers.

Nov. 11.—In connection with an issue of bonds in London William Price of Price Bros. and Co., Ltd., states that they hold 6,000 square miles or 4,000,000 acres of timber limits with immense quantities of pulp-wood, 9 saw-mills, 1 pulp-mill—to which it was proposed to add another—three shingle mills and a rossing mill.

Nov. 29.—*Le Croix*, an ultra-clerical organ, severely denounces Freemasonry, and declares that there are 60,000 of various Rites in Canada always carrying on a guerilla warfare against the Church. It should therefore be "the constant object of Catholic hostility."

Dec. 31.—During the year the following Government appointments are made:

Member of Legislative Council	Achille Bergevin	Quebec.
Member of Legislative Council	Dr. Ernest Choquette	St. Hilaire.
Police Magistrate of Quebec.	Hon. Charles Langelier.	Quebec.
Sheriff of Montreal	Dr. L. J. Lemieux, M.L.A.	Montreal.
Secretary, Department of Public Works	Rodolphe Desroches	Quebec.
King's Printer for Quebec.	Louis V. Filteau	Quebec.
Assistant Clerk of the Legislative Assembly	Louis N. Patenaude	Quebec.
Registrar of Joliette	J. N. Bissonnette	St. Esprit.

Financial Condition and Educational Interests of the Province

The first Budget speech of Hon. P. S. G. Mackenzie, Provincial Treasurer, was delivered in the Legislature on Apl. 5, 1910. He described his policy as that of his predecessors from the time of Mr. Marchand, in helping Education, Agriculture, and Colonization while keeping within the revenue and slowly reducing the Public Debt. The ordinary Receipts for the year ending June 30, 1909, were $6,082,187, the ordinary Expenditures $5,441,880, the Surplus was $640,307. There was a special expenditure of $98,000 which left an actual surplus of $542,307. The estimate by his predecessor, Hon. W. A. Weir, was

$396,442. Including receipts from Trust funds, Dominion special grant, etc., not included in ordinary revenue, the grand total was $8,858,740 with total expenditures—including $2,682,500 for redemption of Debt—of $8,700,952 or a total excess of all Receipts amounting to $157,788. As to Public Debt (funded) the total on June 30, 1908, was $28,554,024 and in 1909 $25,766,404. The Sinking Fund invested at the latter date was $1,070,188 while the unfunded Debt was $2,184,329 against which the Province held Assets of $4,009,184.

The Treasurer estimated that the Receipts for the year ending June 30, 1910, would be $500,000 greater than Mr. Weir had expected and the Expenditures $300,000 more. He estimated a surplus of $400,000. For the year 1910-11 he estimated Receipts of $5,904,534 and Expenditures of $5,707,991. As to details in 1910 $25,000 more was given to rural roads and the total reached $245,000; $25,000 additional was spent on iron bridge construction, $10,000 more on the Dairy industry, $20,000 towards the construction of an Agricultural School at St. Anne (Pocatiére) and $10,000 for its maintenance. Education was given $154,100 more than in 1908. By June 30, 1909, the new Montreal Gaol had received $586,923 for construction, with $571,515 spent during the 9 months of 1909-10. It had been found necessary also to largely increase the salaries of Civil Servants and the Magistracy to enable them to meet the increased cost of living. On Aug. 22nd, following, Mr. Mackenzie announced the Receipts and Expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1910 with a Surplus of $945,147:

Receipts.*		Expenditures.	
Dominion Subsidy	$1,781,972	Public Debt	$1,125,129
Lands and Forests	1,150,747	Legislation	328,772
Mines, Fisheries and Game	182,132	Civil Government	408,184
Law Stamps	290,966	Administration of Justice	750,480
Licenses, etc.	871,448	Public Instruction	783,592
Taxes on Commercial Corporations	688,152	Public Works	323,927
Succession Duties	838,334	Agriculture	317,300
Registration Stamps	133,911	Lands and Forests	273,150
Maintenance of Insane	170,877	Colonization	176,000
Sundries	446,399	Lunatic Asylums	468,325
		Revenue Charges	175,142
		Sundries	479,789
Total	$6,554,938	Total	$5,609,790

During the Budget debate the Opposition criticism included the claim that moneys borrowed for the Montreal and Quebec Technical Schools were obtained by use of the Government name and were Provincial liabilities not recorded in the Public Accounts; that but for increased Dominion subsidies there would have been an obvious deficit; that the million dollars paid on the Montreal

* Note.—This statement was subject to a few minor changes and additions.

Gaol were not included in the Liabilities; that a new system of book-keeping was absolutely necessary. On Apl. 7, Mr. J. M. Tellier moved a Resolution, seconded by Mr. Bourassa, declaring that (1) the Government should reduce taxation, (2) should cease disposing of stone quarries on lands already conceded, (3) should not dispose of exclusive rights in taking ice from rivers, (4) should expend moneys only in accordance with the law, (5) should adopt an accurate system of book-keeping. It was rejected on the 13th by 50 to 13 votes. As illustrating the progressive force of taxation in Quebec it may be said that, according to official answers to various questions in the 1910 Session, the revenue from all kinds of Liquor Licenses and certain Hotel fees had increased from $431,023 in 1889 to $871,041 in 1909; that Commercial Corporation taxes had grown from $58,393 in 1888 to $653,341 in 1909; that Succession Duties had risen from $40,313 in 1892 to $634,445. The timber limits sold by the Government from 1867 to 1898 were $1,043,971 in value of proceeds; from 1898 to 1906 $2,201,593. The total expenditure on Colonization Roads, 1887-1909, was $2,875,036; the Departmental expenditure on Agriculture was $107,615 in 1887-88 and $286,026 in 1908-9; the cost of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway to the Government (1874-1897) was $2,419,872.

As to Education one of the incidents of the year was the retirement of Prof. J. W. Robertson, C.M.G., from the Principalship of the Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue (Jan. 10). F. C. Harrison, D.Sc., was appointed acting Principal in his place. At this institution in October it was stated that Sir W. C. Macdonald had presented several new buildings, which were then under construction, for the use of the College. The attendance in 1910 was 395. The Gouin Government continued to make this subject a prominent one in declarations of policy. Speaking at Laval University, Quebec, on Feb. 5th the Premier described that institution as having in its charge the French thought, language and traditions of the Province and promised to aid its Polytechnic School under certain conditions. Speaking at a banquet tendered him by the citizens of Richmond (Nov. 10) Hon. P. S. G. Mackenzie pointed out that in 1902-3 the Municipal contributions to Education in Quebec were $3,274,074 and in 1908-9 $4,580,418, or an increase of 40 per cent.; that in the former year the Government contribution was $586,964 and in the latter $837,450, or an increase of 43 per cent.; and that this, in 1909-10, would probably reach a million dollars.

Besides this five Normal Schools have since been established for the training of teachers. A school for higher commercial studies has been established in the city of Montreal, and two technical schools—one at Montreal and one in Quebec, are now nearing completion at great expense. While there has been a satisfactory increase in the salaries paid to teachers, yet the average salary paid is still abnormally small. In many communities they are not receiving as much as domestic servants. Our

Normal Schools are, in fact, being made the recruiting grounds for the other Provinces in their supply of teachers. More than one-third of the Protestant teachers in the Eastern Townships possess no certificates of competence of any kind whatever. The same conditions prevail all over the Province in both Catholic and Protestant Schools. Another fatal result following from this cause is that the male teacher has become a thing of the past.

Elementary schools were, however, in a satisfactory condition. He urged all to support extra taxation for Educational purposes. In his annual Report (Dec. 20, 1910) the Superintendent of Public Instruction (M. Boucher de la Bruére) laid stress upon the importance of instruction in Temperance and Forestry; urged better salaries for Inspectors and the need of more appointments; reported the full restoration of the Legislative Library with 95,000 volumes, the possession in Municipal or Parochial Libraries of 1,548,889 books and the number of volumes at McGill as 156,000, at Laval, Quebec, as 140,000 and at the Jesuits' College, Montreal, as 115,000; mentioned the rapid disappearance of old school-houses and the construction of hygienic buildings in their places; referred to the efforts of the Protestant Committee of the Council in promoting the teaching of French in English schools and gave their reason as (1) because speaking French was necessary in business and the liberal professions and (2) because the dual language knowledge would remove friction in the Province and work for harmony and cohesion between the two races outside of Quebec. The following were the statistics of Quebec Schools in the year ending June 30, 1910:

Model Schools and Academies.	Roman Catholic Institutions.	Protestant Institutions.
Number of Model Schools	611	50
Roman Catholic Pupils	95,279	218
Protestant Pupils	317	4,678
Number of Academies	202	34
Roman Catholic Pupils	46,633	239
Protestant Pupils	626	7,643
Male Lay Teachers with Diplomas	211	54
Male Lay Teachers without Diplomas	40	8
Female Lay Teachers with Diplomas	438	319
Female Lay Teachers without Diplomas	124	38
Male Religious Teachers	1,221	2
Number of Female Religious Teachers	3,024	..
Number of Roman Catholic Classical Colleges.	19	..
Pupils in Commercial Course	2,479	..
Pupils in Classical Course	4,120	..
Number of Religious Professors	611	..
Total Number of Professors	642	..

Elementary Schools.	Roman Catholic Institutions.	Protestant Institutions.
Number of Schools, under control	4,825	838
Roman Catholic Pupils	186,545	1,756
Protestant Pupils	575	30,038
Male Teachers in Orders	107	2
Number of Nuns teaching	524	..

THE HON. PETER S. G. MACKENZIE, M.L.A.

Appointed Provincial Treasurer of Quebec in 1910.

MR. R. WILSON-SMITH.

Mayor of Montreal in 1896-7.
A Prominent Financier of the Year.

Total number of all kinds of educational institutions	6,760
Total Male Teachers	3,128
Total Female Teachers	10,872
Total Average Salaries in all Schools—	
1. Male Teachers with Diplomas	$803
2. Female Teachers with Diplomas	183
Contributions of Municipalities toward Education—	
(*a*) Annual Taxes	$2,764,892
(*b*) Special Taxes	452,684
(*c*) Monthly contributions	276,923
(*d*) Fees from various Institutions	1,807,640
Total contribution from Municipalities	5,302,139
Total contributions from Government	908,391

McGill University, the chief English educational institution in Quebec, was in need of funds during this year despite continued success in the way of students and the immense past benefactions of Lord Strathcona and Sir W. C. Macdonald. The registration of students in October was 558 in the Faculty of Arts, 556 in that of Applied Science, 56 in that of Law, 336 in that of Medicine. The 1910 Annual Report made this statement: "If very little new ground has been broken that already occupied continues to be cultivated with conspicuous success. It cannot be too clearly emphasized, however, that McGill's potentialty of growth is in the meantime nullified by lack of adequate financial support. During the past year practically no progress has been made in the vital matter of further endowment. With a normal deficit of over $50,000 in the annual accounts, it is a very hard struggle to maintain existing operations: opportunities of development must be allowed to pass." It was added that the University of Toronto received from its Provincial Government $750,000 a year while McGill received from that of Quebec $3,000! At the affiliated Theological Colleges—Congregational, Diocesan, Presbyterian and Wesleyan—there were 120 students in 1910 and at the Colleges of Vancouver and Victoria there were 152. The total donations to this University on June 30, 1910, were $3,243,427, the Endowments $4,529,894, the Chairs established $1,014,193, the Medals, Scholarships, etc., $69,990, the Receipts from Fees in 1909-10 $194,156, and the total Income $594,759, the Receipts on Capital Account were $1,719,403. The new Educational appointments in this Province during 1910 were as follows:

McGill University	Member Board of Governors	W. M. Birks.
McGill University	Member Board of Governors	George E. Drummond.
McGill University	Member Board of Governors	J. W. Ross.
McGill University	Representative Fellow in Arts	W. D. Lighthall, K.C.
McGill University	Representative Fellow in Law	Hon. R. S. Weir, D.C.L.

McGill University	Professor of Zoology	Dr. Arthur Willey, F.R.S.
Laval School of Forestry	Director	C. G. Piché,
Laval University, Montreal	Member Board of Management	Dr. Henri Hervieux.
Bishop's College School.	Head-Master	J. Tyson-Williams.

The Resources and Progress of the Province

Speaking at Richmond on Jan. 27th Mr. P. S. G. Mackenzie said of the Eastern Townships—which was once the English-settled portion of Quebec: "We have a population of over 300,000 people and of 30,000 farmers tilling upwards of 3,000,000 acres of the best land in America. Our manufacturers are annually producing over $20,000,000 of goods and we contribute the largest portion of the Mining products of the Province. We are intersected by nearly one thousand miles of railway. We still possess great forest wealth and water-power, both developed and undeveloped, of enormous value." On June 22nd the new Minister spoke with pride of the Black Lake and Thetford region as having produced $20,000,000 worth of Asbestos in 30 years. Another district of the Province which showed great promise of development was the Temiskaming adjoining and, geographically, part of the same region in Ontario. Ontario's new Railway and its mining prospectors helped in the opening of this part of Quebec, where, indeed, minerals had been known to exist for years and to which Hon. C. R. Devlin, as Minister of Colonization, was actively diverting population. In 1906 it had 3,080 settlers; in 1909 5,185, with an expenditure of $200,000 in the construction of roads and bridges. Several railways were projected during the year into this Northern country with its admittedly great water-powers and timber resources, its mineral possibilities, its phenomenally fine climate, and its rich virgin soil.

In Mining, Quebec has shown great progress in recent years—the total production of $2,997,731 in 1901 increasing to $5,019,-932 in 1905, and to $7,072,244 in 1910. This latter total was made up of Copper and Sulphur ore $145,690, Asbestos $2,535,664, Cement $1,954,646, Marble $151,103, Granite $251,447, Lime $236,948, Limestone $483,447, Bricks $946,011, Sewer pipe, tiles and pottery $103,771 and the balance in small totals of varied character. In Asbestos there was actually an over-production and the mines showed no apparent decrease in contents as greater depths were reached. Cement increased 48 per cent. in the value of its product which six years before had been only $50,000. It was stated in an elaborate work published during the year by the Quebec Mines & Metal Co., that there were then 181 Companies actively engaged in Mining and that iron, copper and gold would soon be large factors in Provincial production. Big bodies of graphite were found in the Gatineau during the year; the existence of an iron-ore field of 90,000 square feet in size was reported to

the Ottawa Mines Department from Bristol township in Pontiac County and a Bulletin of a most optimistic nature was issued; alluvial gold was reported in paying quantities from the County of Beauce over an area of 1,500 square miles but not officially corroborated; in the Quebec Temiskaming region at Opasitica Lake, 54 miles north of Haileybury, Ont., gold was officially reported to the Quebec Department.

A Government expedition composed of Prof. J. C. Gwillim of Queen's University, Kingston, Prof. A. E. Barlow of McGill and E. R. Faribault of Quebec as Commissioners, with J. M. Valiquette and others as Assistants, was sent to examine the Northern country and test, especially, the mineral resources of the Chibougamou region. The expedition spent the months from June to September in its work and obtained detailed surveys covering an area of 1,250 square miles. In regard to asbestos the Report was discouraging, as to iron-ore it was problematical, silver and cobalt were described as unlikely to occur and gold as not present in a sufficient quantity to make stamp milling feasible. In a general way the result was disappointing and the conclusion of the Commission was that the mineral deposits, so far uncovered, did not warrant the spending of public money in a railway from St. John to Lake Chibougamou.

In Agriculture the crops of 1910 were good, excepting potatoes, in which the high price equalized matters. In dairying, which continued to be the chief industry in this connection, a great drawback was the system of sales by which an average price was paid for lots of cheese of good and poor quality alike. The Minister of Agriculture stated at the close of the year that a Co-operative Society had been formed in order to put an end to this system and to have the cheese graded and sold according to its quality. He added that 40 of the best Cheese-makers in the Province were members of that Society. Another difficulty was the shipping of the farmers' cream supply along the border Counties to the United States at a price which was prohibitive to cheese-factory owners and the Montreal *Herald* stated on Nov. 11 that 300 factories had already closed up or promised to close. Speaking at Sherbrooke on Aug. 31 the Dominion Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Fisher) regretted the lack of interest shown in Fruit production and urged an Exhibit of Quebec fruit at the coming Vancouver Dominion Exhibition. In this connection it was stated that the Fameuse apple (brought over by the early French settlers) was slowly dying out in the Province. As to possibilities of production a report of Macdonald College operations stated that if the 1910 crop of Hay in Quebec had been treated and encouraged and produced under the same conditions as at the College its value would have been $76,000,000 greater, that of Oats $20,000,000 more, that of Barley, roots and corn $7,000,000 greater. The number and value of Live-stock on farms (June 30, 1910) were reported by the Federal

authorities as follows: Horses 368,419 worth $51,210,000; Milch cows 856,151 worth $33,390,000; other Cattle 600,277 worth $18,608,000; Sheep 549,068 valued at $3,130,000; Swine 651,415 worth $8,794,000. The average wage of farm-help was $330.97 per annum for males and $176.89 for females; the average value of occupied farm lands was $43.37 per acre. The field crops in 1910 totalled $97,000,000 in value and were as follows:

Product.	Area, in Acres.	Yield per Acre.	Total Yield, Bush.	Total Value.
Spring Wheat	99,400	18:38	1,827,000	$2,187,000
Oats	1,649,600	29·66	48,927,000	21,626,000
Buck Wheat	69,456	26·65	1,851,000	1,229,000
Mixed Grains	131,500	26·68	3,508,000	2,133,000
Potatoes	140,400	151·50	21,271,000	9,359,000
Turnips	31,306	324·50	10,159,000	3,556,000
		Tons.		
Hay and Fodder	3,090,800	1·78	5,502,000	51,114,000
Fodder Corn	39,132	9·12	357,000	1,703,000

Rye, peas and beans were small crops totalling $1,600,000 in value. As to miscellaneous products the latest figures of Lumber were for 1908 and showed a value of $10,838,608; the estimated timber product available in the Province (Mr. Sifton's estimate) was 75,000,000,000 feet with 500 million cords of Pulp-wood; the product of the Fisheries in 1909-10 (Federal statistics) was $1,808,436; the estimated water-power available (Mr. Challies) was 17,075,939 horse-power. During the year the Nova Scotian firm of Chappell Bros. bought timber berths in Bonaventure County covering 133,000 acres of lumber; at Quebec it was estimated that in this year and during the next four years upwards of $36,000,000 would be expended in that City on public works and enterprises then under way.

VII.—THE MARITIME PROVINCES

General Progress and Public Affairs in Nova Scotia

This Province showed marked development during the year in several important matters. The Immigration of 1907 had been 3,000, that of 1908 4,910, that of 1909 5,496. Many more people came in 1910 of good character and fitted for the needs of the Province and, in April, A. S. Barnstead, Deputy Registrar-General, estimated the total population at 500,000. Speaking to a London paper, the *Canadian Gazette,* Hon. B. F. Pearson, a member of the Provincial Government, summarized conditions as follows: "The resources of Nova Scotia are very diversified. Last year the products of the Province amounted in value to $110,000,000. We have large operations in coal, steel and iron, lumbering, agriculture and fishing. With regard to lumber some 450,000 acres of timbered land have recently been purchased by Englishmen. Our coal product amounts to 7,000,000 tons a year. It is marketed in Canada at points east of Montreal and in New England, much of it going to supply the bunkers of steamships. The coal is good for steam, metallurgical and domestic purposes. The Dominion Iron and Steel Co. purchases a million tons a year, and turns it into coke and tar and thus uses some of the by-products. Sulphate of ammonia and creosote oil are also produced. In addition, we have situated on Sydney Harbour the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. which has very extensive iron and coal deposits, amounting to some 400,000,000 tons of coal, and 500,000,000 tons of iron ore. The apple industry has trebled in 15 years and more orchards are coming into bearing every year. The production last year reached nearly 1,000,000 barrels. This year, being what we term 'an off year,' the production will be less. Our Fisheries are capable of a much greater development than now exists. Of late years the business of marketing fresh fish has been considerably developed owing to the institution of cold storage. As to dried fish, we have in Halifax the largest dried fish trade in the world. It is mostly cod and our market for this commodity extends all over the world; for instance, we do a large trade in the Mediterranean and in Brazil." The yield of the Field-crops of Nova Scotia in 1910 was $21,000,000 in value as follows:

Product.	Area in Acres.	Yield in Bushels.	Total Yield.	Total Value.
Spring Wheat	21,000	22·85	480,000	$538,000
Oats	144,800	39·52	5,723,000	2,793,000
Barley	8,700	30·33	264,000	202,000
Buckwheat	18,004	29·51	531,000	339,000
Mixed Grains	6,900	37·50	259,000	156,000
Beans	2,793	22·53	63,000	144,000
Potatoes	43,532	147·42	6,432,000	2,573,000
Turnips	19,462	360·28	7,012,000	1,823,000
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
Hay and Clover	685,000	1·84	1,261,000	10,794,000

There was, also, a small production of rye, peas and fodder corn. The Live-stock of the Province was stated by Federal estimate during the year to be 68,721 Horses worth $7,765,000; 148,948 Milch cows valued at $5,511,000; 180,189 other Cattle worth $5,225,000; 358,263 Sheep and 69,958 Swine worth, respectively, $1,612,000 and $770,000. Of general agricultural conditions A. S. Barnstead, Secretary of Industries, told an English journal on Nov. 12 that "Visitors to the Province have frequently remarked on its succulent well-watered pastures, the temperate climate, the fine crops, the splendid local markets, and the easy access to foreign markets which should make dairying a more prominent feature of Nova Scotia's agricultural life. There are ordinary agricultural products besides fruit—apples, pears, peaches, plums and all the small fruits such as strawberries, currants and gooseberries. Sheep-raising, too, is a feature regarding which many say that there are few parts of America which offer better inducements than does this Province. There are more than a million acres of rolling, well-watered and well-shaded pasturage which is more suitable for sheep than for any other class of stock. There are also splendid openings for rearing swine and poultry, prices for which are excellent and satisfactory to farmers." Unfortunately, the year was a very bad one in fruit production although the export of 1909-10 had been 840,000 barrels. As to Fisheries the Lunenburg fleet of 86 boats captured 107,725 quintals which sold at a good price; the total production for 1909-10 (Mch. 31) was $8,081,111; the Lobster catch was unusually good and the catch was stated at $2,900,000 though Commander Wakeham made a drastic report to the Federal Government as to this industry which, if carried out, would, it was said, have closed up every factory from Halifax to the Maine coast. A Select Committee of the Commons reported on Apl. 25 in this connection. It was not pessimistic as to the future but made many recommendations of rigid regulation and popular education in the subject.

In Mining matters Nova Scotia continued to progress. The City of Glace Bay remained the largest mining town in Canada and Sydney one of its most important industrial centres; the Canada Iron Corporation began to export Nova Scotia hematite and it was stated by Dr. Kendall in the Legislature (Mch. 8) that the Province possessed 8,000,000,000 tons of workable coal. D. D. Mackenzie in the Commons on Feb. 28th was eloquent in this connection: "Let me tell you that the largest coal seams and possibly the largest coal fields in the world are in the Province of Nova Scotia. If you ask me where the largest coal mine in the world is situated, I tell you in the Province of Nova Scotia and the Island of Cape Breton. If you ask me where are the largest iron and steel plants, which would be a basic necessity for the building of our Navy, I tell you that one of the largest in the world is to be found in the Island of Cape Breton."

The values of Mineral production are not given by Provincial authorities but Dominion figures stated the total for the fiscal year 1910 at $14,054,534 as compared with $12,504,810 in 1909. Of this, coal was by far the greatest product—the Federal statement of values in 1909 being $11,418,249. In quantities the product of 1910 was as follows: Coal, 5,477,146 tons; Iron-ore 52,460 net tons; Pig-iron 341,674 net tons; ingots of steel, made, 409,663 net tons; Limestone quarried 483,100 net tons; Patent fuel (coke) 493,167 net tons; Gypsum quarried 322,974 gross tons; Bricks made, 21,305,500 in number. There were some minor products, the gold totalling 49,557 tons of ore mined and 10,675 ounces of gold produced and the sulphate of ammonia being 3,622 net tons. The iron-ore imported was 705,351 net tons. There had been for years a gradual decline in the production of gold. The sale of coal in 1910 was mainly as follows: in Nova Scotia 1,806,999 tons; in New Brunswick 530,614 tons; in Quebec 1,786,948 tons; in the United States 290,668 tons; 176,986 tons to Newfoundland and 86,996 tons to Prince Edward Island and St. Pierre. For the year ending Sept. 30, 1909, the Provincial Mines Department received $629,010 in licenses, rentals, and fees. A feature of the year's progress was the success of the Dominion Coal and Iron and Steel Companies amalgamation and the prosperity of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. with its hundreds of millions of tons of ore running out under the sea.

The figures of Nova Scotia's Lumber production were in 1908 216,875,000 feet B.M. valued at $2,873,730; the industry in 1910 was greatly affected by a severe winter which cut the estimated production considerably but it still totalled 250 million feet; the total lumber resources were estimated at 12,000,000,000 feet and the water-powers of the Province at 54,300 horse-power of which 13,300 were under development; the estimated value of Nova Scotia manufactures in 1909 was nearly $40,000,000 and that of 1910 a little greater. Sydney, Glace Bay, New Glasgow, and Amherst expanded steadily as industrial communities; the output of the Dominion Coal Co., or as it became during the year the Dominion Steel Corporation, Ltd., established a new record of 3,527,090 tons with a production in its other division of 410,000 tons of Coke, 255,000 tons of Pig-iron and 879,000 tons of Steel ingots, blooms, billets and wire-rods. The total wealth or product of Nova Scotia was estimated for 1910 by the Halifax *Chronicle* (Jan. 2, 1911) in its valuable annual statement as follows:

Coal	$15,675,000	Forward	$20,104,500
Coke	1,960,000	Steel and Steel Rails, Rods, etc.	14,200,000
Gold, Iron and Other Metals	379,500	Fisheries	8,400,000
Gypsum, Limestone, etc.	830,000	Manufactures, Ships and Freights	41,400,000
Building Materials	260,000	Products of the Farm	29,100,000
Pig Iron	1,000,000	Products of the Forest	5,480,000
	$20,104,500	Total	$118,684,500

Politically, Nova Scotia was not much disturbed during the year. The death of the Lieut.-Governor (Hon. Duncan Campbell Fraser) resulted in the selection of Senator James Drummond McGregor to be his successor—gazetted Oct. 18. Mr. McGregor was a wealthy lumber merchant and a Director of the Nova Scotia Coal and Steel Co. Meantime, the 5th Session of the Eleventh Legislature of the Province had been opened by Lieut.-Governor Fraser on Feb. 24 in a Speech from the Throne which referred to the prosperity of the past year, the peace which had come at last in the Dominion Steel and Coal interests and the continued development in iron mines and gypsum quarries; dealt with the growing usefulness and popularity of the Provincial College of Agriculture, the good crops and high prices, the continued improvement in Live-stock; mentioned the completion of the Technical College and the satisfactory attendance of students from New Brunswick, as well as Nova Scotia, and the successful working of its collateral mining, engineering, and local technical schools; described the Province as now securing a large number of useful settlers and as being well advertised in the British Isles; stated the Government's co-operation in the Federal Conservation policy and reported the appointment of a Commission to investigate the Forest resources of the Province; mentioned the proposed Federal lease of the Intercolonial branch lines and the coming of the National Transcontinental as reasons for the Provincial Government providing new railway connections with these systems; referred to the possibility of ship-building facilities at Halifax and promised various items of legislation.

Mr. George E. Faulkner was elected Speaker of the Assembly; R. M. McGregor moved the Address which was seconded by J. H. Livingston and passed in due course. Mr. J. M. Baillie spoke for the Opposition in place of C. S. Wilcox who had died since the last Session. Of the legislation of the Session an important item was that of the Premier (Hon. G. H. Murray) who presented and carried a Workman's Compensation Act making employers of ten men or more (except the Coal Companies which contributed to the Miners Relief Fund) liable for the partial or total disability, or death, of their men by accident; Mr. Murray also put through a law respecting the hours of labour. This latter was a result of the Report of the special Commission—Prof. R. Magill, Henry Macdonald of Glace Bay and D. W. Robb of Amherst—who had made a variety of recommendations but had stated that a general and compulsory Provincial 8-hour-day law would be fatal to the industries of Nova Scotia. By the new Act no assistant was to be employed in shop, office or business for more than 60 hours a week —including meal times. There were many other clauses relating to different phases of the question. In his speech on Mch. 18th the Premier reviewed the Labour question in general and stated explicitly that the demand of the United Mine Workers of America

for compulsory recognition was impossible without compulsory arbitration.

The Hon. A. K. Maclean carried a measure providing for the organization of a Provincial Police force and the appointment of a Commissioner of Police, etc. Another measure of the Session was the Government's Bill authorizing the future guarantee, if found desirable, of about £190,000 of un-issued debentures of the Dominion Atlantic Railway Co. with a view to the construction of a short line, called the North Mountain Railway, and of certain improvements on the main line. In June it was announced that the C.P.R. had acquired this 275-mile Railway and that this would mean much to the transportation interests of the Province in general and of Halifax in particular. Mr. B. F. Pearson of the Provincial Government was said to have been the chief promoter in this important arrangement. Another prominent item of policy was the Prohibition measure, presented for its 2nd reading by Hon. A. K. Maclean, on Apl. 15. It practically enacted the Prince Edward Island Prohibitory law for the whole of Nova Scotia with the exception of Halifax. Outside of that City there was to be total prohibition of the sale of liquor except for medicinal, sacramental and manufacturing purposes; the right to grant municipal licenses which, with one exception, had not been exercised was revoked. This departure from the principle of Local Option was justified on the ground that public opinion in counties which had been so long in the "dry" column might be taken as settled and therefore as permanently opposed to the sale of intoxicants. The penalties for violation of the Act were: first offence $50 or one month's imprisonment; second offence $100 or two months; third offence 4 months' imprisonment, without option of fine. No appeal lay from any conviction, the magistrates being given summary powers. In Halifax City, which had 90 licensed saloons, the number of licenses was reduced to 70, and after the next Census they were not to exceed one for every 1,000 of population. There was also a provision that upon the application of one-fourth of the rate-payers of the city the City Council would direct that a vote of the electors be taken for or against the granting of licenses. If the majority of the votes polled were against the granting of licenses Halifax would be placed under the Prohibition provisions of the Act by Order-in-Council, on expiration of the then existing licenses. The granting of licenses was, meanwhile, taken out of the hands of the City Council and vested in an independent Board of License Commissioners—three to be appointed by the City Council and two by the Government. The new Provincial Inspector of Police was to direct municipal Inspectors in enforcing the measure.

Politically, this policy was a popular one for the Government which had not hitherto favoured absolute Prohibition though the small Opposition had been inclined to do so. A measure presented

by Hon. C. P. Chisholm made various changes in the method of obtaining titles to coal mines. The Attorney-General (Mr. Maclean) presented legislation amending the Crown Lands Act by providing for the appointment of a Provincial Lands Surveyor, re-organizing the Survey system, giving authority to the Government to establish Forest Reservations, prohibiting future grants of Crown lands except to *bona fide* settlers, and empowering the Governor-in-Council to prohibit the export of pulp-wood or timber cut on Crown Lands. As to this latter point Mr. Maclean said the power would not be exercised without careful consideration.

The Budget Speech was delivered by Mr. Premier Murray on Mch. 31 and was a simple explanation of the accounts for the year ending Sept. 30, 1909. The total Receipts were $1,632,979 or $1,500 less than was estimated—chiefly on Succession duties which were noted by Mr. Murray for a further decrease in the future because of the wider distribution of money amongst the people and fewer large accumulations. The chief items were the Dominion Sudsidy $610,464, Mines $629,010, Crown Lands $33,600, Hospitals $74,982, Succession duties $71,465, with smaller sums. The Expenditures were $1,653,508 including $67,634 for Legislative expenses, $209,646 for Public Charities, $306,047 for Debenture interest, $58,103 for Sinking Fund, $310,387 for Education and $210,950 for Roads. The net Debt of the Province was $3,963,590 and the estimated Receipts for 1910 were $1,669,440 and Expenditures $1,694,080. The Legislature was prorogued on Apl. 22nd after various other Acts had been passed—notably the Coal Mines Regulation Act amendments, the Consolidation and Amendment of Acts relating to Public Health and a measure to establish Juvenile Courts.

On June 13 an Order-in-Council was passed accepting a proposal to construct a line of railway from the Intercolonial at or near Dartmouth to Guysboro, with branch lines to a point on the Intercolonial Railway, at or near New Glasgow, and also to Country Harbour in the County of Guysboro, with such other branch lines as the Governor-in-Council might think fit. Those asking for and receiving the charter were J. B. Bartram, Toronto, T. B. Fogg, Toledo, U.S., George H. Raw and Siegmund Hirsch of London, England, who were duly incorporated as the Halifax and Eastern Railway Co. They were given the usual Railway powers, the head office was to be in Halifax, the Capital stock $3,000,000. The same interests acquired about 464,000 acres of timber limits, as the Eastern Canada Lumber Co., Ltd., with $3,000,000 capital and organized a third concern called the Halifax and Eastern Railway Corporation, Ltd., as a holding Company, with a capital of $6,000,000. The Railway subsidy promised by the Provincial Government under the contract afterwards arranged was $6,400 per mile for 200 miles and the same was granted by the Dominion Government—a total of $2,560,200.

The plans were to be approved by the Provincial Government; the Company was to complete surveys and commence construction by Sept. 1, 1913; the Forest lands were to be patrolled during construction in order to prevent fires.

In politics there was little of importance to narrate though it was known the Elections would occur in this year or in 1911. The Premier was given a notable banquet on Feb. 21 attended by 230 of the most prominent Liberals of Halifax and the Province with Hon. G. E. Faulkner in the chair. A letter was read from Sir W. Laurier which said of Mr. Murray: "He is a national figure and the pride all over the country of the Liberal Party who, one and all, recognize in him a pattern of quiet and patient courage, of wise and broad tolerance, and far-seeing statesmanship." In his speech the Premier made special reference to his Mining and Technical Education policy; looked forward to a free market for Fish under Reciprocity and to good results from the I.C.R. acquisition of small railways; described Liberalism as everywhere resting upon "care for the interests of the democracy and the safeguarding of the rights of the masses as against the classes." The Attorney-General (Hon. A. K. Maclean) made an elaborate speech at St. Peters, C.B., on Sept. 6 which reviewed the popular concern in, and general condition of, Provincial roads. He announced the Government's policy in this connection: "The Government has concluded that a large expenditure of money is necessary to construct or reconstruct our highways; they believe this expenditure should be made under the direction of specially qualified men and following a careful survey and study of our roads and the surrounding conditions. This will mean a large expenditure involving some millions of dollars." The Provincial Conservatives during the year had no recognized Leader owing to the death of C. S. Wilcox, M.L.A., but a meeting of the Provincial Conservative Association was held at Halifax on Sept. 30 with a good attendance and officers elected as follows: J. S. McLennan, Sydney, Hon. President; J. W. Regan, Halifax, President; J. R. McLeod, Milton, Vice-President; Dr. Hayes, Halifax, Secretary, and T. S. Rogers, K.C., Halifax, Treasurer.

There were two Bye-elections during the year. One was in Queen's County where, for the first time in 30 years, a Conservative was elected on Feb. 16 in the person of W. L. Hall, over A. W. Hendry—by a majority of 200 where the late Liberal Speaker of the Assembly had received one of 300 at the general elections. The other was in Digby where a Liberal, Albert E. Wall, held the seat by 292 majority over W. E. Vanblarcom (Cons.). In the matter of Education the Halifax Technical College reported a most prosperous year with an attendance of 34, a graduation of 9, with 70 students of other institutions taking special courses and 1,500 young people attending the evening Technical schools; the Normal College had 264 students in attend-

ance with a newly-organized Kindergarten; at the Military Summer School for Teachers there were 75 taking the course; M. Gaspard de Serres of the Dominion Technical Commission referred on Aug. 9th to "the up-to-date Technical schools of Nova Scotia that were our envy"; J. W. Rockefeller offered $50,000 to Acadia University, Wolfville, on consideration that another $150,000 be raised by June 1, 1911, and two promises of $50,000 each were at once made; N. Curry of Montreal, President of the Canada Foundry Works, donated $25,000 for endowment of an Engineering School at this institution; at King's College, Windsor, the Rev. T. W. Powell, M.A., the new President, delivered his first address, at the Encoenia of this, the oldest College in Canada, on May 12th and later on he inaugurated a scheme for raising a Fund of $125,000; Dalhousie University, Halifax, had a prosperous year and President Forrest stated on Apl. 27 that the graduates of the University to-day numbered 2,000—when he joined it there were 100; the Rev. Dr. George B. Cutten was installed as President of Acadia University on Oct. 20. The Educational Statistics of the Province were as follows:

Particulars.	July 31, 1909.	July 31, 1910.
School Sections in Province	1,813	1,804
Sections without Schools	104	111
Schools in Operation	2,577	2,579
Total Number of Teachers	2,694	2,723
Total Number of Normal trained teachers	1,037	1,097
Total Male Teachers	352	339
Total Female Teachers	2,342	2,384
Number of New Teachers	538	533
Pupils in High School Grades	8,124	8,657
Total Pupils in Public Schools	101,680	102,035
Value of Property in School Sections	$104,390,510	$106,997,993
Value of School Property	$2,319,119	$2,580,375
Total Municipal Expenditure on Education	$147,400	$146,936
Total Section Assessments	$711,428	$761,013
Total Provincial Expenditures	$340,057	$357,282
Pupils in Technical Schools	1,375	1,432
Mechanical Science Pupils	2,082	1,978
Domestic Science Pupils	1,925	2,108
Teachers in Graded Schools	1,082	1,112
Pupils in Graded Schools	54,226	53,939
Pupils in Ungraded Schools	47,454	48,096
Teachers in Ungraded Schools	1,612	1,611

Development and Public Affairs in New Brunswick

The chief industries of New Brunswick are agriculture, lumbering and dairying. Wheat, oats, potatoes, turnips and buckwheat grow to great advantage in the prolific and well-watered uplands and dairying is rapidly becoming a remunerative occupation. The forests produce many varieties of commercial timber—spruce and fir, maple and oak, elm and birch, beech and ash. The Mineral resources of the Province include coal, iron, copper, manganese and graphite and there are also marble, granite and slate. There are said to be about 1,000 manufacturing establishments of various kinds with products approximating $25,000,000. During 1910 a pronounced effort was made to promote immigration. The Provincial representative in London (A. Bowder) lectured throughout England on the sub-

ject; arrangements were made to receive Army pensioners under specific conditions in which the Provincial Government commuted their pensions and settled them on the land; new Offices were opened on July 25 in London, by Lord Strathcona, for the care of Provincial interests and the display of Provincial resources; it was pointed out by the High Commissioner that New Brunswick had 400,000 population and about 18,000,000 acres of land of which 7,000,000 was still Crown property, and that it was a delightful place to settle in and a splendid place for sport. As to these and other conditions the Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer, Surveyor-General, stated in a London journal, *Canada,* on Oct. 22 that:

> We have plenty of arable land for mixed farming and fruit-growing. All we want is people to come in and farm. The Government is giving earnest assistance all along the line to agriculturists. We are sending out men specially educated for the purpose of instructing the farmer in the very latest and most approved methods of scientific farming; we employ horticulturists who devote their whole time to the work of fruit-growing, etc.; we assist butter factories. We give grants to agricultural societies and assist agricultural exhibitions—over 100 of which were organized during the last year alone as the direct result of the Agricultural Department's efforts. Great assistance is also being given to the potato grower, in finding a market for his potatoes. During the last winter, under arrangements made by the Government, 250,000 barrels of potatoes were shipped from New Brunswick to the Cuban market.

This action of the Provincial Government in promoting potato exports to Cuba was richly rewarded and in 1909 the Dominion Government also granted a $25,000 subsidy to help in improving the steamship communication with that Island. During 1910 the New Brunswick potato practically controlled Cuba's supply in direct competition with the United States. Another form of Government aid to farmers was to offer a refund of railway expenses to all Provincial students attending the Agricultural College at Truro, N.S., St. Anne's, Que., or Guelph, Ont. Since 1906 the number had increased from 11 to 41 in 1910. The season of 1910 was one of the best hay and pasture years in the history of New Brunswick. The Live-stock of the Province during this year, according to the Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, included 66,855 horses worth $8,758,000; 122,136 milch cows worth $4,122,000; 110,389 other cattle worth $3,091,000; 203,620 sheep worth $937,000 and 91,250 swine valued at $1,132,000. The problem of vacant farms was still a serious one and could only be really remedied by increased population but, as an argument against the Government, it was met by the counter statement of Hon. A. K. Maclean, at Amherst, N.S., on Dec. 5th, that there were in this year 16,000,000 acres of vacant farms in the New England and Middle States.

In fruit the Provincial authorities made strong efforts to promote production. It was claimed that with the United States not

more than supplying itself and Ontario trying to supply the West it was for the Maritime Provinces to supply Britain. An excellent exhibit of local apples was shown at the St. John Exhibition in November; it was estimated that a fruit orchard of 1,000 trees costing $2,100 would return $49,125 in 35 years or a net profit of $8,500; New Brunswick apples won various prizes at the Colonial Fruit Exhibition in London; 19,000 barrels were exported in 1909 and a Provincial Horticulturist appointed by the Government; while it was officially estimated that there was room for 100,000 fruit-growers in the Province. The average value of occupied farm lands in New Brunswick was $23.77 per acre in 1910 and the average wages of farm help per annum were $239.55 for males and $172.13 for females. The agricultural production of this year was valued at nearly $19,000,000 of which the chief items were as follows:

Product.	Area in Acres.	Yield per Acre.	Total Yield.	Total Value.
Spring Wheat	19,500	19·03	371,000	$418,000
Oats	213,900	29·69	651,000	2,871,000
Buckwheat	58,624	28·88	1,693,000	896,000
Potatoes	55,482	134·92	7,486,000	3,294,000
Turnips, etc.	5,320	266·38	1,417,000	368,000
		Tons.	Tons.	
Hay and Clover	685,000	1·84	1,261,000	10,794,000

Mining had some encouraging developments. Speaking to the London press, as elsewhere stated, Mr. Grimmer, Surveyor-General, said on Oct. 22: "We have now developed and in operation a very large iron industry, which is being carried on by the Canada Iron Corporation, a company with a capital of $10,000,000. They have acquired property in the County of Gloucester, in the northern part of the Province, which is estimated to contain at least 30,000,000 tons of iron, reported available; 10,000,000 of which are in one mountain, not requiring any sinking of shafts but being simply broken down from the hill and tipped from the crushing machine into the cars to be taken to the docks. The Company have built a railway 19 miles long from the Mine to the Intercolonial Railway, which is equipped with 80 lb. rails, the heaviest in Canada to-day. The first shipment of ore left the docks on Oct. 7 and they expect to be able to ship from 4,000 to 5,000 tons a day during the shipping season, which will cover about 200 days—the Miramichi River being frozen up during a portion of the winter. It is a very large industry and will yield a large amount of income to the Province in the shape of royalty. In the County of Albert, natural gas and oil have been found—gas in very large quantities and oil in fairly large quantities, but not sufficiently large at present for mining purposes—though there is every indication of its presence in plenty. About 8 bore-holes have been sunk for gas, and some of these are producing as much as 5,000,000 feet of gas per day, the smallest over 1,000,000 feet. There is no doubt that we have copper and antimony in large quantities.

A mine of the latter at Lake George, in the County of York, has been pretty well developed, production works having been built, and the finished article turned out."

According to Dominion figures the value of the Provincial Mineral product in 1910 was $585,891. In connection with a shipment, in 1908, of 50 tons of oil-shales from New Brunswick to be tested at one of the large modern works in Scotland an official report was published by the Department of Mines at Ottawa in 1910 which said: "On the whole, the results of the retorting of these shales on a working basis are eminently satisfactory, both as regards the yield of crude oil and sulphate of ammonia; exceeding in these respects the greater part of the Scotch shales, which have been worked for many years." This result, showing values of $4.15 a ton, at an estimated cost of only $1.86, naturally gave an impetus to the prospects of the industry in Albert and Westmoreland Counties. In the Drummond iron mines of Gloucester a discovery was announced early in the year of half a million tons of iron-ore while in the same County it was stated that a deposit of excellent coal had been located at St. Isidore. The coal production of this Province has always been uneven and uncertain—running from $9,240 in value in 1898 to $135,000 in 1909. On Feb. 23rd the Big Six Coal Co., an American concern, was organized at St. John with F. P. Shaw as President, $2,000,000 capital and 12 square miles of territory at Salmon Harbour in Queen's County. In September it was announced that the Maritime Oil Fields Co.—an English concern—which had been boring wells in Albert County, had struck enough producing gas wells to provide an immense supply and that a Company had been formed and a contract entered into to pipe this gas to Moncton in order to provide that town with cheap heat, light and power. It was confidently predicted that St. John and intervening places would, eventually, be supplied with natural gas from this County.

The estimated resources of Lumber in New Brunswick are 22,000,000,000 feet; 1,500 men were employed in the industry around St. John during 1910; the shipments from that Port to the United Kingdom, the Continent and South Africa in 1899 of spruce, hardwood, birch and pine totalled 186,480,180 superficial feet and in 1909 144,448,300 feet; the cut of lumber for the whole Province from Crown lands was 107,000,000 feet in 1905-6 and 280,000,000 in 1909-10, while the Provincial revenue from this source rose from $395,283 in 1909 to $494,491 in 1910. Two important deals took place in this latter year in (1) the sale of the Cushing lumber properties at St. John and elsewhere in the Province to a local Syndicate headed by W. B. Tennant and (2) the sale of the Prescott properties in Albert County, with about 20,000 acres of valuable timber lands, to a New York corporation.

In miscellaneous development there was the coming of the Grand Trunk Pacific to the Province, its construction and its

expenditures from the Quebec border to Moncton—running across the northern section through one of the last remaining belts of timber—with its probable short-line from Chipman to St. John; the placing of the terminals at Courtenay Bay and the statement by Hon. Dr. Pugsley, Minister of Public Works, on Oct. 21, that the Government and the Railway would co-operate in this connection, together with Mr. C. M. Hays' statement that St. John would be one of the finest Harbours on the Atlantic Coast; the completion and operation of the International Railway from Campbellton across the Province to St. Leonards on the Maine border, opening up a new and well-timbered region; the purchase by the C.P.R. of valuable properties at the head of the St. John Harbour—where the local exports of the year were valued at $25,000,000. The Fisheries of New Brunswick in 1909-10 (Federal figures) yielded $4,676,315 or an increase of $77,982 in the year; the available Water-powers of the Province were estimated at 150,000 horse-power; the proposal discussed in the press to use the illimitable Power possibilities of the ever-moving tides of the Bay of Fundy, for the development of electric energy, created much interest.

There was little political excitement in New Brunswick during the year. The Hazen Government continued its satisfactory administration of affairs with only the amount of criticism which all Oppositions have to administer. The 3rd Session of the Fifth Legislature was opened at Fredericton on Feb. 17 by the Hon. L. J. Tweedie, Lieut.-Governor, with a Speech from the Throne which referred to the good crops and high prices of the past year, the Government's action in promoting formation of Agricultural Societies, improving the breed of Live-stock and purchasing good seeds for the farmer; mentioned the importation and distribution of Clydesdale and other draught horses for purposes of stock improvement, and the continued success of fruit-growing experiments and efforts; stated that the Government's effort to find a market for Provincial potatoes in Cuba had been most successful and described the policy of promoting immigration of agriculturists, farm labourers and domestic servants; stated that the Government had continued its pressure upon the Dominion authorities for a settlement of the Halifax Fishery Award question; mentioned the cheapening of a number of School-books by 40 per cent. and the recent addition of practically all the rest to the List; spoke of the encouraging prospects of the iron industry and the expectation of royalties as a result of coming production; declared that the operation of the new Highway Act had proved successful and promised legislation in several important directions.

The Address was moved by H. W. Woods and seconded by W. I. Allain. Mr. C. W. Robinson, the Opposition Leader, urged that the ever-difficult Road question be placed in charge of a separate Department of the Government with an expert to look

after construction; Mr. Premier Hazen followed in a brief speech promising immediate construction of the St. John Valley Railway and recapitulating the various steps taken by the Government to improve Agriculture and other conditions. After various other speeches the Address was passed without division on Feb. 22. Meanwhile, on the previous evening, a meeting of his supporters in the Legislature had tendered the Hon. J. Douglas Hazen an Address expressing unanimous confidence in his Government and appreciation of his personal services.

The Hon. J. K. Flemming, Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, delivered his 3rd Budget speech on Mch. 4th. He referred to the general activity of business, stated that the Auditor-General's Report for the first time contained full and adequate information of the financial affairs of the Province for the year, stated that his estimate of the Receipts in the year 1909 had been $73,187 below the sum actually received and of the Expenditures $102,587 below the actual payments. The Surplus was $4,444. The collection of stumpage dues had been made upon 200,000,000 square feet as compared with 151,000,000 in 1908; the appropriation for agriculture was $18,350 greater and there were new votes of $11,500 for Horticulture, Stock-raising and extension of farmers' markets; the expenditure on ordinary bridges was $154,916 as compared with a yearly average under the late Government of $90,825; the increase in appropriations for Roads was $63,000 more than the late Government's vote; the cost of administering Justice was reduced one-half and the Office of the King's Printer had become self-supporting. The chief items for the years ending Oct. 31, 1909 and 1910 were as follows:

Receipts.	1909.	1910.
Dominion Subsidies	$621,360.96	$621,360.96
Territorial Revenue	395,283.58	494,491.64
Fees, Provincial Secretary	15,631.89	17,893.55
Taxes on Companies	34,148.73	36,948.90
Succession Duties	12,433.97	32,432.90
Liquor Licenses	44,393.49	44,316.41
Probate and Law Stamps	19,235.67	18,166.87
Provincial Hospital	22,315.91	26,511.91
Provincial Insurance	27,000.00	.....
Sundries	68,022.69	32,216.91
Total	$1,259,826.89	$1,324,340.05
Expenditures.		
Education	$261,522.45	$265,892.89
Fish, Forest and Game	44,074.86	38,468.63
Interest	197,857.05	251,816.61
Public Works	310,147.41	328,443.26
Provincial Hospital	86,908.96	84,307.79
Agriculture	31,194.16	41,478.30
Sundries	323,727.03	307,468.94
Total	$1,255,431.92	$1,317,876.42

The bonded Debt in 1909 was $6,090,026 with sinking funds of $215,603. In 1910 there were additional or capital expenditures of $43,700 upon the International Railway and $148,000 upon

Permanent Bridges. Mr. Flemming proclaimed with pride that under the new Administration there were no Departmental overdrafts and no "Suspense Accounts." Mr. C. W. Robinson's chief criticism of the Budget was that both Debt and Expenditure had been increased, that there was no real protection in the new Audit Act, that the new School books were indirectly costing the people thousands of dollars a year and that Public Works were being handled without tender and much money lost. Amongst the ensuing legislation of this Session was the Premier's amendment to the Jurors Act reducing the Grand Jury from 24 to 12 in number and limiting its summons to criminal cases actually before the Court; the Teachers' Pension Act providing pensions for those who had taught 35 years, equal to half the average salary received for five years prior to retirement; a measure creating a Bureau of Labour with a Commissioner whose duty it should be to deal with disputes and Labour troubles, generally, and to endeavour to settle such matters as strikes and lockouts.

The Commissioner was to be one of the members of the Government and to undertake the duty without any increase of salary; he was to appoint agents in different parts of the Province to keep him posted in affairs of interest to the Bureau and to, also gratuitously, collect statistics. The Gibson and Minto Railway Co. was chartered with a capital stock of $140,000, headquarters at Fredericton, local men as Directors and with power to construct a line from Gibson to Minto—with, also, the rumoured intention of acquiring the Queens and Sunbury Coal-fields and the famous Central Railway. The Imperial Dry-Dock Company, with power to construct a dry-dock at St. John, had its time extended. The Premier's Bill amending the Public Health Act and providing for a Provincial Health Board of 9 members, of whom one should be Secretary, and the appointment by Government of District Health Officers was approved; authority was obtained to borrow $200,000 for constructing Permanent Bridges; Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer carried a Bill taxing non-resident anglers $5.00 per annum.

One of the important measures of the Session was Mr. Hazen's Public Utilities Act which he presented on Feb. 18. It was stated to be similar to the Nova Scotia measure which had been in force for a year. Telephone rates were said to be high and should be controlled; complaints as to Electric and Gas lighting companies would be dealt with but charter rights would not be unduly interfered with. Its object was to safeguard public interests and enable those not satisfied with rates and services of any Public Utility to appeal to a tribunal of the same nature as the Railway Commission of Canada. Under the Bill Public Utilities included corporations or municipalities operating telephone, heat, light, water and other public services. The Board was to consist of three Commissioners, one of whom would be Chairman, and their salaries and expenses were not to come out of the revenues of the Province but to be

borne by the Utilities on an assessment made up on the basis of their gross earnings. The Board was to have power to regulate charges as well as the services given and it would be necessary for all Public Utilities to make annual returns and it would be impossible for tolls to be increased from those in force at the time of the passage of the Act without 30 days' notice being given to the Board.

Provision was made for hearing complaints by a Board which would thus have power to prevent discriminations. Opposition criticism took the form of asking why Street Railways and Steam Railways were excluded from the scope of the measure and by doubting whether, in the matter of Telephone rates, it would be of practical service. There was also opposition to the provision empowering the Commission to require a money deposit from those asking for an investigation. The measure passed in due course and on Apl. 15 the Public Utilities Commission was announced as composed of Colonel D. McLeod Vince, K.C., of Woodstock (Chairman), O. M. Melanson, ex-M.L.A., of Shelburne, and G. O. D. Otty of Hampton. The Secretary was F. P. Robinson of Fredericton. Toward the close of the year the St. John Board of Trade formulated charges of excessive rates against the New Brunswick Telephone Co., and was met by a defence which claimed that the Commission had no jurisdiction—power being claimed in this case to lie with the Railway Commission.

Incidents of the Session included the reiterated statement of Hon. John Morrissy, Chief Commissioner of Public Works in this Conservative Government, that in Dominion affairs he had been a Liberal and was still one; the presentation, for the third time, of the Bill to incorporate the Tobique Pulp and Paper Co. and renewed and successful opposition based upon (1) the fact that sulphuric acid from a Pulp Mill would destroy the salmon industry from the Tobique River to the Bay of Fundy and (2) the belief that the erection of a dam would prevent logs coming down the River; the gathering of the Liberal members of the House at Moncton on June 1st—sometime after prorogation which took place on Mch. 26—for the purpose of presenting the Opposition Leader and late Premier (Hon. C. W. Robinson) with an Address of confidence and appreciation. A very important matter of the Session was the announcement of Government policy on the Pulpwood question. Action had been foreshadowed already and was urged at the Fredericton Convention of the Forestry Association. The question was presented to the Legislature on Mch. 17 in the form of a Government Resolution by D. P. McLachlan and J. A. Young as follows: "That in the opinion of this House and in order that the advantages of our natural resources may to a greater extent be secured to the people of our country, and the public domain preserved, all pulp-wood and wood for pulp-making purposes cut on the Crown-lands of New Brunswick should be manu-

factured within the Province." It was passed unanimously after Mr. Grimmer, Surveyor-General, had stated that a Committee of the Executive Council would at once commence the collection of information upon the question with a view to action.

The central event of the year in Provincial politics was, however, the Government's policy in the St. John Valley Railway matter. The proposed construction of this Line had for years been a football between Federal and Provincial parties. The Dominion Government had first been asked to take over the road when completed and operate it as a part of the Intercolonial system. The Province had undertaken to guarantee the bonds of a Company which could ensure the construction of the road; upon condition that the Dominion Government, through the Intercolonial, would operate the Line when constructed and pay 40 per cent. of the gross receipts to the Province. The Dominion's reply to this proposition stipulated that the Railway must have a grade of not more than four-tenths of one per cent., that all the bridges should be built of steel, that the road should be so constructed that it would cost $65,000 a mile. The Liberals in New Brunswick took advantage of the delay occasioned by this demand on the part of the Dominion Government to charge the Hazen Government with hostility to the enterprise. This naturally aroused great discussion in the St. John Valley where the road was needed badly. During 1909 and the early part of 1910 various Resolutions were passed by public bodies and there could be little doubt as to the desire for definite action. On Jan. 15th Colonel H. H. McLean, M.P. (Lib.), wrote from Ottawa to a Gagetown meeting that: "We must have the Railway. The people of Sunbury and Queen's living along the St. John River and adjacent thereto have been too long deprived of railway facilities enjoyed by the rest of the Province." The Fredericton, Victoria County and Woodstock Boards of Trade, the York County Council, and various public meetings, passed strong Resolutions. Under date of Jan. 28, 1910, Sir W. Laurier wrote to F. B. Carvell, M.P. (Lib.), a letter containing a definite pledge from the Federal Government:

> If the Provincial Government, or the Company with its approval, furnish the Federal Government with the details asked for by the Minister of Public Works, and make a definite proposition for the construction of the Railway from Grand Falls to St. John, up to the standard suggested by Mr. Pugsley, and provide for its initial equipment, this Government will be prepared to ask Parliament for authority to take it over upon a long lease for operation as a part of the Intercolonial system on the basis of paying over to the Province, or to the Company, 40 per cent. of the gross earnings as proposed.

On Feb. 23 Mr. Carvell wrote Mr. Premier Hazen a letter reviewing the situation and endeavouring to throw the onus for delay on the Provincial Government. In his reply (Feb. 28) Mr. Hazen pointed to the announcement in the current Speech from

the Throne dealing with this matter and added: "My own desire and that of the Government that this Railway shall be constructed at an early date has been shown by the liberal proposition (a guarantee of $25,000 a mile) made nearly a year ago and by repeated and persistent efforts since to bring the matter to a conclusion." In the Legislature on Mch. 2, J. F. Tweeddale (Lib.) moved a long Resolution reviewing the Robinson Government's effort to get the Canadian Northern to undertake this Line, describing the negotiations which had since taken place and concluding with an endorsement of this proposition: "That the interests of those living along the Valley of the St. John, and of the people as a whole, will be best served by the operation of the proposed road by the Dominion Government as a part of the Intercolonial." Mr. A. R. Slipp (Cons.) moved an amendment which reviewed the Hazen Government's policy in the matter, criticized the indefiniteness and dilatory nature of the Dominion Government's policy, and postponed further consideration of the subject until the Provincial Government's Bill was presented. The amendment was carried by 27 to 14 and on Mch. 5 Mr. Carvell wrote a long political reply to the Provincial Premier's latest communication. Three days later the stockholders in the St. John Valley Railway Co. met at Fredericton and elected the following as Directors for the year: C. Fred Chestnut (President) and A. R. Slipp, M.L.A.; W. E. Foster, St. John; Henry Wilmot, Sunbury; B. F. Smith, Florenceville; E. R. Teed and J. T. A. Dibblee, Woodstock. On Mch. 16 Mr. Hazen introduced his measure in the Legislature. The proposals may be briefly summarized:

1. A thorough Government survey of the route.
2. The Railway to run from Grand Falls via Centreville, Lakeville, Woodstock, Fredericton and Gagetown to St. John, or to Westfield on the C.P.R., along the banks of the St. John.
3. A Provincial Guarantee of $25,000 (interest at 4 per cent.) per mile, subject to operation by the Intercolonial Railway and a Federal Subsidy of $6,400 per mile, with a standard of construction such as proposed by the Federal Minister of Public Works, and with proof from the tendering Company of resources sufficient to carry on the undertaking.
4. An alternative proposition of construction from Andover to St. John and Westfield, with operation by a Company, and construction so as to eventually connect with a line across Maine to Quebec City.
5. In this latter case operation would be permitted by electricity, with power from Aroostook Falls or by steam, and a deposit of $3,000 per mile would be required as security from the Company contracting for construction.
6. Work under either proposition to begin 4 months after the contract was made and to be completed in four years.

As to this latter proposition, which was apparently the Government policy, it was pointed out that the road would meet three Transcontinental lines at Quebec and tap, especially, the Grand Trunk Pacific at Lévis and that the whole Line would not only give the people of the upper St. John Valley a short connection

with the Atlantic coast, but would bring them next door to Quebec and provide the shortest road to the West. By this line Victoria County farmers, for instance, could deliver their potatoes and other produce at Quebec City with about the same haul as to St. John. The total cost was estimated at $5,000,000. The Liberal contention was that conditions were imposed so onerous as to intentionally prevent the Federal Government from leasing and operating the road as part of the I.C.R.; so arranged as to drive the local Company out of the field; and so designed as to give control, eventually, into the hands of the C.P.R. The Government party claimed that the Federal authorities had, all along, deliberately hampered action for political reasons and could not be trusted to really help the enterprise. In his address, Mr. Hazen had stated that one Company only was willing to undertake the matter under $30,000 a mile and that this concern would be able to connect with a State of Maine Line to Quebec. It was incorporated later in the Session as the St. John and Quebec Railway Co., with Arthur Gould, A. W. McLennan, J. M. Robinson, H. B. Robinson and Ross Thompson as Provisional Directors, with head office in St. John and a capital stock of $2,000,000, with power to issue bonds of $35,000 for each mile of the Railway and authority to build and operate by steam or electricity a line from Andover to Grand Falls and thence to or near St. John. As to the main Bill it passed after various amendments presented by the Opposition had been voted down by the usual majorities. One of these proposed a clause referring the subject to the people for a vote at, presumably, a general election, which was lost by 30 to 8; another opposed any guarantee of bonds until the Government was assured that the proposed Line would connect at or near Grand Falls with the Transcontinental—lost by 25 to 13; a third declared that no guarantee should be given until the Government was assured of operation as a part of the Intercolonial or of some other competitive trunk-line on a basis of 40 per cent. of the gross earnings—rejected by 25 to 13.

On Apl. 14 Messrs. Chestnut, Dibblee and Foster of the St. John Valley Railway Co. met the Dominion Premier at Ottawa, together with Mr. Pugsley, Mr. Graham and the Liberal members and Senators from New Brunswick. Sir Wilfrid stated that "as soon as the Valley Railway Company is able to make an agreement with a construction company for the building of the road, the Government of Canada will enter into an agreement with the former for operation by the Government as a part of the Intercolonial, and will agree to pay to the Company 40 per cent. of the gross earnings provided the road is constructed up to the standard of the Transcontinental Railway, as built through the Province of New Brunswick." At the close of the year (Dec. 15) Hon. J. K. Flemming stated that the Surveys had been completed and that a Railway would be under construction at no distant date.

An event of regrettable character during the year was the fire on July 11th by which the Town of Campbellton, with its population of 5,000 people, was absolutely destroyed. The Insurance was estimated at $1,300,000 and much loss and suffering resulted. Aid was at once despatched from Fredericton and a promise came from Ottawa of immediate re-construction of the Intercolonial station and shops and other Federal buildings. Contributions were numerous and large. The Bank of Nova Scotia and Royal Bank of Canada gave $5,000 each; the Cities of Toronto, Fredericton, Quebec, Ottawa, Winnipeg, New Glasgow and Halifax, $1,000 each; Boston sent $5,000 and its citizens $1,300; the Provincial Government contributed $2,000 and the Quebec Government $5,000; the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Co. $1,000 and Bathurst, N.B., citizens over $2,200; the Province of British Columbia sent $2,500, the C.P.R. $1,000, the Grand Lodge of I.O.O.F. of New Brunswick $1,500 and the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., $1,000; Lord Strathcona contributed $5,000, St. John $2,000 and its citizens $3,100 more; Moncton gave in immediate supplies and subscriptions $5,500; the members of the Provincial Government $500, the City of Edmonton $500, and Amherst, N.S., $800. By Sept. 17th the total receipts were $98,206.

In Educational matters the Hazen Government worked out its cheaper school-book policy. Under the new conditions it was claimed that as between the past and present Governments the price of the Arithmetic was reduced from 15 to 10 cents, of the Grammar 35 to 10 cents, of the Geography 80 to 55 cents, of the Speller 30 to 10 cents, of the History 30 to 20 cents, of Copy-books 8 to 3 cents, of 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th readers $1.40 to 85 cents or a total reduction from $3.53 to $2.08. The Government pension system came into operation during this year and applied to all male teachers on reaching 60 years and female teachers of 55 years, who may have been engaged in the Public Schools of the Province for not less than 35 years—the annual pension being equal to one-half the average total salary during five years before retirement but not to exceed $400. The Department of Education, in which W. S. Carter, LL.D., was Chief Superintendent, also put in operation the Strathcona system of Physical and Military Training in the schools. Meanwhile, between the years 1900 and 1909, the salaries of teachers had been steadily increasing—the average increase in Grammar Schools being $171.00 and in Superior Schools $111.40.

As to Higher Education the University of New Brunswick expressed through Chancellor C. C. Jones, the desire for better scientific apparatus, increased salaries for the Professors, an additional grant of $5,000 from the Government, a Chair of Agriculture for the University. Speaking on Jan. 14, Mr. Premier Hazen said at a Dinner of the graduates: "Fully one-third of the Arts graduates are engaged in the teaching profession. For the first

time in the history of the University one of its graduates occupies the position of Chief Superintendent of Education in the Province and another is Chancellor of the University, 55 of the graduates are teaching in the schools of the Province while of the 14 High Schools the Principals of 10 are graduates of the University. Ten of the School Inspectors as well as the Principal of the Normal School and three of his assistants are also graduates. This is good evidence of what the University is doing in educational work." The attendance for the year 1909-10 was 168. At Mount Allison University, Sackville, an effort was organized to add $200,000 to its endowment fund and Dr. David Allison intimated his desire to resign the Presidency of the University after his many years of work. The graduates of the year 1909-10 numbered 39, the attendance at the Ladies College was 388, and at the Academy (male) 169. Educational appointments of the year included that of Thomas McKay, M.A., PH.D., as Professor of Physics at Mount Allison; Dr. J. T. Tufts as Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science and Dr. A. C. Chute as Dean of the re-organized Theological Faculty at Acadia University. The Provincial Statistics for the year ending June 30, 1910, were as follows:

	1st Term.	2nd Term.
Number of Schools	1,902	1,860
Number of Teachers	1,984	1,974
Number of Pupils	59,826	62,994
Proportion of Population at School	1 in 5·53	1 in 5·25
Provincial Grants for Teachers		$195,363

Average Salaries in Schools—

1. Male Teachers	1st Class	$663.28	Female Teachers $399.71
2. Male Teachers	2nd Class	355.29	Female Teachers 290.25
3. Male Teachers	3rd Class	260.90	Female Teachers 227.91

Of miscellaneous incidents the Anti-Tuberculosis Commission, composed of Messrs. J. R. McIntosh, P. R. Inches, W. D. Rankine, T. J. Bourque, B. W. Robertson, A. F. McAvenny, and R. L. Botsford—all Medical men—reported on Mch. 2nd to the Legislature with an elaborate plea for a Provincial Sanitarium. They urged the Provincial and Municipal authorities and Boards of Health to take the subject seriously and proposed the establishment of Dispensaries in connection with Public Hospitals, the appointment of public nurses to visit private houses, and compulsory disinfection of premises where tuberculosis patients had lived. On June 24th a great crowd in St. John witnessed the unveiling of a monument to Samuel de Champlain, erected through the exertions of the New Brunswick Historical Society and of a Committee, in which D. R. Jack was Secretary, with Hamilton McCarthy as the sculptor. It was unveiled by Mayor J. H. Frink with succeeding speeches by the Premier, Hon. D. V. Landry and others. Another monument was unveiled on Sept. 9th in memory of Sir S. L. Tilley by the Premier, Hon. Douglas Hazen, who delivered an elaborate historical speech and was followed by Sir Sandford Fleming and Hon. W. Pugsley. On Jan.

18 a special St. John Board of Trade Committee reported at length on the New Brunswick Telephone Co., declared its recent raise in rates as unjustifiable, described the Company as much over-capitalized and as paying dividends on watered stock; and demanded protection against further arbitrary demands. The Company replied that it was made up of 1,000 stockholders whose interests were spread over the Province, that the latest figures taken by the Committee were five years old, that the Telephone rate in Halifax, Hamilton, London and Ottawa, with about the same population as St. John, was the same rate as their own ($45.00 for business and $30.00 for residence) and that in many United States places of the same kind the rate was much more. They denied absolutely the statement as to watered stock. During the year the Provincial Government appointed A. G. Turvey, Provincial Horticulturist, Dr. William Warwick Provincial Bacteriologist and Dr. E. O. Reeves of Moncton, Chairman of the Provincial Board of Health.

Progress and Politics in Prince Edward Island

This Island Province of Canada with its population of 100,000, its area of 2,000 square miles, its fertile and prosperous-looking farms, its separation from Canada by the Northumberland Straits, had a successful year in several important directions. The crops of 1910 were said to have been the best in the Island's history; in 1909 the same report had been made with production good, prices high and the total value of field-crops over $9,000,000 with a dairy yield of $524,000. According to Prof. Zavitz of the Ontario College of Agriculture the farmers of this Province were cultivating only 500,000 acres of land of which 47 per cent. was in hay and grass and the balance made up of cultivated and hoed crops. During the year arrangements were made for a series of farmers' meetings, with addresses by experts from the Provincial Agricultural Department, and with the object of diffusing the results of work at Experimental Farms and Agricultural Colleges. It was announced also that improved Island farms with dwelling-houses and out-buildings could be purchased for $25 and $40 per acre—a good farm for $5,000. Dairy farming was becoming more popular, attention was paid more and more to the scientific side of Agriculture, the use of mussell mud was urged for fertilizing purposes. It was claimed that in 10 years the Island had doubled its productive capacity and that since the Census of 1900 over 1,000,000 acres of new land had gone into cultivation. The Live-stock on June 30 included 34,121 Horses valued at $3,651,000; 55,365 Milch cows worth $1,772,000; 57,648 other Cattle worth $1,318,000; 110,599 Sheep worth $641,000 and 48,623 Swine worth $486,000. The average value of the occupied farmland was $32.07 per acre and the average wages of farm help per annum was $226.47 for males and $144.27 for females. The field crops by Federal figures were valued at $9,988,100, chiefly as follows:

Product.	Area in Acres.	Yield per Acre.	Total Yield.	Total Value.
Spring Wheat	30,000	20·52	615,000	$589,000
Oats	185,800	36·48	6,778,000	2,474,000
Barley	5,700	28·00	159,600	91,300
Buckwheat	3,812	30·67	116,900	70,000
Mixed Grains	15,000	42·44	636,600	257,000
Potatoes	34,041	144·38	4,915,000	1,622,000
Turnips, etc.	8,352	497·47	4,155,000	748,000
		Tons.	Tons.	
Hay and Clover.....	244,800	2·02	495,000	4,109,000

In the matter of Fisheries the Island produced in the fiscal year 1909-10 $1,197,556 worth or $181,067 less than in the preceding period. In timber production, mining and water-power development it had no place. The question of communication with the mainland was again prominent in public discussion. Senator Wood of the N. B. and P. E. I. Railway, operating between Sackville on the mainland and the Straits, urged Government operation of his Line in connection with the Intercolonial and the water route and deprecated the sectional views of some Islanders; the new Government steamer, the *Earl Grey,* was found satisfactory and it was hoped would keep the route open in bad as well as in good weather; Mr. A. B. Warburton discussed the subject in Parliament on Feb. 7th and put the case for effective Government aid as follows: "Prince Edward Islanders have the reputation of being the best payers there are; they are the largest buyers per head and the farmers, taking them man for man, are the best-off amongst the farming population of Canada. There are no wealthy men, but there are no poor men, and they all buy and use manufactured goods. An enormous quantity of manufactured goods is sold and paid for in Prince Edward Island considering the population of the Island. It is upon that ground and upon the ground of union and consolidation that I wish to place this matter before the House." On Oct. 23rd the laying of a private cable between Pictou and the Island was completed and telephone communication with Halifax was expected to follow.

The conspicuous public issue of the year was the Haszard Government's determination to fight to the point of "rebellion" the constitutional necessity of reduced representation at Ottawa which the coming Census would involve and its participation in several Conferences with the other Provincial Governments to try and find some means of averting the result. When it first came into the Confederation the Island had 6 representatives in the House of Commons but the increased population of Quebec and its own decrease had reduced the number to 5, and this number would, in 1911, become four. Mr. F. L. Haszard commenced the year with a Liberal support of 16 against 14 Conservatives. The Legislature was opened on Feb. 15, by Lieut.-Governor D. A. McKinnon, K.C., in a Speech from the Throne which dealt with the appointment of an Immigration Agent in

England who had in a few months sent out a good class of farm labourers and settlers; stated that ground for an Experimental Farm had been acquired and placed at the disposal of the Federal Department of Agriculture; described at length the progress and success of agricultural operations in the Province; promised a report from the Education Commission of 1909 and a couple of items of legislation.

An incident of the Session was the unsuccessful attempt to amend the existing Automobile law which forbade such machines on the roads of the Island. The argument against motors was that with a Railway running the full length of the Island, good roads, and an abundance of good horses, they were not necessary. One member said that during the short time they had been in use they had greatly injured the trade of Charlottetown. Bills were passed re-adjusting the valuation of farm lands and appointing two official valuators for each County with a view to uniform and adequate taxation; giving assistance to the Island Cold Storage Co., Ltd., up to a total sum of $25,000; amending the Controverted Elections Act along Dominion lines; consolidating and amending the Court of Chancery Act; and providing for the care of neglected and dependent children.

The Premier presented the Budget with 1909 figures on Mch. 18. It showed an ordinary revenue of $369,000, the ordinary expenditure as $379,000 and the capital expenditure as $29,000. Mr. Haszard said he hoped to have the revenue considerably increased by a re-adjustment in the valuation of farm lands. He made the fact plain, however, that the revenue was insufficient to meet the expenditure and that if the people desired to have the country advance they must prepare to contribute more money. The Educational estimate for the coming year was $133,230, or more than one-third of the revenue. In 1909 the Provincial Debt was increased by $12,000, the smallest increase since 1882. The actual expenditure and revenue had come very close to the estimates. The Leader of the Opposition, J. A. Mathieson, in reply, claimed that no honest attempt had been made to collect claims against the Dominion. If these were collected, he declared, no increase in taxation would be necessary. The actual revenue received for the year ending Sept. 30, 1910, was $375,000, the expenditure $371,000, and the capital expenditure $20,000. The Liabilities of the Province totalled $877,356, an increase of $14,150. The Legislature was prorogued on Apl. 8th. On May 29th Mr. Benjamin Rogers, who had been for some years a successful Commissioner of Agriculture, was appointed Lieut.-Governor of the Island in succession to Mr. McKinnon whose term had expired. A Bye-election took place in Cardigan where the Conservatives, on Aug. 10, retained the seat by 31 majority—J. A. Brewer defeating Horatio Nelson. This left the Legislature standing 16 Liberals to 14 Conservatives—one of the former being

Speaker. Prior to the recently-closed Session the Premier had offered W. A. O. Morson, the Conservative member for Cardigan, an official position and this, being accepted, had left the Government with a majority of two for the time being.

Meanwhile, the report of the Educational Commission of 1908, composed of D. C. McLeod, K.C., Dr. Robertson, Principal of Prince of Wales College, and F. J. Buote of Tignish, had been made public on Feb. 25th. The Commission, which took evidence all over the Province, found that there was a general desire for improved schools. It recommended an increase in teachers' salaries of from 50 to 60 per cent., also two schemes for consolidation of schools, one to cost $242,000 and the other $200,000. The advantages of consolidation were strongly emphasized in the Report. Amongst other changes proposed was a different classification of schools, higher qualifications for teachers with more professional training, and higher qualifications for inspectors and more of them. In text-books the main change recommended was the adoption of the new Series of Ontario Readers. A pension scheme for teachers, whereby they would draw an annuity after the age of 60, was recommended. Physical training and military drill, a measure for enforced attendance, a prominent place for nature study and manual training, were also recommended. The Commission did not advise ways and means for meeting the increased cost which these changes would involve, and nothing was done during the year by the Government excepting an arrangement with the Ontario Government for the purchase of its Readers, as published by the T. Eaton Company, for the next nine years. In the matter of Prohibition no change was made in 1910 and a debate in the Senate at Ottawa on Feb. 22nd evoked figures which placed the Island, in respect to conditions for larceny, drunkenness, summary convictions, etc., as by far the most advanced in Canada. In Charlottetown, which used to keep 16 policemen, only 2 were on duty in 1910. An incident of the year was the retirement of Hon. E. J. Hodgson, Master of the Rolls, after 19 years service.

Maritime University Appointments.

Acadia University	Professor of Theology and Church History	Rev. Simeon Spidle, B.A., Ph.D.
Halifax Presbyterian College	Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Literature	Rev. H. A. Kent, M.A.
Dalhousie University	Professor of Physics	Howard L Bronson, B.A., Ph.D.
Dalhousie University	Board of Governors	W. B. Ross, K.C.
Dalhousie University	Board of Governors	Charles H. Mitchell.
St. Francis Xavier College	Professor of Chemistry	Rev. R. K. McIntyre.
St. Francis Xavier College	Professor of Biology	Rev. C. J. Connolly, Ph.D.
St. Francis Xavier College	Associate Professor of Philosophy	Rev. M. M. Coady, D.D., Ph.D.
Montreal Congregational College	Board of Governors	A S. Hurd, K.C.

VIII.—THE THREE WESTERN PROVINCES

General Progress and Public Affairs in Manitoba

The Province of Manitoba though small in area still had, in 1910, 25,000,000 acres of unoccupied land—much of it fit for settlement; the population was estimated at 500,000 or double that of 1901; the transportation facilities were splendid with nearly 4,000 miles of completed railway lines. The wheat inspected at Winnipeg in 1909 was 94,922,385 bushels; the wheat reported by the local Grain Exchange as being handled during the succeeding year up to September was 88,268,330 bushels; as the next highest on the continent was Minneapolis with 81,111,410 bushels this left Winnipeg the largest wheat market in America. During the year the crops in Southern Manitoba were damaged by the drought and hot weather in June and the plague of rats which had bothered the Province for some years was still prevalent, entailing—according to the Deputy Minister of Agriculture—a yearly loss of $4,500,000 to the farmer if effective steps were not soon taken. During the harvesting there was a marked shortage in farm help; dairying made substantial progress and the College of Agriculture did good work while a large deputation of farmers asked the Government on Feb. 17th to place the Agricultural Societies of the Province under the guidance of W. J. Black, Principal of the College. The production of the year was as follows:

Product.*	Provincial Statistics.		Dominion Statistics		
	Area in Acres.	Total Yield in Bushels.	Area in Acres.	Total Yield in Bushels.	Total Value.
Wheat	2,962,187	39,916,391	3,014,400	41,159,000	$32,927,000
Oats	1,486,436	42,647,766	1,451,000	41,742,000	12,940,000
Barley	624,644	12,960,038	684,000	13,826,000	5,392,000
Flax	41,002	410,928	24,577	290,000	607,000
Rye	6,361	100,388	3,800	92,400	66,000
Peas	2,247	33,004	1,200	18,600	11,000
Roots	11,782	2,091,408	2,714	800,000	352,000
Potatoes	40,745	4,966,233	19,798	2,838,000	1,533,000
		Tons.		Tons.	
Hay, etc.	136,365	167,701	117,500	135,000	1,378,000

According, therefore, to the above estimates of the Ottawa Bureau of Statistics the agricultural production of Manitoba in 1910 was worth $55,000,000. In addition to this, and according to Provincial figures published on Dec. 8th, the dairy products of the year included 6,905,759 pounds of butter, valued at $1,537,613 and 923,258 pounds of cheese worth $99,250. The June Report of the Provincial Department of Agriculture showed a total of

* NOTE.—There is always a considerable variation between the Provincial estimates in the West and those of the Federal Bureau of Statistics. The Provinces do not always estimate values.

232,725 horses, 397,261 cattle, 176,212 pigs and 32,223 sheep. The values attached to these respective classes of animals by the Federal authorities was, respectively, $26,214,000, $13,835,000, $1,807,000 and $197,000. The poultry sold by farmers during the year included 115,878 turkeys, 57,432 geese, and 635,702 chickens. The number of farm hands employed in June was 23,262, and those required were 35,888; the number of female servants employed was 6,815 and those required were 4,890. The Dominion Bureau placed the average yearly wages of males in this connection at $365.55 and of females $261.84.

A great political and agricultural issue of the year was the Government purchase of Provincial Elevators. On Jan. 5th the Committee of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association appointed to co-operate with the Government in drawing up a plan of Government ownership of interior elevators presented a Memorandum of their recommendations to the Cabinet. The Government, it was proposed, should assume the responsibility of providing the money to either purchase existing elevators or to build a new system. The cost either way was placed at $3,000,000. The following charges, the Grain Growers figured, would provide sufficient revenue:—One and three-quarter cents per bushel for receiving, cleaning and storing wheat; one cent for oats, one-and-a-half cents for barley, and two cents for flax for the first fifteen days, with an additional charge of one-thirtieth of a cent per day afterwards. The main suggestions contained in the Memorial were: (1) to acquire or erect elevators by the issue of Provincial forty-year bonds; (2) to offer to purchase elevators now in existence on a basis of valuation to be determined by an estimation of the cost of duplication, not at the value as a running concern, and with little attention to vested rights; (3) to have administration by a Commission above and beyond political control with Commissioners to be named by the Directors of the Grain Growers' Association and to be appointed for life by the Government; (4) no cost of operation or maintenance to be a charge upon the Province, the Elevator system when inaugurated to be self-sustaining. The members of the Committee which met the Cabinet were as follows:

D. W. McCuaig.... Portage la Prairie.	R. A. Bonnar, K.C.. (Solicitor).
R. C. Henders..... Culross.	J. W. Scallion..... Virden.
John Kennedy .... Winnipeg.	T. A. Crerar..... Winnipeg.
Peter Wright ..... Myrtle.	R. McKenzie ..... Winnipeg.
R. M. Wilson..... Marringhurst.	F. W. Kerr..... Souris.
J. B. Wood..... Oakville.	G. J. H. Malcolm... Birtle.
D. D. McArthur.... Lander.	R. J. Avison..... Gilbert Plains.

On Feb. 21 the Grain Growers' draft Bill in this connection was published and differed in some important respects from that which the Government presented and carried through the Legislature shortly afterwards.* The latter retained for the Government

* NOTE.— See also pages 487-9.

complete control of the proposed system. It took power to appoint the Commission or to dismiss its members, laid down the policy which was to govern the administration of the Elevators and reserved the right of veto over regulations made by the Elevator Commission. It provided that Government should erect elevators at rural points only on petition of 60 per cent. of the farmers in the district contributory and that the farmers must pledge themselves to use the Government elevators exclusively. Existing elevators at points where it was intended to have Governmen elevators were to be expropriated. This provision, it was said, exceeded the power of the Legislature. As matters devloped, following the discussion in the House and in the ensuing elections, the Liberal official section of the Grain Growers and, no doubt, some who were not Liberals, took a position of active criticism and protest.

On Mch. 15 the Grain Dealers of Winnipeg waited on the Government and protested earnestly against the whole policy on the ground that the Elevator business was not a public utility, a natural monopoly, or an artificial monopoly. A. J. Andrews, K.C., acted as spokesman and declared that the Government might as well take over the Lumber or any other business. The Grain Growers on the following day published an elaborate estimate of operating expenses giving the probable revenue of the System as $1,100,000, the expenditures as $925,000 and the total cost as $3,000,000. After the passage of the Bill the Grain Growers asked that John Kennedy, E. S. Estlin, F. B. McLennan and W. C. Graham be appointed Commissioners; the Government on May 17th announced the selection of D. W. McCuaig, President of the Grain Growers' Association, W. C. Graham, Manager of the Farmers Mutual Hail Insurance Co., and F. B. McLennan, a well-known grain dealer. Work commenced at Dufresne on July 6 on the first Government elevator—either in Manitoba or Canada. By Aug. 21st 200 petitions had been received by the Commission, 75 Elevators had been purchased and 10 were in process of erection.

Of miscellaneous lines of development the Lake fisheries in the Federal fiscal year 1909-10 produced $1,003,385 or an increase of $402,989. A Dominion Report on the Lac du Bonnet Fisheries recommended a continuation of the policy of closing its waters to all but resident settlers; the subject of Provincial Lake fisheries in general was discussed in the Commons on Jan. 28th; the Interim Report of the Manitoba Fisheries Commission published on Jan. 19th stated that "We have reached the conclusion that all the Lakes of Manitoba have been over-fished, that some of the more valuable species such as whitefish and yellow pickerel have decreased very seriously in size and abundance, and that the sturgeon, the most valuable fish found in these waters, is on the point of extinction and can only be preserved by stringent meas-

ures." Strict regulations, stern enforcement of law, careful inspection and supervision, were urged. In Winnipeg it was estimated (*Telegram,* May 12) that the Manufacturers' local output was $28,000,000 in 1910 as compared with $8,616,248 in 1900 and that the Wholesale turnover was $122,000,000. The Mortgage loans in Manitoba at the beginning of 1910 totalled $34,248,787 in the hands of Loan Companies in Britain and Canada, generally, and $1,092,901 in those of Trust Companies. Similarly Life Insurance Companies—chiefly Canadian—were stated in October to have invested $23,352,547 in the Province. The water-powers of Manitoba were estimated at 504,000 horse-power of which 18,000 horse-power were developed. The Mineral production of the Province (Federal estimate) was placed at $1,470,776. The Municipal assessment of real and personal property (Dec. 31, 1909) was officially placed at $248,399,165 with a Debenture debt of $22,927,550.

In matters of Administration and politics, apart from the Legislature and the general elections, some facts must be recorded. The 2nd Report of the Government Telephone System showed a revenue in 1909 of $788,444 compared with $648,000 in the previous year, with 25,300 subscribers against 14,000, and long-distance lines totalling 5,180 as compared with 3,350. The Capital expenditure of the year was $959,494. At the close of 1910 the total Provincial expenditure on Telephones had reached $7,600,000; during the year the Capital expenses were $2,490,148 and the revenue $1,038,466; the system included 29,748 telephones of which 11,181 were business, 11,537 residences, and 7,030 rural, with 33,446 total subscribers. In Education the annual report of the Department issued in February by Hon. G. R. Coldwell, K.C., Minister of Education, showed that 60 per cent. of the pupils attending Secondary schools were there to prepare for the Teaching profession; that the Collegiates in Winnipeg were over-crowded and that 444 teachers were under training at the Normal School; that in the second and third courses only 58 were men and that the average tenure of a teacher in service was 3 years; that consolidation of schools and the institution of municipal school boards were greatly needed. The re-organization of Manitoba University was urged on the ground that "the elementary school system cannot flourish excepting in an atmosphere of intelligence and it requires a University to create this atmosphere."

A compulsory school law was advocated in various directions; supported by a Resolution of the Trustees Department in the Manitoba Educational Association on Mch. 2nd, as was the establishment of a State-controlled University; urged by the Provincial Grand Orange Lodge on Mch. 6; opposed by Mr. Coldwell in the Legislature as good in principle but injudicious and inopportune at present. On Mch. 15th the appointment of a Royal Commission

on Technical Education was announced with Hon. G. R. Coldwell as Chairman. The other names, gazetted on Sept. 17th, or afterwards added, were as follows: Daniel McIntyre, M.A., G. A. Lister, W. J. Black, B.S.A., E. C. Chambers, J. Yuill, R. S. Ward, R. A. Rigg, Rev. J. S. Woodsworth, W. J. Bartlett, I. F. Hafenbrak, W. W. Millar, W. M. Carter, Edward Case, Jos. Cornell, George Seal, H. J. Irwin, E. Fulcher, W. H. Head, Henry Sampson, R. J. Buchanan, R. Fletcher, B.A., Mrs. A. W. Puttee, Miss A. B. Juniper, Melbourne Christie. The objects were defined as an inquiry into the needs of the people in all matters of industrial training. Robert Fletcher was appointed Secretary. The Educational statistics of Manitoba to Dec. 31, 1909, were as follows:

Legislative Grants to Schools	$430,409
Number of school districts organized	1,517
Number of schools in operation	2,105
Number of school houses	1,360
1. Average Teacher's salary in Cities and Towns	$736
2. Average Teacher's salary in Rural districts	$551
3. Average Teacher's salary for Province	$620
Number of Teachers employed	2,662
Number of Pupils registered	73,044
Number of Male Teachers	637
Number of Female Teachers	2,025
Teachers, 1st Class, 286; 2nd Class, 1,331; 3rd Class, 799	..
Number of High Schools and Collegiate Institutes	19

Much was said about the University of Manitoba during the year; not very much was done. A site for the proposed University building was required and Kildonan offered one; the majority and two minority Reports of the University Commission appointed Nov. 30, 1909, were submitted and published in most elaborate form and detail signed (1) by J. A. M. Aikins, K.C., and Rev. A. A. Chevrier, (2) by Hon. J. D. Cameron and W. A. McIntyre, LL.D., (3) by J. A. Machray, M.A,, Rev. Dr. G. B. Wilson and Rev. J. L. Gordon; the University Council asked for more funds, a new site and the appointment of a President; the Government (Mch 11) expressed a preference for the existing site and proposed enlargement through expropriation and purchase; the University Council on Mch. 17th decided to accept F. W. Heubach's offer of 160 acres for University purposes, declared by 24 to 4 that the Government draft Bill submitted for its approval was unsatisfactory and asked for re-organization on a basis of Provincial support and control; on Apl. 28 the Council received a letter from Mr. Premier Roblin stating that an additional grant up to $10,000 would be given to the University in order to meet the prospective deficit on next year's work and further, that when a suitable man was appointed as President of the University, the sum of $5,000 necessary for his salary would probably be forthcoming. The University this year had over 1,500 students in attendance at the affiliated Colleges and 1,486 wrote at the Spring examinations; on June 2nd the Council appointed the Minister of Education and its Chancellor—Archbishop Matheson—to select

a President at $6,000 a year; the Manitoba Methodist Conference (June 23) recommended on behalf of Wesley College, the continuation of the Federation of Colleges policy, the maintenance of the Arts course by Wesley, and increased financial aid to the University by the Province; the University, on Nov. 3rd, finally accepted the Tuxedo Park site for a new building as presented by Mr. Heubach and his associates.

The question of Bi-lingual schools was under discussion during the year and at a Convention of Bi-lingual Teachers at St. Boniface on Nov. 18th a Resolution was passed urging the Provincial Government to (1) allow more latitude to teachers in the matter of religious instruction; (2) to have translated and printed in French the Public Schools Act of Manitoba; (3) to add a Series of French books to the Supplementary reading tests; (4) to appoint an Assistant Inspector in connection with the French-English schools; (5) to empower school trustees to borrow more money for lighting, heating and ventilation; (6) to provide suitable drinking water in rural schools. The Conference was addressed by Archbishop Langevin who declared the Bi-lingual system must be encouraged and by Rev. Father Hudon who described the French language as the best and greatest in the world. The Winnipeg *Free Press* of Dec. 29, in commenting on conditions in Ontario Bi-lingual schools, urged the appointment of a Manitoba Commission to investigate local conditions. The Educational appointments of the year were:

Institution.	Position.	Name.
Department of Education	Member of Advisory Board	Rev. Thomas Hart, B.D.
Wesley College	Professor of English	Rev. W. T. Allison, Ph.D.
University of Manitoba	Government Representative on Council	C. K. Newcome, Virden.
University of Manitoba	Government Representative	S. C. Lee, Portage la Prairie.
University of Manitoba	Government Representative	Rev. W. P. Reeve, Winnipeg.
University of Manitoba	Government Representative	R. Fletcher, B.A., Winnipeg.
University of Manitoba	Government Representative	R N Lea, Manitou
University of Manitoba	Government Representative	Stephen Benson, Neepawa.
University of Manitoba	Professor of Icelandic	R. Marteinsson.
St. Boniface College	Vice-Chancellor	Hon. Joseph Dubuc.
St. Boniface College	Rector	Rev. Father Carriére, S.J.
Wesley College	Professor of Science	Rev. Father Rousseau, S.J.
Wesley College	Member, Board of Directors	Rev. Dr. Eber Crummey.
Wesley College	Member, Board of Directors	Rev. Dr. Jas. Endicott.

The Boundary question in Manitoba has for years been one of political importance. In a letter to Sir W. Laurier dated Jan. 8, 1910, the Premier of Manitoba offered to renew negotiations and said: "In regard to our claim, we will be entirely satisfied whether you elect to give us a position of equality under terms and conditions that govern your treatment of the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan to the West, or of Ontario and Quebec to the East. I cannot see why you should hesitate to name such terms and conditions by resolution of your Parliament. This would only be following the same form which you adopted in the case of the allocating of our boundaries." On Jan. 17th a Report of the Privy Council at Ottawa called attention to the fact that in connection

with the proposed extension of the boundaries of Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, careful attention would have to be given to the Indian claims in the territory to be annexed to the Provinces. It then indicated how these Indian claims could best be dealt with in the case of Ontario and Quebec, but dismissed Manitoba from consideration on the ground that "as by the terms of the Resolution the Province of Manitoba is not to enjoy the public lands as a source of revenue, the extinction of the Indian interest therein devolves upon the Government of Canada and has already been arranged for."

The subject was debated in the Commons on Apl. 27th when Alex. Haggart, K.C., (Cons.) presented the following Resolution which was voted down on a party division by 102 to 63: "This House affirms that the Province of Manitoba is entitled to equality of treatment with either the said Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan to the West or with the said Provinces of Ontario and Quebec to the East, and regrets that the Government of the Dominion did not agree to give to Manitoba such equality of treatment." Mr. Premier Roblin met this action by a trumpet call to the Electors of the Province to resent at the polls the humiliations to which they were being continuously subjected by the Ottawa Government. On Oct. 17th Mr. Roblin wrote Sir Wilfrid Laurier noting that his letter of Jan. 8th had not been answered and stating that he was willing, should an offer be made by the Federal authorities in the matter of financial terms, to submit such offer—if unsatisfactory to his Government—to the people by means of a referendum vote and to abide by the result. In any event he was still willing to discuss the subjct personally. A conversation followed between the two Premiers on Nov. 25th but without result.

Another incident of the year was the progress of the Centennial project—a great Exhibition in Winnipeg to commemorate in 1912 the arrival of the Selkirk settlers 100 years before. Mr. G. A. Glines, one of the promoters of the plan, urged in the press on Mch. 27th that as it seemed impossible to get the $2,500,000 asked from the Dominion Government they should go on without it. He urged 1912 as the date and pointed out that there was to be a New York World's Fair in 1913 and a Peace Celebration in 1914. The C. P. R., meanwhile, had promised a $500,000 grant; Mr. C. M. Hays for the G. T. P. promised the same on condition of 1914 or 1915 being the year; Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann contributed $250,000 with 1914 as the chosen year. With these pledges and the Provincial grant of $250,000, with the amounts assured from the City of Winnipeg and the sale of Exposition stock—totalling $750,000; with expected sums of $250,000 from the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific and the Steamship Companies; the total in sight was $2,500,000. In April the Real Estate men promised to raise $150,000 and afterwards

obtained $200,000; in his annual address on May 10 President E. D. Martin of the Board of Trade described the Exposition as now assured; on May 30 its Advisory Board resolved to intimate to the United States Government that Canada would hold at Winnipeg in 1914 an International Exposition; on June 2nd the Winnipeg electors endorsed a grant of $500,000 for this purpose; on Aug. 27 a letter was read from the Bristol (Eng.) Chamber of Commerce promising to bring the subject of co-operation before all the British Chambers of Commerce; Sir W. Laurier was again waited upon by a large deputation at Winnipeg on Sept. 9 but was unable to give a definite reply although President D. C. Cameron pointed out how they were being hampered by this inaction or delay; on Dec. 6th it was announced that financial conditions were as follows:

Cash guarantees in hand	$2,500,000
Estimated Gate Receipts and Concessions	1,500,000
Expected Dominion Grant	2,500,000
Total	$6,500,000

The Legislative Session and Political Issues

The 3rd Session of the 12th Legislature of Manitoba was opened by Lieut.-Governor Sir D. H. McMillan on Feb. 9th with a Speech from the Throne which referred to the continued prosperity, the bountiful harvest, the good prices, and the growing industrial development of the Province; mentioned the Conference in 1909 between members of the Provincial Government and the Federal authorities on the Boundary matter; stated that the system of Telephones operated by the Government showed a substantial net revenue for the year and a continued construction of lines; promised the Report of the Commission on Manitoba University and an Act authorizing the Government "to acquire or construct, own and operate, a system of Elevators throughout the Province." The Address was moved by T. W. Taylor of Centre Winnipeg and seconded by R. F. Lyons of Norfolk. The former, though a Conservative and believer in public ownership, doubted the expediency of purchasing the Elevators and thought, in any case, the interests of Winnipeg in the matter should be seriously considered. T. C. Norris led the Liberal Opposition, and the Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works, and Acting-Premier in the absence of Hon. R. P. Roblin through illness, led the House. The Address passed, on Feb. 18th, without division after several other speeches had been delivered. The Standing Committees of the Session were appointed as follows:

Privileges and Elections	R. F. Lyons.	Printing	Joseph Bernier.
Law Amendments	Hon. J. H. Howden.	Library	Hon. James Johnson.
Private Bills	George Steel.	Agriculture and Immigration	James Argue.
Standing Orders	A. H. Carroll.	Railways and Telephones	James W. Robson.
Private Accounts	William Ferguson.		

On Feb. 22nd, the Opposition Leader introduced a Resolution declaring that "it is the undoubted right of this Legislature exclusively to make laws for all new territory added to Manitoba to the full extent of the constitutional powers of the Province." After some vigorous speeches this was accepted by the Government and passed unanimously. In the House on Feb. 23rd Mr. Robert Rogers gave a clear-cut denial to the statements made in the Foster-Macdonald suit at Toronto as to his connection with certain Union Trust and land transactions and the famous I. O. F. investigation. "Some years ago the Hon. Dr. Montague asked me to join a private land syndicate which he was organizing. I declined to do so and I may say that I am declining similar invitations almost every day of my life. At some later period, a year or perhaps two years afterwards, Dr. Montague again brought up the matter and suggested that he still had a place open in this Syndicate provided I would join them and I again refused to do so." On Mch. 17 Mr. Rogers made further explanations and read a letter from Dr. Montague reviewing the latter's negotiations with the Premier as well as the Minister and pointing out that both had finally declined to join him while several personal requests to the Government as to Land grants had also been refused.

The Government Resolutions of the Session included one appointing a Committee to draft an Address to the Governor-General on the subject of School-lands which reported on Mch 4, in terms which the House accepted unanimously. The Address claimed that the School-lands, set apart in 1872 as an educational endowment for the Province, should be handed over to the Province; that they would be administered more wisely, economically and beneficially by the Province than by the Dominion; that any reasons which once existed for retaining these lands in Federal hands no longer existed; that they should now be promptly surrendered subject to a Provincial guarantee that the original endowment would be kept inviolate, unimpaired and solely for the purposes of Provincial Education.

Another long and elaborate Resolution, on the Boundary question, was the outcome of a Liberal motion presented by T. C. Norris and T. H. Johnson proposing that the claims of the Province for a re-adjustment of its financial arrangements with the Dominion upon a "fair and generous" basis be presented to the Dominion Government by a Committee of the Legislature. This innocent-looking proposal was promptly met by a Government amendment from Messrs. Rogers and Campbell: (1) recapitulating the negotiations of the Ministers and Resolutions of the House since 1881; (2) declaring that the House assents to and ratifies the offer by Provincial representatives at the Ottawa Conference of March, 1909, to accept the territory set forth in the Resolution of the Dominion Parliament of July 13, 1908, "upon satisfactory finan-

cial terms being given to the Province by the Federal authorities"; (3) affirming the equality of Manitoba with either the Provinces of Saskatchewan or Alberta in the matter of subsidies or with the Eastern Provinces in the matter of lands, etc.; (4) declaring that the House could not see any valid reason why the Dominion authorities should not at once name their financial terms for discussion. To this amendment the Opposition (through T. H. Johnson and B. J. McConnell) presented an additional amendment asking for:

> (*a*) Equality of treatment with the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, having due regard to what this Province has already received or is entitled to under previous arrangements with the Dominion Government —such equality to be determined by an investigation and adjustment or (*c*) equality of treatment with the Provinces to the East by this Province receiving the lands, minerals, timbers, and fisheries; and that a Committee of this House be appointed to inquire into and recommend to this Legislature which of these is preferable and to prepare proposals to submit to the Dominion as to the said terms.

The latter amendment was defeated by 24 to 13 and the Government amendment carried by the same numerical vote. The Budget Speech was delivered by Hon. Hugh Armstrong, Provincial Treasurer, on Feb. 22nd and proved the most satisfactory in the history of the Province by capping a series of Surpluses, since the Conservatives came into power in 1900, with another of $624,118. The total revenue of the Province for the year ending Dec. 31, 1909, was $3,376,892 and the total expenditure $2,752,-773; the former exceeded the estimates by $209,445, the latter was $172,676 less than expected. The estimates for 1910 stated a revenue of $3,426,097 and expenditure of $2,953,740. The great prosperity of the Province was described, the progress of Winnipeg indicated, and the growth of agriculture reviewed; the financial credit of Manitoba proved in its issue of bonds during the year—once at 99·51 and again at par; the loss in revenue by Ottawa's maintenance of ownership in school-lands, &c., had been met by the taxation of corporations which netted $250,000. Although subject to handicaps which were imposed on no other Province, Manitoba had made liberal provision for the requirements of municipalities in roads and bridges, it had expended large sums for agriculture and education, and it still showed substantial balances on the right side of the ledger. As to Telephone receipts the Government had received $775,665 as the earnings of the system and paid for operation, maintenance and interest on bonds, $671,072, leaving a surplus of $104,592. The following were the Provincial Receipts and Expenditures:

Receipts, 1909.	
Dominion Subsidy	$838,247.06
School lands	166,056.52
Telephone service	775,655.23
Taxes on corporations	256,008.40
Maintenance of Public institutions	196,742.12
Provincial Lands	515,298.80
Liquor Licenses	106,124.65
Succession Duties	52,004.22
Land titles offices	217,887.18
All other license fees,	162,918.53
Interest, sundry revenue, etc.	89,949.79
Total	$3,376,892.50

Expenditures, 1909.	
Attorney-General's Department	$385,902.20
Agriculture and Immigration	267,332.53
Education	430,409.25
Legislation	81,268.76
Provincial Treasurer—	
Chargeable to Income	97,208.03
Statutory Payments,	388,849.22
Public Works	735,809.75
Telephones and Telegraphs	485,000.00
Sundries	52,977.82
Total	$2,924,757.56

Besides these ordinary revenue items and expenses there was a Balance due from Dec. 31, 1908, of $1,932,041; with special receipts on drainage and municipal accounts of $141,930 and expenditures of $151,314; receipts in Trust accounts of $2,882,-479 and expenditures of $1,924,558 and also of $171,983 on capital account; total Receipts from all sources of $8,333,343, and Expenditures of $5,000,630, with Cash on hand of $3,332,713. The Assets of the Province were stated by Mr. Armstrong as including a Capital account due by Dominion Government of $4,945,140, the Dominion School-land Fund of $19,256,204, Provincial Lands held by the Province estimated at $5,977,136 and those held by the Dominion valued at $12,000,000. There were also Loans of $205,318, Public Buildings, &c., valued at $2,366,782, the Telephone system worth $5,750,000 and Cash on hand of $1,382,-969, or a total of $50,983,550. The Liabilities of the Province were direct and indirect including, amongst the former, Provincial Debentures of $8,939,673 and Treasury Bills of $1,280,000 and amongst the latter Canadian Northern Railway guarantees of $20,899,660 and other Provincial guarantees of $1,510,673. In the Budget debate, which lasted till Mch. 1st, the chief Opposition critic was Dr. R. S. Thornton. He figured out the usual Opposition deficit. Deducting from the alleged surplus of $624,000 the sums of $171,000 charged to capital account and $104,000 alleged to have been received from Telephone operation which he denied, there remained only $349,000—a sum less than the receipts from land sales by $96,000—so that "about 22 per cent. of the land receipts had absolutely disappeared, and the remaining 78 per cent. had been used for ordinary revenue."

The most important Government measure of the Session was probably that providing for the establishment of a system of publicly-owned Grain Elevators. The Bill was presented for its second reading on Mch. 7th by Hon. G. R. Coldwell, Minister of Education, and gave the Government power to "purchase, lease, construct, maintain and operate Grain Elevators at any place or places in the Province." The Bill was passed after extended negotiations between the Government and the Manitoba Grain Growers Association, and was described in the Speech from the Throne at prorogation as designed to permit and further facilitate

the storage of grain "in a manner beneficial to the farming community." The Act provided machinery for the fixing of the price of any property purchased by the Government, the selling or leasing of elevators to municipalities, the framing of regulations respecting the maintenance and operation of elevators, &c. All elevators acquired under the Act were to be deemed public works. For the purposes of the Act the Government was given power to appoint three Commissioners to manage the elevators acquired by the Province. No member of the Legislative Assembly could be appointed to this Commission or hold any office in it. Detailed rates and charges for the use of elevators were to be fixed by the Commissioners on the principle that all were to be treated alike and all afforded reasonable facilities. No steps were to be taken under the Act until a petition signed by 60 per cent. of the grain growers in any one neighbourhood was received.

Mr. Coldwell, in his speech, defined the legislation as founded (1) upon the fact that grain-growing was the basic industry of the Province, and (2) that the policy of the Government was one of the public ownership of public utilities. There were at this time in the Province 225 Mill elevators, 471 Private elevators and 26 Farmers elevators. It was not intended to bring Mill elevators within the scope of the Bill. He thought that $2,000,000 would cover the cost of building a series of Government elevators. In this connection Mr. Rogers received a Grain Growers' petition on Mch. 11th with a request that their Association should control the Commission which in turn should be responsible only to the Legislature. The Minister pointed out that this was an impossible position and would organize all the Winnipeg and other interests against the Commission and mean continuous litigation; that Governmental responsibility was the only policy the Government would accept. "We have offered you, and you Grain Growers know it, an independent Commission. We have told you in this very room that if you will pick out 8 or 10 good names in the Province, men whom you regard as responsible and capable of administering this Elevator system, that we will select from these names three to form that Commission." The Opposition policy was embodied in an amendment offered by T. C. Norris, the Liberal Leader, in a Resolution discussed on Mch. 8, and rejected by 23 to 13. It declared the Government's proposal beyond the Legislature's powers and presented the following principles as preferable:

> That such system should be controlled and operated by an independent Commission, satisfactory to and accepted by the Grain Growers of Manitoba; that said Commission should have full power to locate, construct, purchase by valuation (but in such case without any allowance for goodwill or prospective profits), operate, maintain and administer all Elevators under such system, with power to appoint or dismiss any employees, and to deal with any moneys entrusted to their charge under this Bill; and said Commissioners shall be irremovable except by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature.

All moneys should be under control of the Legislature and the Commission accounts be treated as Trust Accounts. Another line of opposition was expressed on Mch. 15th when George Steel and J. T. Gordon—both Conservatives—moved an amendment to the 3rd reading that the Bill be rejected because, (1) the figures upon which it was based inferred that all the grain marketted in the Province would pass through these Public Elevators in the event of the Bill becoming law, and (2) because the Executive of the Grain Growers' Association had not submitted any figures to prove that, as a competitive system, such a line of public elevators could be operated without a loss which would have to be made up by the taxpayers. For the Liberals Mr. Norris moved that the Bill be referred back to Committee with instructions to make "the Commission directly responsible to the Legislature." The latter amendment was rejected by a party vote of 23 to 13; the former by a vote of 22 to 15 in which Messrs. Gordon and Steel found themselves with the Liberals. The measure then passed. This Session being the last before a General Election there were a number of Opposition Resolutions attacking the Government which may be briefly summarized:

Feb. 17. Dr. R. S. Thornton and J. A. Campbell. That the right to vote on Local Option By-Laws be restricted to resident electors. Rejected without division.

Feb. 22. B. J. McConnell and J. B. Baird. House views with alarm the spread of noxious weeds and regrets that the administration of the Minister of Agriculture and his Staff has been 'inefficient, partisan and in every way unsuited to the needs of the agricultural community.' Withdrawn after discussion.

Feb. 24. J. A. Campbell and R. S. Thornton. The Government should have a definite policy of co-operation with the municipalities in building a first-class system of main thoroughfares. Agreed to by Government and passed.

Feb. 24. J. A. Campbell and R. S. Thornton. That the Government's alleged action in selling public lands to speculators and using proceeds in current revenue has been improvident and that the lands should pass directly from the Government to actual settlers. Amendment proposed by Hon. Mr. Rogers declared that the remaining lands of this kind were "swamp lands" partly submerged by water; that only 2,005,439 acres had been handed over by the Dominion authorities out of 7,000,000 really belonging to the Province; that much loss was resulting to the people and progress being hampered; and that the remaining territory should be at once transferred. Amendment carried by 20 to 12.

Mar. 3. J. B. Baird and B. J. McConnell. That the Municipalities should receive one-half of the License fees of the Province. Rejected without division.

Mar. 3. George Walton and V. Winkler. That the Provincial Voters Lists should be amended and based upon a List of resident ratepayers taken from Municipal lists and supplemented by personal registration—with the formation of Boards of Registration composed of County Court Judges. Defeated by 24 to 12.

Mar. 3. D. A. Ross and G. J. H. Malcolm. That in view of the legal opinion of Donald Macmaster, K.C., as to the Legislature's power in the premises, it was the duty of the House to enact an adequate measure of compulsory education, by either public or private tuition, for all children between the ages of 8 and 14. Negatived by 24 to 13.

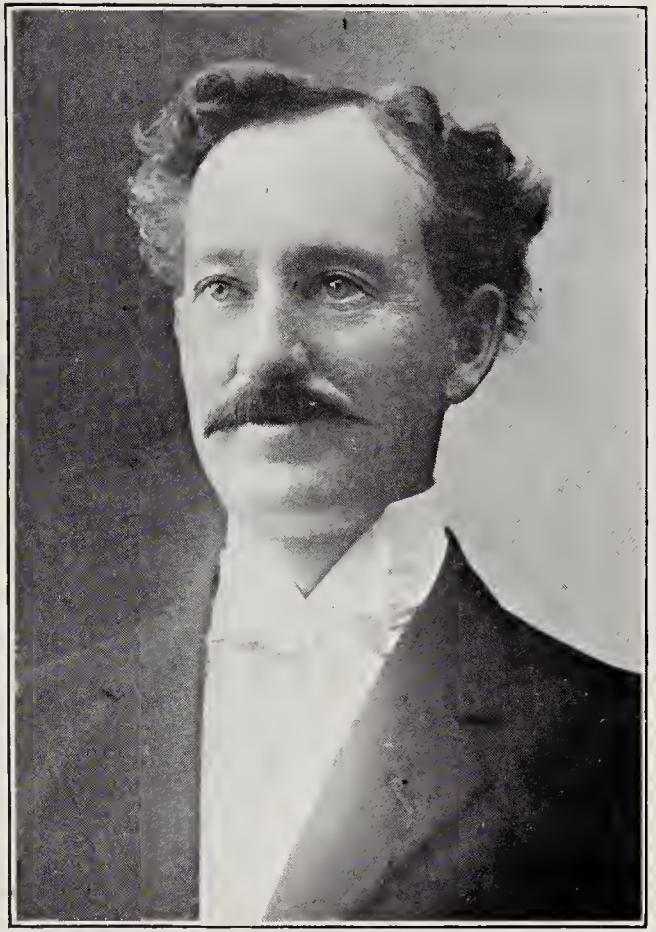
Mar. 3. T. C. Norris and V. Winkler. Reviving the charge that Mr. Premier Roblin was a partner in the Gunn Sand-pit enterprise, stating that his alleged Company had benefitted by C.N.R. construction which was aided by Provincial guarantees, and asking for a Commission of Judges to investigate the subject. Voted down by 23 to 12.

Mar. 7. B. J. McConnell and J. B. Baird. That the Government had not kept its promises as to reduction of rates on the Canadian Northern in Manitoba and should be censured for not so exercising its authority. Rejected by 23 to 13.

Mar. 10. T. C. Norris and J. W. Armstrong. That the Government should be condemned for allowing the Attorney-General's Department to serve alleged political ends and resulting in the escape of persons under suspicion for grave crimes, the improper release of convicted criminals and the persecution of political opponents by unwarranted legal actions. Rejected by 22 to 11.

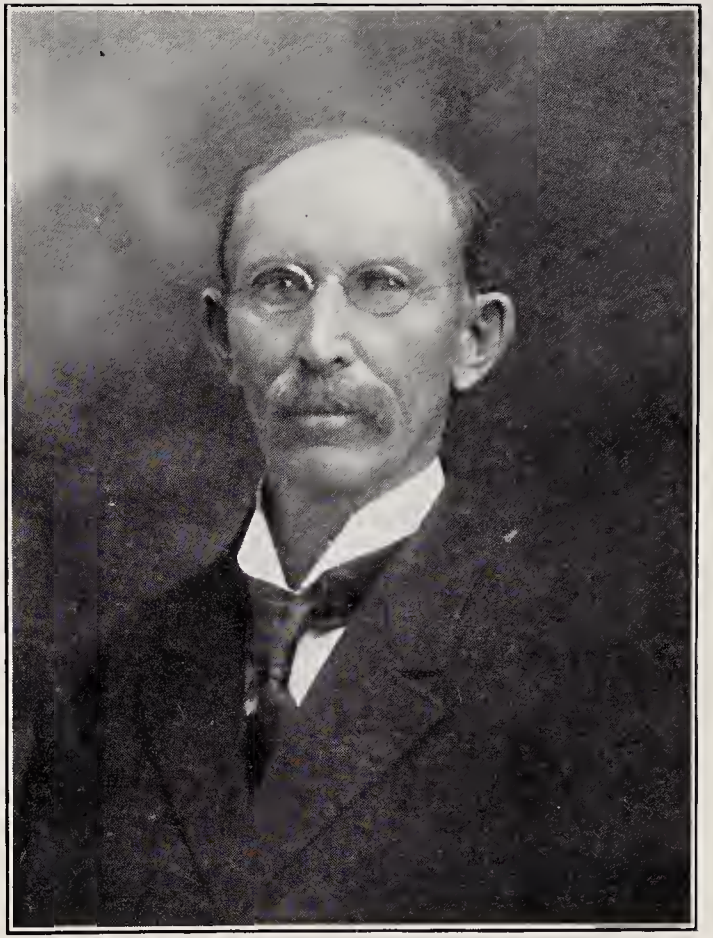
These were all Party motions, rejected by Party votes, and discussed in vigorous language. This was notably the case in the proposed censure of Hon. C. H. Campbell, Attorney-General. The charges were numerous and chiefly connected with party election fights; Mr. Campbell's reply was satisfactory to his followers and just the opposite to his opponents; it included a severe denunciation of the Judiciary for partisan appointment and alleged partisan conduct. In the matter of Compulsory Education Hon. Mr. Coldwell took the ground that it was unnecessary and not wanted and that the Government was doing better in improving school methods and conditions; good teachers and good schools would bring large and regular attendance. As to the Canadian Northern rates Hon. Mr. Rogers stated that the promised reduction to 10 cents on 100 pounds was in force from Winnipeg eastward and that all freight coming to the Province from the head of the Lakes had been reduced 15 per cent., compared with rates existing before the agreement with the C. N. R. Mr. Rogers laid great stress upon arguments recently used at Regina before the Railway Commission which contended that it was impossible for the Companies to grant as low rates to Saskatchewan as to Manitoba.

An important item of legislation was the Workmen's Compensation Act based upon English legislation and upon the Report of a Commission on the subject previously appointed and composed of Corbet Locke of Morden, A. W. Puttee and T. R. Deacon of Winnipeg. The measure was approved by the Commission in the main and was introduced by J. F. Mitchell, with Government approval, and became law in due course. Farm and domestic servants were excluded from its operation. Other legislation included an Act for granting $50,000 to assist in the erection of a Public Abattoir and Market in either Winnipeg or St. Boniface with the appointment of a Commission to look after matters; one for grading and increasing the Government grants to Agricultural Societies, seed fairs, competitions, etc.; a measure providing for the stricter enforcement of laws against minors' smoking and the



MR. E. MICHENER, M.L.A.

Elected Leader of the Conservative Opposition in Alberta, 1910.



MR. J. W. SCALLION.

Founder and Hon. President of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.

sale of obscene literature to minors; a Bill authorizing the Government to guarantee C. N. R. bonds for the construction of some small branch lines—including a further extension of the Line running to and beyond the Eli Sand gravel pits. The House was prorogued on Mch. 16th.

Political Conditions and the General Elections

There were no Government changes during the year although Chief Justice Hon. H. M. Howell acted for a time as Administrator in the absence of the Lieut.-Governor; Mr. Tobias Crawford Norris was assured in his position of Opposition Leader by a Convention of his party; and the Government was assured in theirs by a general election. The Temperance question was not very conspicuous—the extension of Local Option operations and improvements in condition of voting being the issues urged. On Feb. 18 a deputation headed by James Argue, M.L.A., and Principal Patrick presented several requests in this connection—the chief being that resident voters should be allowed to determine whether a license should be issued in their neighbourhood. Another deputation of representative men on Feb. 25th asked that when a vote had been taken in a municipality it should not be submitted again for three years. The Provincial W.C.T.U. on May 5th advocated total abstinence and absolute prohibition, equal franchise and no tobacco. W. W. Buchanan, the Temperance organizer, claimed on Nov. 18th that the trouble in Manitoba's Local Option law was that the slightest technical error in a vote was fatal.

In March the Government appointed a Live-stock Commission composed of R. A. C. Manning, Stephen Benson and A. M. Campbell to investigate conditions surrounding this industry—location of stock-yards, abattoirs, etc. It held a number of sittings and recommended a certain location for establishment of these interests in Winnipeg which the Liberals afterwards made a political issue on the ground that land in the vicinity belonged to Hon. Robert Rogers. On Feb. 16th a deputation of 1,000 persons with additional petitions from 1,000 farmers waited upon Mr. Rogers, Minister of Public Works, and asked for the extension of the C.N.R. from the locally famous Eli Sand pits through a country which was said to greatly need the Line and to greatly merit opening up. The Minister welcomed the proposal as proving the truth of the Government claim that the carrying of the Railway as far as the point now reached was for the public welfare and not for Mr. Roblin's personal interest. Parliament afterwards gave the desired guarantee and extension. On Apl. 5th a Provincial Liberal Convention was held in Winnipeg with 500 Delegates present and Edward Brown Chairman. Speeches were delivered by Crawford Norris, Leader in the Legislature, Prof. W. F. Osborne, A. C. Fraser of Brandon, Horace Chevrier and others. Mr. Norris was unanimously elected Leader of the Party and a Provincial Execu-

tive was formed of Liberal members and candidates for the Provincial House, the Presidents of Liberal Clubs, and the following: J. W. Dafoe, Edward Brown, Isaac Pitblado, D. C. Cameron, W. F. Osborne, H. Chevrier and Andrew Strang of Winnipeg; John Crawford, Neepawa; Alex. McLeod, Morden; R. Hall and J. F. Kilgour of Brandon. A number of Resolutions were passed and constituted the platform of the Opposition in the succeeding Elections. They may be summarized as follows:

1. Direct Legislation by means of the initiative and referendum and Compulsory Education.
2. Resident majority vote in Local Option contests. Liquor Licenses to be granted by County Court Judges instead of by License Commissioners.
3. Public Lands to be sold by public competition except where sold to actual settlers with settlement duties; Swamp-lands to be drained before sale and Government to share expense of drainage districts when Crown Lands form part of the District.
4. A reduction of $200,000 a year in the cost of Administration.
5. Impartial and non-political administration of justice.
6. Settlement of the Boundary question by Manitoba receiving the lands and all natural resources of the added territory.
7. Voters' Lists prepared only for elections from municipal lists supplemented by personal registration.
8. A non-partisan Telephone Commission responsible to the Legislature.
9. A definite and progressive policy on Agriculture; co-operation with municipalities in building good roads. Municipalities to be given a share of the railway taxes.
10. A non-partisan Elevator Commission subject only to the Legislature.

On Oct. 7 a Deputation of representatives from many Provincial municipalities waited upon the Government and asked for a general scheme to supply cheap electric power to towns and cities under Government initiative and operation. Consideration was promised. The Public School Board of Winnipeg on Oct. 14 considered certain charges of corruption against D. A. Ross, M.L.A., and member of the Board (Liberal). It was alleged that Mr. Ross had used his official position as a member of the School Board to profit in the taking of options and sale of lands required for the erection of the King Edward School. A Judicial inquiry was asked by Resolution and the Government appointed Judge Myers to investigate and report. Meanwhile the general elections had been fought and won by the Roblin Government. Nomination Day was on July 4 and the Elections on July 11th. Every seat was contested with the initial advantage to the Government of holding 26 to 12. The Government, also, had as the basis of its appeal to the people three important constructive policies—purchase and control and extension of the Telephone business; acquisition and gradual control of the interior Elevator business hitherto largely in the hands of corporations at Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis; the plan worked out by the Government Commission of great

Union Stock Yards at Winnipeg and a big public Abattoir under Government ownership and control. Then the Government had a record in other respects which may be summarized as follows from Conservative sources:

It found the Province in debt and secured surpluses totalling more than $3,000,000 in the ten years of its control.

It built, through a Guarantee policy, more than 1,600 miles of railway without a dollar of cost to the Province, having in 1910 control of more than 2,000 miles of trackage.

It has enacted a Workmen's Compensation Bill which protects the workmen and their families to the utmost degree.

It has heartily supported the cause of Education; established a splendid Agricultural College; supported Technical education and provided cheaper school books.

It has always had the interests of the farmer at heart and has secured cheaper grain and merchandise and transportation rates.

It has taxed railways and corporations, being the first Provincial Government to impose such a tax.

It has accumulated in the ten years of its control an excess of assets over liabilities of more than $41,000,000.

It has furthered the Good Roads' movement and has steadily increased the mileage of improved highways.

It has increased the grants to charities, schools, hospitals and municipalities until the annual total averages nearly half a million dollars—and this without tax-burden impositions.

It has given the Province a fair and impartial Election law under the provisions of which not a single man entitled to be registered and vote has been deprived of the right to do so.

It has laboured persistently for recognition of Manitoba's rights, for the extension of her boundaries, and for the prerogative of administering her own domain, or, in lieu of revenue from her natural resources, a settlement on terms of equality with sister Provinces.

The Conservative organizer in the campaign was E. B. Fisher who had succeeded W. H. Hastings. A minor issue of the contest was the charge originally made by Mr. Armstrong, Provincial Treasurer, on Mch. 18 that "during the Session of the Legislature, of all the men who sat on the Opposition side, there were only two who were not drawing money from the Treasury of the Dominion, only two who were not in one form or other, directly or indirectly, in the employ of the Liberal Government at Ottawa." Various other claims and charges were made by the Conservatives. It was asserted that Liberal legislation had fastened in 1899 a commercial lighting monopoly upon the City of Winnipeg; that in the same year the expenditure upon Education was $154,508 and in 1909 $430,469; that by its Railway-rate policy the Government had saved the farmers $2,000,000; that D. A. Ross, M.L.A. (Lib.), had received a $500 cheque—which was photographed and published—in payment for his vote on the Winnipeg School Board; that, according to Mr. Rogers on June 30, the Liberals had imported election crooks from a neighbouring Province to help

them and that "there is a strong army of paid officials of the Dominion Government going up and down this country trying to defeat the will of the people."

According to the same Minister, at Baldur on June 17: "When we had a vacant Judgeship in the Province a very few months ago and when there was considerable delay as to who should be appointed to this important position, the delay was owing to the fact that a leading Liberal, a man recognized as probably the most trusted friend Sir Wilfrid Laurier has in this Province, was trying to sell that Judgeship for the sum of $10,000, claiming that the money was necessary to go into the campaign to defeat the Roblin Government." On June 20 Hon. C. H. Campbell, Attorney-General, repeated this assertion in Winnipeg and coupled with it the name of Horace Chevrier, ex-M.L.A. The latter at once demanded a retraction and, not receiving it, entered suit for $25,000 damages while Sir W. Laurier on June 23 issued to the press a signed statement saying: "I do not believe there is the slightest foundation for the assertion of Mr. Rogers, and as far as this Government may be concerned, I give it the most unqualified denial. On behalf of the Government I add that if it were true that a Judge had paid a single dollar to any one in connection with his appointment, that Judge would not be fit to be on the Bench and the charge, if true, would warrant impeachment." This was followed by a published statement of J. F. Prudhomme, brother of the County Court Judge of that name, which aimed at proving and pressing home the platform allegations of the Minister but which was nullified by Mr. Prudhomme's sudden death from heart disease on July 2nd before he could offer any of his alleged proofs to the public.

Meantime, Mr. Premier Roblin had made a tour of the Province, speaking with characteristic vigour and force, despite his recent illness. He opened the campaign at Carman in his own constituency on June 22nd, with the Boundary question as a leading issue, visited other local centres and was at Morden on the 28th; after a week of strenuous speaking he was at Melita on June 30, at Deloraine on July 1st and at the new town of Rivers on July 2; on July 8 he gave his closing address at Winnipeg. The Liberals in the campaign had the policy already outlined and enunciated at their Convention and, to meet the strong platform work of Messrs. Roblin and Rogers, they had excellent support in Mr. Chevrier who, the Leader announced, would be in the next Cabinet if they won; in W. F. Osborne, the lately-resigned Professor of Literature in Wesley College, who had undertaken to defeat Mr. Roblin in Dufferin; and in R. A. Bonnar, K.C., Solicitor of the Grain Growers' Association. These speakers described the Government as wasteful and extravagant and corrupt, they claimed ability to settle the Boundary question

at once when in touch with a sympathetic Liberal Government at Ottawa; they made much of Compulsory Education and the Referendum and more of the Eli Sand gravel-pit concern from which it was declared that Mr. Roblin had drawn $6,671 of profits in 1908; they claimed that W. H. Hastings, late Party organizer, had received as legal fees from the Government $4,287 in 1907, $4,161 in 1908 and $7,375 in 1909. They also alleged in the Winnipeg *Free Press* that the Conservative organ, *The Telegram,* had received $202,842 from the Provincial Treasury in the past 10 years as well as Telephone Commission payments estimated at $15,000. Mr. Norris, the Leader, spoke throughout the Province —at Minitonas, Swan River, Roblin, Grand View, Neepawa, Carillon, Brandon, Cartwright, Killarney, St. Boniface, Winnipeg, Morris, Napinka, Melita, Carman, Somerset, Manitou, Selkirk, Rivers, and other places.

An incident of the contest was the claim of Mr. R. A. Bonnar, Liberal candidate in Assiniboia, on July 5, that the Government was hostile to the farmers, that its Elevator policy was a farce and that it would, if returned to power, break up the Grain Growers Association and the Grain Growers Grain Company. Another was the pronounced position of the *Grain Growers' Guide,* the official organ of that Association, during the latter part of the campaign: "Now is the opportunity of the Manitoba Farmers and it will be the last opportunity they will have for five years. The Elevator Act is not what they want. The Grain Growers' eyes are open to the game the Government is playing and their votes will be a deciding factor next Monday. They will support the Liberal policy of a Commission responsible only to the Legislature, and Direct Legislation."

The Elections on July 11 resulted in the Government's return to power by the same majority as before. The Liberals had expected to win South Winnipeg but Edward Brown the one-time Leader of the Party was defeated by a small majority; in West Winnipeg T. H. Johnson (Lib.) won by a bare majority though a large one was expected; in North Winnipeg the surprise of the contest took place in the victory of S. Hart Green, a young Liberal, over the former Conservative member. Each party gained 5 seats and the net result remained the same. All the Ministers had increased majorities, R. A. Bonnar in Assiniboia lost his deposit, Dr. R. S. Thornton, the Liberal financial critic, was defeated in Deloraine by 6 votes, A. M. Lyle in Arthur turned a Liberal into a large Conservative majority, J. A. Campbell, the sitting Liberal in Dauphin, was also defeated. The results of the campaign may be seen in the following table from which are omitted, however, 3 Socialist and 2 Independent candidates who had no real place in the voting which gave the Conservatives 38,202, the Liberals 35,797, and Socialists 1,237:

Constituency.	Opposition.	Maj.	Government.	Maj.
Arthur	John Williams	..	A. M. Lyle	175
Assiniboia	R. A. Bonnar (Ind.)	..	A. Bernard	602
Avondale	J. Medill	..	Jas. Argue	82
Beautiful Plains	F. L. Davis	..	Hon. J. H. Howden	Acc.
Birtle	G. J. H. Malcolm	110	E. Graham	..
Brandon City	S. H. McKay	..	Hon. G. R. Coldwell	252
Carillon	H. Chevrier	..	A. Prefontaine	75
Cypress	F. H. Mitchell	..	G. Steele	176
Dauphin	J. A. Campbell	..	J. G. Harvey	53
Deloraine	Dr. R. S. Thornton	..	J. C. W. Reid	6
Dufferin	W. F. Osborne	..	Hon. R. P. Roblin	456
Emerson	G. Walton	..	D. H. McFadden	7
Gilbert Plains	W. Shaw	..	S. Hughes	105
Gimli	W. H. Paulson	..	B. L. Baldwinson	451
Gladstone	Dr. Armstrong	180	Wm. McKelvey	..
Hamiota	E. Henry	..	W. Ferguson	97
Kildonan and St. Andrews	A. R. Bredin	..	Dr. Orton Grain	88
Killarney	G. Robinson	..	G. Lawrence	207
Lakeside	C. D. McPherson	68	E. D. Lynch	..
Lansdowne	T. C. Norris	252	A. W. Fenwick	..
La Verandrye	W. Molloy	8	J. B. Lauzon	..
Manitou	J. E. Gayton	..	Hon. R. Rogers	455
Minnedosa	J. W. Thompson	34	W. B. Waddell	..
Morden	Dr. B. J. McConnell	44	John Hobbs	..
Morris	Dr. R. L. Ross	..	Hon. C. H. Campbell	173
Mountain	J. B. Baird	272	E. L. Taylor	..
Norfolk	Frank Avery	..	R. F. Lyons	235
Portage la Prairie	E. A. McPherson	..	Hon. H. Armstrong	201
Rhineland	V. Winkler	133	Dr. McGavin	..
Rockwood	I. Stratton	..	Isaac Riley	54
Russell	W. Valens	..	A. L. Bonnycastle	8
St. Boniface	A. Dubuc	..	J. Bernier	262
S. Brandon	E. H. Dewart	..	A. H. Carroll	10
Springfield	D. A. Ross	146	C. P. Fullerton	..
Swan River	John D. McDonald	29	J. W. Robson	..
Turtle Mountain	W. Hanley	..	Hon. Jas. Johnson	162
Virden	D. D. McDonald	..	H. Simpson	185
Winnipeg Centre	F. J. Dixon	..	T. W. Taylor	73
Winnipeg North	S. Hart Green	620	J. F. Mitchell	..
Winnipeg South	Edward Brown	..	L. McMeans	49
Winnipeg West	T. H. Johnson	40	A. J. Andrews, K.C.	..

Manitoba Incidents of the Year

Feb. 15.—The Provincial Secretary's Report shows 200 letters-patent of incorporation with an aggregate capital stock of $25,151,000 in 1909 and 26 Supplementary incorporations totalling $2,500,000. The Report of the Public Works Department lays stress on the necessity of new Parliament Buildings. Later in the year (Oct. 26) Hon. J. H. Howden asks the City Council to co-operate with the Government in choosing a site, etc. The Attorney-General's 1909 Report shows 1,104 prisoners and insane persons received in the gaols of the Province.

Mar. 14.—In the Legislature T. H. Johnson (Lib.) lays on the table of the House the photograph of an Express Company receipt for bonds valued at $50,000 received in 1902, by Hon. Robert Rogers from New York and insinuates that they had something to do with the Minister's support of Canadian Northern guarantees, etc. Two days later Mr. Rogers explains that this package contained mining stock certificates which a Company he had been interested in at Rat Portage had tried to sell in New York. The attempt had been unsuccessful and the certificates had been returned.

Mar. 17.—The Government supporters in the Legislature wait upon Hon. Robert Rogers and present him with a handsome silver service and address indicative—at the close of another Session—of appreciation for the ability with which he had acted as Leader of the Government in the House during the Premier's absence.

June 22.—The Provincial Sanitarium for Consumptives at Ninette, costing $65,000, is formally opened.

July 1.—Without borrowing any money for the purpose the Provincial Treasurer is able to pay off maturing debentures of $1,943,170.

Oct. 28.—It is stated that Hon. Robert Rogers and some business Associates have sold a block in East St. Boniface to an English investor for $800,000 and with a large profit on the original cost.

Dec. 31.—Appointments during the year include E. M. Wood as Chairman of the Provincial Board of Health and Arch. McGillivray as Provincial Good Roads Commissioner. The Dominion Government appoints Andrew Strang Collector of Customs at Winnipeg.

Dec. 31.—During the year £1,000,000 or $4,866,666 is obtained in London at 103, for the following purposes:

To redeem Treasury Bills sold in 1909	$1,280,000
For Telephone construction	2,440,666
For Grain Elevators	1,000,000
For Eastern Judicial District gaol	100,000
For Drainage Districts	46,000
	$4,866,666

Of this $767,927 remains unexpended.

Agricultural Conditions and General Progress in Saskatchewan

The final returns of the 1909 field crops in Saskatchewan as published by its Department of Agriculture, put that Province third amongst the Provinces of the Dominion, and the States of the Union, as a producer of wheat and oats. Its total yield of grain was $133,000,000 and gave, with its Live-stock, an agricultural product or asset of $178,000,000 owned by 81,000 farmers. The grain production was obtained from less than 13 per cent. of the estimated acreage in the Province, south of the 55th parallel. If the same rate of productivity were maintained Saskatchewan was thus capable of growing 1,600,000,000 bushels with an agricultural industry yielding as much as $2,000,000,000 in all its varied branches. For 1910 the Provincial Department, in May, estimated the wheat acreage at 4,642,000 or 13·6 per cent. increase and that of oats at 2,103,000 or 6 per cent. decrease. The average time of seeding for wheat was May 3 as compared with May 16 in 1909. The early drought and frost conditions, however, more than equalized this gain. Then followed, in July, an unusual season of four weeks' drought which affected the entire grain crop of the West and made the Minister of Agriculture in Saskatchewan—Hon. W. R. Motherwell—estimate on July 26 a wheat production of only 60,000,000 bushels or 30,000,000 less than in 1909. The succeeding December Report of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa gave a final estimate of production and values which may be tabulated here with the production anticipated by the Provincial Minister in an official August statement:

Product.	Provincial Estimate, 1910.	Total Product in 1909.	Total Yield in Bushels, 1910.	Crop Area in Acres, 1910.	Yield per Acre in 1910.	Total Values, 1910.
Wheat	68,416,000	90,215,000	81,139,000	4,848,000	16·73	$56,066,000
Oats	83,500,000	105,465,000	61,367,000	1,973,000	31·10	17,590,000
Barley	6,199,200	7,833,000	3,598,000	137,400	26·18	1,289,000
Flax	3,797,590	4,448,700	3,448,000	438,000	7·87	7,171,800

There was also a small production of Rye valued at $24,600, Turnips at $209,000 and Hay at $220,000. The Potatoes totalled 17,870 acres in area of crop, 2,658,000 bushels in product and $1,568,000 in value. The Federal estimate of occupied farm-land values in this Province (Jan., 1910) was $21.54 per acre and the average wages of farm help $389.90 per annum for males and $263.86 for females. Similar official figures (Jan., 1911) stated the number of Horses in the Province at 332,922 valued at $51,936.00, the Milch cows at 138,455 worth $5,677,000; other Cattle at 431,164 worth $13,366,000; Sheep at 135,360 valued at $948,000; and Swine numbering 125,788 worth $1,635,-000. The following summary of conditions, as given by the Regina *Standard* of Oct. 29, indicated the feeling and pride of Saskatchewan: "If it is the principle in economics that all wealth comes from the soil then Saskatchewan's grain yield for 1910 represents the greatest purchasing power of the three Western Provinces. The total value of the product of the Province in the past year was over $150,000,000. The total estimated value of the grain crop in Saskatchewan is $92,761,422* almost double that of Manitoba and Alberta combined. Saskatchewan's crop this year justifies her claim to the title of the Granary of the World. When it is taken into account that the total land under cultivation in the Province is but 7,016,272 acres, the yield is all the more remarkable. The total land surface of the Province is 155,092,480 acres, and of this the arable and productive land is 105,000,000 acres. The percentage of the arable land under cultivation then is only 6 and three-fifths per cent. Saskatchewan's possibilities are at once apparent." Meanwhile the Minister of Agriculture had been continuing a policy of active aid to this basic interest of the Province. The method of helping Creameries, of giving that help only in sections where the result would be reasonably certain, was explained at length by Mr. Motherwell at a Saskatoon Convention of Dairymen on May 20. Fattening stations for chickens were also established with, in the beginning, 115 farmers supplying the stations. The actual poultry industry was officially described as including, on July 1, 4,343,643 birds with a sale of eggs and dressed poultry during the year of $4,117,822—as compared with a $27,000,000 product in Minnesota. Of course these industries were small but the need of mixed farming was great and the possibilities unlimited if only the farmer could be interested. The Minister, also, succeeded in getting 7,617 harvest labourers into the Province in August.

Another proposed development was that suggested in the Regina *Leader* on Sept. 21: "It is high time for Saskatchewan, instead of exporting wheat chiefly, to grind wheat in its own

* NOTE.—The Federal and Provincial estimates differ in all these Provinces.

mills and export flour. The development of a great milling industry in Saskatchewan would soon force the making of provision for the inspection of our wheat within the Province." At the Convention of the Provincial Agricultural Societies, Regina, on Jan. 25th, with 200 delegates present who represented 10,000 members and 72 organizations it was stated by F. Hedley Auld, that 529 demonstrations had been undertaken by Societies during the year, five stallion shows had been held, and many seed fairs. Some 70 agricultural shows had been held during 1909 and as far as possible the Department had furnished judges for all of them. Another speech at this Convention brought out the fact that over $25,000,000 was invested in farm machinery in the Province. The annual Convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association was held at Prince Albert on Feb. 9-10 with President E. N. Hopkins in the chair and this summary of the situation in his speech: "Ever since the organization of our Association, the influence we have exerted with the Governments, both Local and Federal, have become stronger and stronger, until to-day they are prepared to accept our principles even if they do not see all the way. This has been due largely to the reasonableness of our demands and the united front that we have presented." The membership of the 263 branch Associations in the Province was stated at 6,000 with fees all paid up.

A number of Resolutions were passed: (1) approving Municipal abattoirs under Government control; (2) asking the Government to provide that overdue mortgages could be paid off at any time by the payment of a bonus equal to three months interest or after maturity without bonus and "notwithstanding any provisions contained in the mortgage"; (3) requesting the Provincial Government to acquire and operate coal mines so that coal could be had at reasonable prices; (4) declaring that increased or increasing values on occupied land should be taxed in the interest of the municipalities; (5) urging the Provincial Government to secure money at a low rate of interest and lend it to the farmers at a rate sufficient to cover cost of handling the money; (6) declaring that Canadian farm machinery could be purchased in Great Britain at from 10 to 30 per cent. less than in the West, denouncing the Protective tariff as the cause and urging free-trade with the United States in agricultural implements; (7) urging that pressure be brought to bear on the Federal Government to immediately acquire a system of terminal and transfer elevators, not only in the East, but also on the Pacific Coast; (8) requesting the Dominion authorities to own and operate the Hudson's Bay Railway with all terminal and necessary facilities; (9) declaring that in the future charters, or Government aid, should be only granted to those railway companies that built with a view of developing new country; (10) approving amalgamation with the

other Provincial Associations and the Dominion Grange as the National Council of Agriculture; (11) criticizing Banking methods in the West and alleged usurious interest charges; (12) regretting that the Provincial Government had been unable to announce the appointment of an Elevator Commission or to give an assurance of public ownership of internal elevators coming into immediate operation; (13) calling for legislation enforcing reciprocal demurrage and compelling freight to move at a certain rate every 24 hours until its destination was reached.

Representatives were present from Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario; the Grain Growers Grain Co. announced that they had moved 15,000,000 bushels since last July; George Langley of Maymont, F. C. Tate of Regina, E. A. Partridge of Sintaluta, A. G. Hawkes of Broadview, William Noble of Oxbow and F. W. Green of Moose Jaw were elected Directors at large; E. N. Hopkins of Moose Jaw was appointed Hon. President for life and F. M. Gates of Fillmore was elected President with J. A. Murray of Wapella as Vice-President. One of the problems considered by this body was well put in an address by the retiring President: "Citizens of Saskatchewan, do you think it will be necessary five years hence for us to put our 500,000,000 bushels of wheat in a bin with another 50 millions and send them to the markets of the world as Manitoba No. 1 Hard?" On Mch. 16th the Union of Rural Municipalities met at Saskatoon with 200 delegates present and passed Resolutions: (1) asking certain amendments to the Noxious Weeds Act; (2) urging the Government to have the non-payment of municipal taxes by the C. P. R. and other companies tested and settled in the Courts; (3) requesting the establishment of a Provincial system of Hail Insurance with a revenue from taxes on land not to exceed 2 cents an acre; (4) recommending more and larger Government grants for road building under supervision of local Councils; (5) requesting amendment of the School-Act so that Municipalities could collect only school taxes levied on land within their boundaries; (6) endorsing the Grain Growers' demand that charters or Government aid be only granted to railway companies for lines which would develop the country; (7) favouring permission to farmers to manufacture alcohol for lighting, heating, etc., free of excise; (8) declining to join the Saskatchewan Union of Municipalities. James Smith of Yellow Grass was elected President. During the year the Department of Agriculture published the results of an inquiry into the conditions of the sheep-raising industry of the Province. It was found that the large herd of the exclusive sheep rancher was being replaced by the more numerous and smaller herds of the grain-growing farmers who kept sheep merely as a side line. Without exception the ranchers considered the industry to be on the decline. It was finally concluded that the hope of the West in this respect lay in putting before sheep-growers more and better information as to

the industry and in persuading more farmers to go in for sheep-breeding.

The population of the Province at this time was estimated at 400,000 with 36,000 homestead entries in the past eight months; up to the middle of August 123 rural Telephone Companies had been incorporated representing 2,978 miles and serving 2,994 subscribers, with a capitalization of $363,628—while the Government owned the long-distance and town telephones; Mr. S. P. Porter, Deputy Minister of Railways, told an English paper on Dec. 15 that the three great lines crossing the prairies had built in Saskatchewan 328 miles during 1910 and that the total Government guaranteed mileage of 1,655 would be completed in three years. As to this latter fact Mr. Porter made an interesting statement: "If we take 6 miles on either side of the Railway it means the inclusion of 19,860 square miles or 12,710,400 acres of land opened to settlers. If one-quarter of this be cultivated, it means 3,177,600 acres of new land put under crops. Estimating the crops at 20 bushels an acre, there will be a total crop of 63,552,000 bushels from newly opened-up land." At the close of the year the exact figures of construction were announced as follows: Canadian Pacific, grading, 340 miles, and steel laid, 170 miles; Canadian Northern, grading, 270 miles, and steel laid, 275 miles; Grand Trunk Pacific, grading, 210 miles, and steel laid, 70 miles; or a total grading of 820 and of steel laid 515 miles. As to other interests the Province produced $253,073 worth of coal in 1909 and its total mineral production in 1910 was put at $557,806 by the Federal authorities; its latest recorded production of lumber was $1,576,820 in 1908; its water-powers were estimated at 500,000 horse-power; its Lake fisheries in 1909-10 produced $173,580 worth or $20,785 over 1908-9.

The general progress of Saskatchewan was illustrated in the first annual Report of the Department of Municipal Affairs which was issued in August. According to the Report there were, on Feb. 28th, 46 incorporated towns in Saskatchewan, no less than 31 of which had been incorporated since the Province was created five years before. Thirty-seven villages were organized in the 12 months ending Feb. 28th. Investments in Saskatchewan, by way of mortgage loans, increased greatly in 1910 though the latest exact figures are for 1909 and showed investments by Trust Companies totalling $2,855,171, by Life Companies of $9,994,759, and by Loan Companies of $16,496,701—a total increase over the preceding year of $7,500,000. Another and a new line of development was in Mining. Discoveries had already pointed to valuable mineral resources in the northern part of the Province—with apparently extensive deposits of hematite iron ore on the northern shore of Lake Athabasca. On Camping Island in Reindeer Lake, large veins of pyrites were reported in beds of gneiss which bore traces of nickel and cobalt. Exten-

sive deposits of pigments were located near Luck Lake, about 70 miles from Regina and it was claimed that the veins were much wider than those found in valuable British mines. It was said that offers of $40 per ton had been made to the owner. Reports of the discovery of gold, silver, cobalt, copper, iron, coal, mica, and other minerals were circulated from time to time. Dredging operations had been carried on for some years in the North Saskatchewan River which resulted in a fair return of gold. On June 2nd a large Dredging Company, in this latter connection, with a capital of $2,000,000 stated that it was ready to begin operations. In January thousands of tons of lignite coal were located near Regina and in November natural gas was said to have been struck at Pense. On Feb. 28, 1910, there were 30 Coal mines in operation with 208,902 tons produced in the previous 12 months.

Public Affairs and the Elevator Commission in Saskatchewan

No change took place in the constitution of the Scott Government during the year though there were occasional rumours that Hon. Walter Scott would retire to succeed Mr. Oliver as Minister of the Interior at Ottawa. On Oct. 14 Mr. George William Brown, a pioneer settler in Saskatchewan since 1882, a lawyer and farmer and member of the old Territorial Legislature for 12 years, was sworn in as Lieut.-Governor of the Province in succession to Mr. A. E. Forget who, since 1898, had been Governor of the Territories or of Saskatchewan. A little later the new head of Provincial affairs received an illuminated address from the City Council of Regina in which he had been an active and respected member for years. It was stated by the Premier in July that the new Parliament Buildings, costing $2,500,000. would be nearly completed and ready for occupation by the Legislature, at any rate, in its next Session. A number of political meetings were held during the year. Speaking at Webb on July 9th Mr. Premier Scott reviewed the policy of his Government and the need, above almost everything else, of good roads for the citizen and farmer, the tax-payer and trader. At Hanley, two days before, he had reviewed the policy of his Government in relation to Education, taxation, the Agricultural College, and agricultural aid. In this latter connection the agricultural outlay of the Territorial Government in 1904 had been $59,000; in 1910 that of Saskatchewan alone was $226,000.

The Premier was at Vonda on the 14th; he accompanied Sir Wilfrid Laurier throughout his summer tour of the Province; and in August spoke on his own account at Kamsack on the 17th, at Canora on the 18th, at Wadena on the 19th. On Oct. 6th Mr. Scott was banquetted at Outlook where he dealt exhaustively with the Land question and claimed that the Province had otained splendid terms from the Federal authorities—a condition, in fact, envied by Manitoba and which that Conservative Province would

be only too glad to duplicate. "Under our land terms, after every acre is owned privately and after all the old Provinces have parted with their public domain, spent the proceeds, and ceased to reap revenue from that source, Saskatchewan will still be drawing $1,125,000 a year from the Dominion Treasury on account of lands. Our Land bargain has, in five years, given Saskatchewan $2,350,000 to apply to schools, roads and bridges." On Nov. 4th the Provincial Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress waited upon the Premier and asked for the establishment of a Workmen's Compensation Act, the abolition of the house-holders' tax, the granting of a franchise to all house-holders and the payment of poll-tax to carry franchise in all municipal matters, except money by-laws. They also requested that the basis of taxation be changed to that of land values and desired the abolition of election deposits in Provincial elections and the employment of none but Union labour on all Government printing. Detailed requests were made in the way of protecting workmen from accidents, &c.

The Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, Attorney-General, spoke at Moosomin on Oct. 27 and paid special tribute to the work and policy of Mr. Scott in the past five years. Hon. J. A. Calder and Hon. A. P. McNab, at Kelliher on Sept. 29th, dealt with, in the former case, finance and education and telephones and transportation and, in the latter case, with municipal progress under the Scott Administration. Mr. Calder's view of the Government's policy since 1905 was elaborate. He dealt with the re-organization of the Departments of public service; the creation of new ones such as Public Health, Railways and Telephones, and Municipalities; the re-construction of the Judicial system; the estalishment of a Provincial University and Agricultural College; the creation of a High School system and re-modelling of Municipal institutions; the adoption of a policy of Government-owned and operated Telephones and the inauguration of a Railway-guarantee and construction policy.

As to the Opposition under the leadership of F. W. G. Haultain, K.C., it put up a vigorous fight in the press and seemed to anticipate an early election. In February and March Mr. Haultain held a series of meetings in the Southern part of the Province. At Toronto on Oct. 27th he described the West as in favour of Government ownership and operation of the Hudson's Bay Railway; declared himself to be in favour of the Provincial Governments owning and controlling Inland Elevators and the Dominion Government the Terminal Elevators; expressed the opinion that before Reciprocity was broached between Canada and the United States the latter country's tariff should be lowered and urged a Canadian reduction in the duties on agricultural implements. At Kamsack on Oct. 24th Mr. Haultain spoke for two hours and claimed that, as a result of the poor bargain made regarding public lands with the Federal authorities the Scott Govern-

ment had already been forced to impose direct taxation, to reduce the grants to schools and to agricultural societies, and to unload many other additional burdens on the municipalities. Dealing with the finances of the Province he declared them to be in a deplorable condition, owing to the "incompetency and extravagance" of the Government. He pledged himself and his Party to continue more vigorously than ever the fight for the possession of the public domain—an asset whose value was said to be almost incalculable. There was, practically, no meeting of the Legislature during 1910, the House not being called until Dec. 15.

The chief political event of the year was the agitation of the Grain Growers Association for Government ownership and control of internal Elevators and the policy of the Government in that respect. On Feb. 10 the Grain Growers had rather angrily discussed the Government's alleged inaction in the matter of its promised Commission of Inquiry into the Elevator business and the Association's proposals. On Feb. 28th the Commission was appointed with Prof. Robert Magill of Dalhousie University, Halifax (Chairman), George Langley, M.L.A., for Redberry, and Fred W. Green, Secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, as members. The selections were made after careful consideration and the Commission itself was the result of an unanimous vote of the Legislature and of a petition from the Grain Growers claiming (according to the Order-in-Council published by the Governemnt) that "the storage facilities for grain at initial points throughout the Province are practically all in the control of Companies who buy or sell, or who buy and employ in manufacture and sale, that commodity"; and alleging that the operation of such storage facilities by powerful Companies for private gain had proved detrimental to the prosperity of the growers of grain throughout the Province in lowering the general level of prices for this pivotal product.

The Association, therefore, asked that the storage facilities be owned by the Provincial Government and operated under an independent Commission as a public utility; and their petitions prayed that legislation be enacted providing for the acquirement, or creation, of Government-owned storage facilities, at initial points throughout the Province for grain shipment, which would be sufficient for the requirements of the farmers in marketing their grain. The Elevator Commission commenced its Sittings at Moose Jaw on May 17, and between that date and July 8 visited Weyburn, Carlyle, Wapella, Wolseley, Indian Head, Regina, Prince Albert, Kamsack, North Battleford, Rosetown, Saskatoon, Perdue, Lanigan, Hanley and Lumsden. Sessions were later on held in Winnipeg; Minneapolis, Kansas City and Chicago were also visited. It heard individuals and officials, millers and grain-growers and Associations, and on June 15th received the formal

and detailed proposals of the Grain Growers, whose chief suggestions were as follows:

1. That the Government build Elevators for forwarding and storage purposes where the farmers demand them.
2. That if the farmers be requested to assure patronage the extent of this be defined by the Government but that the Grain Growers do not want this provision enacted.
3. That provision be made whereby the identity of car-lots be preserved till they reach their destination.
4. As to the sort of Elevator required, it must be provided with bins which will preclude the possibility of mixing the grain and have the most up-to-date apparatus installed.
5. That the certificate of the Elevator be made negotiable by legislation the same as a bill of lading or warehouse receipt and that, if this be found impossible to provide, the Government should itself finance the certificates.
6. That a Commission of management be appointed by the Legislature to be controlled by a three-fifths vote, and that the Grain Growers be allowed to nominate at least a part of the Commissioners.

The Report of the Commission was submitted to the Premier on Nov. 15th and was a bulky document of many pages. It reviewed all the schemes and proposals locally presented and discarded each in turn as faulty in some important particular and declared that Government competition with trading companies in the Elevator business would be disastrous to the former. The conclusion was as follows: "The Commission are unanimous in holding that a solution of the Elevator problem satisfactory to the farmers must give the farmers full control of the system. And they are unanimous in holding that no storing and handling Elevator is likely to be a financial success unless a considerable number of the growers of grain have a direct personal interest in and responsibility for the Elevators. The Commission, therefore, are unanimous in holding that the solution must be sought along the line of co-operation by the farmers themselves, assisted in the matter of finance, by a Provincial loan. The Commission consider that special legislation should be enacted providing for the creation of a Co-operative organization of the farmers on the principle of (1) the maximum amount of local control consistent with (2) ownership by the whole body of shareholders and management through a central board of Directors."

An important matter of the year was the Local Option struggle. In June and July certain enthusiastic advocates of Prohibition campaigned through Southern and Eastern Saskatchewan in automobiles, and by November the fight area included the whole Province. All the cities, Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Prince Albert, were to vote on Local Option, and in addition there were 17 towns, 82 villages, 31 rural municipalities and 40 Local Improvement Districts involved. It was felt that the contest was a crucial one and the Temperance workers took all possible

measures to secure a favourable verdict. In Regina the King's Hotel was secured by some wealthy Temperance men and run as a non-license House. On Sept. 1, Dr. Newnham, Bishop of Saskatchewan, and President of the Provincial Alliance, issued a stirring appeal to vote against "the vicious state of things" involved in a License policy while the Regina *Leader* fought enthusiastically for Local Option. On Dec. 12th the results were far from being a Temperance triumph. Regina, Indian Head, Saskatoon, Weyburn, North Battleford, Prince Albert and Yorkton, with many other ambitious towns, voted down the proposal; the only large place supporting Local Option was Moose Jaw. Out of 32 places heard from on Dec. 13, the By-law was carried in 11 and out of 159 licenses involved 27 were cut off.

The new University of Saskatchewan made decided progress during 1910. On Mch. 5th President W. C. Murray issued his first official statement. In the projected Arts College provision was made for nine departments while the College of Agriculture provided for ten. By June, 1909, four of the Arts Professors, besides Dr. Murray, and three of the Staff of the School of Agriculture had been appointed. Fifteen scholarships and ten exhibitions, of $5 to $100, were offered for competition to students for the current year. Dr. Murray hoped that in two years the Staff would be completed, plans for future development perfected, buildings erected and the principal machinery in order. The President stated at this time that 70 students were already enrolled. New buildings were proceeded with during the year, including those for the College itself, the Students' Residence, Agriculture, Engineering and Live-stock pavilion and power-house, at a total cost of $600,000; with D. R. Brown and Hugh Vallance of Montreal as the architects. In May the Provincial Normal School and Collegiate Institutes, the Theological Colleges in the Province and various incorporated Professional Societies were admitted to affiliation; on July 29 Sir Wilfrid Laurier, amid imposing ceremony, laid the corner-stone of the University Building; F. Hedley Auld, Provincial Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes, was, in April, appointed Professor in the Faculty of Agriculture and Director of Extension Work; during the year James Clinkskill of Saskatoon was appointed Chairman of the Board of Governors and A. J. Bell Vice-Chairman; the College of Agriculture took over the Extension Work and arranged hundreds of meetings to be addressed by practical farmers.

The Methodists decided in January to establish a College in Regina and a campaign for $250,000 was started for building purposes, while a Board of Governors was at once selected composed of E. N. Hopkins, J. W. Sifton, J. A. M. Patrick, G. W. Brown, Rev. J. H. Oliver and others; in April George W. Brown (afterwards Lieut-Governor) was elected President of this Board with Hon. J. T. Brown, Treasurer; in October Dr. W. W. Andrews,

Dean of the Faculty of Science at Mount Allison University, accepted the Presidency. Efforts were made by the Anglicans in Regina to revive Emmanuel College and replace its poor structure with a new building—$35,000 was subscribed but $125,000 was needed. Of Education in general Mr. Premier Scott gave a picture in speaking at Herbert on July 7: "The total outlay from the general revenue in aid of Education has increased from less than $200,000 in 1904 to as much as $465,000 in 1910; the number of common schools has increased from about 800, when the Province was erected, to nearly 2,200 to-day; a new High School system has been created and under it 13 collegiate institutes are in operation which every farmer's boy or girl may attend without hindrance or fee; the Agricultural College and University are well under way." The Educational figures for the year in Saskatchewan were as follows:

Number of School Districts....	2,003	Expended on Teachers' Salaries.	$1,044,010
School Districts in Operation..	1,692	Expended for all other Purposes.	$1,988,987
Pupils Enrolled	53,969	High Schools and Collegiate Institutes	13
Average attendance of Pupils..	28,202	Assets of School Districts.....	$4,832,740
Total Grants to School Districts.	$513,604	Receipts of School Districts....	$3,443,808
School Debentures Registered..	$610,890		

The estimated Revenue of the Province for the year ending Feb. 28, 1911, was $2,754,600, of which the Dominion Subsidy totalled $1,276,850, School-lands Fund $83,500, Supplementary Revenue Fund, or taxation of vacant lands, $300,000, Liquor Licenses $98,000, Land Titles Office fees $216,000, Re-imbursement of advances on Butter, Eggs and Poultry $123,300, Revenue from Telephones $175,000. The estimated Expenditures were $2,742,455 on Current account including interest on Public Debt, $131,200, administration of Justice $457,500, Civil Government $237,082, Public Works $576,737, Education $743,600, Agriculture $232,350, Telephones $120,000 and Bureau of Public Health $73,500. The amount charged to Capital was placed at $2,262,253 of which $1,355,253 went to construction of Public Buildings, $247,000 to sundry Public Works, and $660,000 to Telephones. The Debt of the Province at the close of 1910 included $7,266,379 made up of 1909 and 1910 Loans in London, less a balance of Loans in hand and cash in hand, or to be received, of $1,508,709. The net Debt was $5,757,670.

Provincial Appointments of the Year.

Member of the Educational Council.....	William Grayson	Moose Jaw.
Member of the Educational Council.....	Rev. David Gillies.....	Sancte Andrea.
Member of the Educational Council.....	A. H. Smith.....	Moosomin.
Acting Deputy Minister of Public Works..	Harry S. Carpenter.....	Regina.
Superintendent of Highways.....	Harry S. Carpenter.....	Regina.
Director of Surveys.....	Melville B. Weekes.....	Regina.
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.....	Alfred Frank Mantle.....	Regina
Commissioner of Public Health.....	Dr. M. M. Seymour.....	Regina.
Provincial Sanitary Engineer.....	T. Aird Murray.....	Toronto.

Alberta's Government, Politics, and the Railway Issue

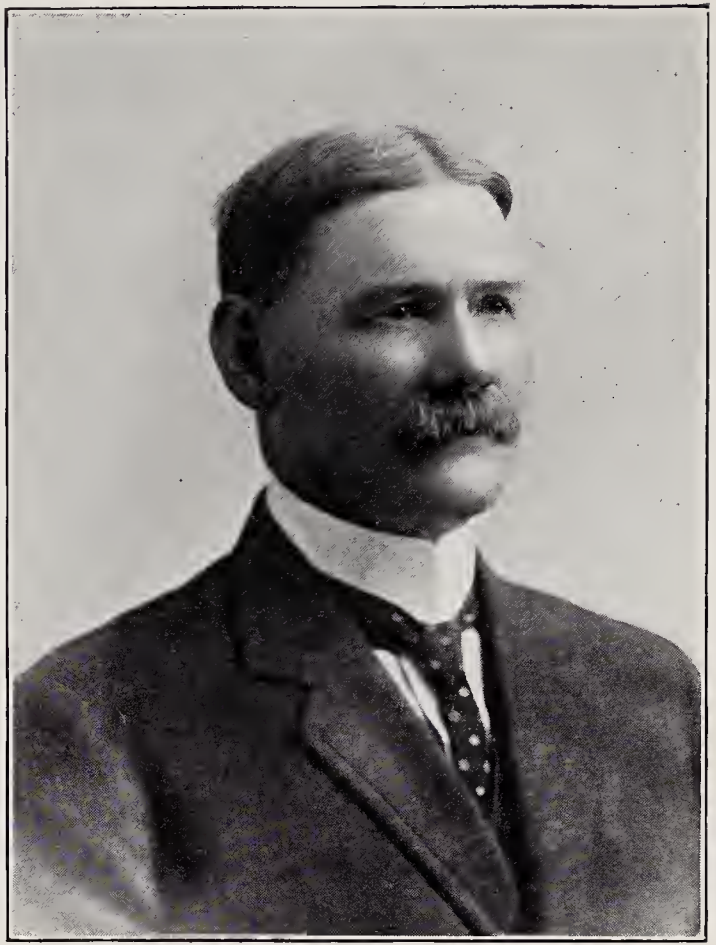
For five years the politics of this Province had been placid, uneventful, one-sided and, in administrative matters, reasonably progressive and undoubtedly honest. In 1910 the Rutherford Government was overthrown, the Provincial Liberal Party split in twain, political divisions dislocated and the Province disturbed to an extraordinary degree. The year began, quietly enough, with the announcement that the C. P. R. tax exemption issue, involving $26,000,000, would be carried at once to the Privy Council; with the statement by Mr. Premier Rutherford on Jan. 19 that a Government-owned pork-packing plant would be established provided the farmers would guarantee the necessary animals to keep the plant running; with the appointment of C. S. Hotchkiss of Claresholm as Publicity Commissioner for the Province and the promotion of immigration, &c., as his work; with the Attorney-General's announcement on Feb. 3rd that future Government printing in Alberta would be Union printing; with the statement that Hon. W. A. Buchanan would, after the Session and the creation of the Portfolio, be Minister of Municipalities and the appointment, in February, of R. W. Jones as Provincial Engineer.

The first Session of the Second Legislature was opened on Feb. 10 by Lieut.-Governor G. H. V. Bulyea with a Speech from the Throne in which he described the foundations of the Government of the Province as well built and truly laid by the preceding Legislature; spoke of the bountiful harvest and increasing prosperity of the people; referred to the great incoming population, to the responsibilities which this involved and stated that "a very large part of the time of my Ministers has been taken up by the work of carrying into effect the policy of Railway expansion which was authorised by the last Assembly"; mentioned the steady progress in construction of necessary public buildings and the new Legislative Building; stated that during the past year there had been a gratifying expansion of the schools of the Province, both in number and in attendance, while higher education had not been neglected and special attention had been given to the work of the primary schools; promised legislation which included four municipal bills, a University measure, and a variety of other measures to improve and organize local institutions. The Address was moved by George P. Smith, seconded by L. M. Roberts and passed after a brief debate on Feb. 14th. Mr. C. W. Fisher was re-elected Speaker.

With the exception of a few private and unimportant Bills the whole of the Session, until prorogation on May 26th, was occupied with the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway question and the accompanying political crisis. The simple preliminaries of the issue were that since 1905 J. K. Cornwall, M.L.A., for the Peace River country, had been struggling to obtain by personal, financial

His Honour George W. Brown.

Appointed Lieut.-Governor of Saskatchewan in 1910.



The Hon. Thomas Graham Mathers.

Appointed Chief Justice of Manitoba in 1910.

and political effort some kind of Railway connection between Edmonton and Athabasca Landing—the latter as a door into the last great region of the furthest West. He finally, in 1905, obtained a Dominion charter for a Line from Edmonton to Fort McMurray. In 1908 W. R. Clarke, an aggressive Railway promoter of Kansas City, U.S.A., purchased this charter from Mr. Cornwall and his associates and then entered into negotiations with the Alberta Government. Eventually Mr. Clarke abandoned his Dominion charter and the Rutherford Government guaranteed the bonds to the amount of $20,000 per mile for a maximum distance of 350 miles into the north country—230 miles to Fort McMurray with a branch line. The bonds bore interest at 5 per cent. and were payable in 50 years. They were to be sold, the proceeds lodged to the credit of the Province and the railway company (incorporated as the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway) to be paid on progress certificate as the work proceeded with no payment made until ten miles had been built. Bonds were also to be guaranteed ($400,000) for the construction of terminals at Edmonton.

The paid-up Capital of the Company organized by Mr. Clarke, and deposited in an Edmonton Bank, was stated by the Government in the Legislature on Feb. 15 to be $50,000, though they did not know the amount of the subscribed capital; W. R. Clarke was described as President with William Bain and G. D. Minty of Winnipeg as Directors; there were said to be at that time 5½ miles of the road graded and it was added that J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York had been the purchasers of the guaranteed bonds of $7,400,000 at par; this amount was stated to be deposited to the credit of the Government in Edmonton Banks at 3½ per cent. interest. As to the sale of these bonds in 1909 Mr. Clarke had, apparently, disposed of them on behalf of the Government to the Morgans of New York and London at par, signed an agreement with the Government on Oct. 28 for construction, organized the Canada West Construction Co., under Dominion charter, with a capital of $500,000 and $50,000 paid up; arranged with his other concern, the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway Co., to complete the Railway and to receive in payment the $7,400,000 which by this time was deposited in the Edmonton Banks after Morgan & Co. had sold the original bonds in London at 110 or $740,000 profit; any rights held by Mr. Clarke and his original Company in the net proceeds of the bonds were then assigned to the Construction Co. and the latter, in turn, assigned its rights to the Royal Bank of Canada (which held $6,000,000 of the money) as collateral security for advances made or to be made. This complex situation was further complicated by the feeling, which soon found expression in public charges, that the agreement as to construction did not sufficiently safeguard Provincial interests.

Meanwhile the Legislature at Edmonton was a scene of suppressed excitement which was to shortly explode into a political crisis. It was understood that Hon. W. H. Cushing, Minister of Public Works, was to resign, and that J. R. Boyle and other Liberal members were opposed to the Railway agreement. There were all kinds of rumours as to the Government, its relations, personal and otherwise, with this Company, and these rumours were telegraphed all over the Dominion. On Feb. 17 the Premier (Hon. A. C. Rutherford) read in the House a letter from Mr. Cushing dated the 14th containing this statement: "Owing to the fact, of which you are already aware, that in your method of administering the affairs of state entrusted to the care of your Government there are several matters in which I am not in accord with you, the most prominent of these being the manner in which you have handled the railway policy of the Province, especially the part pertaining to the guaranteeing of the bonds of the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway; this transaction put through without my knowledge or consent, is, in my judgment, such that I cannot with sincerity of heart and honesty of purpose defend before the electorate of this Province because in the Agreement and specifications signed by yourself you have utterly failed to protect the interests of the people." The resignation was accepted on the same date in a letter which had the following reference to the Railway matter:

> I confess myself somewhat at a loss to understand this in view of the fact that the negotiations with respect to the guaranteeing of the bonds of this railroad and with respect to all the details connected with the settlement of the mortgage and of the agreement with this Railway Company, as you are, of course, aware, had your full knowledge and complete approval. I can only assume from your letter that it has in some way escaped your memory that the terms of the proposed mortgage and agreement were gone over very carefully by the Government, you being present all the time, before the promoters of the enterprise left for the Old Country to arrange their finances. It must also have escaped your memory that subsequently, and after the legislation authorizing the Government to guarantee the bonds of this Railway Company was passed, and the promoters had made their necessary financial arrangements, the mortgage and agreement and the other details in connection with the transaction were fully discussed and agreed to at a Council meeting at which you were present on Oct. 7th last. The matter was then closed with the full concurrence of the entire Cabinet, and the necessary Orders-in-Council were signed.

On Feb. 24th papers were laid before the House with an offer by President Clarke of the Railway to build under improved conditions and with $1,000,000 of the Guarantee reserved a much better road than had been contracted for. On Feb. 26 Mr. J. R. Boyle, one of the leading "Insurgents," and Mr. Cushing, presented a long Resolution recapitulating the history of the project and the alleged weakness of the contract and declaring that "proceedings should be immediately instituted to expropriate

the rights, franchises and powers, and real and personal properties, of the said Railway and vest the same in this Province; that the construction of the said Railway should be proceeded with without delay by a Commission of three members to be appointed by this Legislature, or in such other manner as this Legislature may determine, and that the necessary legislation should be forthwith introduced and passed; that as the distance between Edmonton and Fort McMurray is not 350 miles but is only, in direct line, 230 miles there should be set aside out of the said sum of $7,400,000 a sufficient sum for the purpose of constructing the said Railway from Edmonton to Fort McMurray in a first-class manner and by whatever route will best serve the interests of the Railway, and present as well as possible future settlement, and that the balance of the said sum of $7,400,000 should be used for constructing a railway or railways in whatever portion of this Province the Legislature may determine."

Mr. Boyle's motion was seconded by D. Warnock and was accompanied by Mr. Cushing's explanation of his retirement. He contended that the specifications, &c., were not decided upon at the Cabinet meeting of Oct. 7th but on a later occasion when he was not present. In concluding he said that he was willing to put up a bond of $500,000 that the road could be built, according to specifications under the contract, for $12,000 per mile and, according to the C.N.R. specifications, for $16,000 a mile without including sidings. Mr. Rutherford, in his reply, stated that the Government Engineer's estimate for this Line was $20,000 a mile and that of the Company $27,000. Hon. C. W. Cross, Attorney-General, defended the Agreement and the project and stood by the transaction as a whole. Two amendments were offered to Mr. Boyle's Resolution. One by E. H. Riley and J. M. Glendenning declared that " the contract and agreement entered into between the Government and the Alberta and Great Waterways Co. is not such as to commend them to the judgment and confidence of this House." Another, in further amendment, by J. W. Woolf and J. A. McDougall reviewed and approved the changes in the contract suggested in President Clarke's letter of Feb. 23rd which offered to leave $1,000,000 as a guarantee for the completion and operation of the road, to contract and specify that its equipment on completion should equal in value $500,000, and which proposed that these changes be accepted and legalized.

On Mch. 2nd R. B. Bennett, K.C., Leader of the Provincial Conservatives of Alberta, spoke for 5 hours in a speech of unmerciful analysis and criticism. The Government had, he contended, failed to appreciate the seriousness of the situation in connection with this transaction; it had failed to appreciate the character of a guarantee of bonds; it had gone about organizing a railway in a clumsy fashion, leaving the Province open to the operations of exploiters; it had committed itself to a loosely constructed con-

tract; it had failed to safeguard the interests of the Province in regard to the issue of bonds; it had given to speculators the opportunity to exploit their personal advantage at the expense of the public purse. He declared that of the difference between par and the 110 which the Morgans got for the bonds $250,000 or $300,000 had gone into the pockets of Clarke and his colleagues. He was, himself, quite willing to stand aside in favour of J. A. McDougall of Edmonton or Hon. W. H. Cushing, if a new Government could be formed. On the following day Mr. Riley's amendment was accepted by Mr. Boyle and became a part of his Resolution and Mr. Woolf's amendment was then carried by 23 to 15—the opponents including L. M. Roberts, J. A. McDougall, D. Warnock, J. M. Glendenning, A. J. McLean, G. P. Smith, Charles Stewart, W. A. Campbell, J. B. Holden, J. R. Boyle and E. H. Riley as well as Mr. Cushing, Mr. Bennett and Messrs. E. Michener and G. Hoadley, Conservatives. A unanimously accepted amendment was added fixing the minimum wage on the Railway at $2.50 for a day of nine hours and some further details.

These 12 Liberals or "Insurgents" as they were called had the indirect support of the one-time Government organ, the Edmonton *Bulletin,* and of the Calgary *Albertan.* It was felt also that the Rutherford Government could not hold out and the calling in of Chief Justice Sifton or Senator Talbot as Premier was discussed on the one hand and, on the other, the formation of a Government by Mr. Cushing which would include J. R. Boyle, D. Warnock, G. P. Smith, E. H. Riley and J. A. McDougall. On Mch. 9th Mr. C. W. Cross, whom many considered the ablest man in the Cabinet, retired and was followed by Hon. W. A. Buchanan. Next day Mr. Cushing told the House that the Premier had, just before this announcement, said that Mr. Cross would retire if he, Mr. Cushing, would return to the Government. No compromise was, however, his policy. With Mr. Cross went S. B. Woods, his Deputy Attorney-General. On the 11th Mr. Cross returned to the Government and, in the Legislature, E. H. Riley and J. R. Boyle moved that "this House has no longer confidence in the Government." The motion was rejected by 20 to 17 votes—Hon. W. A. Buchanan and H. W. McKenney being the additional disaffected Liberals. The same vote sustained the Government on the 15th, when Messrs. Boyle and Riley presented a Resolution charging that official fyles containing papers and documents relating to the Railway contract had been tampered with and stripped and asking for the restoration of such papers.

On Mch. 14th Mr. Premier Rutherford presented and carried, unanimously, a Resolution drawn up by the Attorney-General and Mr. Bennett appointing the Hon. D. L. Scott, Hon. Horace Harvey, and Hon. N. D. Beck of the Supreme Court a Royal

Commission "for the purpose of ascertaining whether any, and if any, which officer, or officers of the Government, or member, or members, of the Legislature of the Province, were or are interested, directly or indirectly, by themselves or through others in the erection, incorporation or organization of the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway Company, or in the making of, or entering into, or carrying out a certain contract between the Government and the Province and the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway Company or the guaranteeing by the Province of the securities of the said Company or the sale thereof or in the proceeds of, or the amount realized from, the disposition or sale of the said securities or otherwise, howsoever, in connection with the said Company." Three days later the House adjourned until May 26, when prorogation took place after Mr. Rutherford had presented a loyal Address to the new King which was carried on a standing vote and the Lieut.-Governor had informed the members that he had just acepted the Premier's resignation and had called upon the Hon. A. L. Sifton to form a Government.

The Royal Commission in the Railway affair commenced its sittings at Edmonton on Mch. 28th with W. L. Walsh, K.C., and L. M. Johnstone of Lethbridge as its Counsel, R. B. Bennett, K.C., for the insurgent Liberals, P. J. Nolan, K.C., and O. M. Biggar for the Alberta Government, and H. A. Robson, K.C., of Winnipeg for the Company and W. R. Clarke. Only the faintest indication of the voluminous evidence of the next month in Edmonton and Winnipeg—where sittings were opened on Apr. 26th—can be given here. Efforts were first made, without avail, to trace certain documents, notably the agreement between Clarke and the Morgans as to the price of bonds; J. K. Cornwall, M.L.A., the original promoter of the project was said to have been the object of a "blackmail proposition" by Alfred Hawes of Toronto involving $250,000; as to this Mr. Hawes issued a writ against the Railway Company claiming $250,000 for a partnership interest and a 2½ per cent. commission for negotiations regarding the sale of bonds; on Apl. 12 the Commission was informed that W. R. Clarke and G. D. Minty could not appear before it and that Mr. Robson had withdrawn from his post as Counsel; the Minutes of the first Directors' meeting of the Company showed the paid-up stock of $50,000 voted for expenses, with $25,000 a year salary to the President; Dr. Waddell, Engineer of the projected Railway, testified that the road was expected to cost $17,000 a mile leaving a profit of $1,000,000 for someone; S. B. Woods (then Deputy Attorney-General) testified that he had written the letter and revised terms of Feb. 23rd for Clarke in the hope of helping the Government.

In Winnipeg, on Apl. 26, G. D. Minty testified that he had on Apl. 20 resigned his Solicitorship to the Company and had turned the books and letters and papers over to W. R. Clarke,

President of the Railway Co., and B. R. Clarke, President of the Construction Company—both of whom were in Winnipeg on that date but were out of the country during the rest of the Inquiry; while W. Bain, the other Director, had previously given his papers to Minty; it was stated that the $50,000 at the credit of the Company in Edmonton was really the amount voted to Clarke by the Directors for expenses. Mr. Rutherford was examined after the return of the Commission to Edmonton from Toronto where on May 9 they had heard Alfred Hawes; E. A. James, General-Manager of the Railway Company, Hon. C. W. Cross and Hon. W. H. Cushing testified while a letter was received from the Morgans in London stating that no rake-off had been paid any one and that the Clarke sale of bonds to them was a straight transaction. The Commission closed on July 7 and on Nov. 10 a majority Report signed by Chief Justice Harvey and Judge Scott and a Minority Report signed by Mr. Justice Beck were submitted to the Legislature. Summed up the former document, after an elaborate history of the project and agreement, considered the Government as mildly censurable in some of its arrangements and actions, accepted the denial of Messrs. Rutherford and Cross as to any personal interest in the enterprise and stated, also, that the evidence did not warrant them in finding that there was any such interest. Judge Beck exonerated the Rutherford Government and criticized Mr. Cushing for his charges and attitude in the affair. In comments upon the Report the Lethbridge *Herald* and Calgary *Albertan* (Liberal) joined the Edmonton *Journal* and Calgary *Herald* (Conservatives) in considering that it indirectly condemned the Rutherford Government.

Meanwhile, Mr. A. L. Sifton, Chief Justice of Alberta, had on May 26 undertaken to form a Ministry. Whether he should have been called upon when there was an Opposition Leader with two regular followers and an "insurgent" Liberal Leader with 13 followers; whether the Lieut.-Governor should have waited until a division in the House had decided the problem; whether W. H. Cushing, J. R. Boyle, and C. W. Cross would be in the new Government or not; were questions of the hour. Mr. Cross had many friends and followers, strong efforts were made for his inclusion and a public demonstration was held in Edmonton on the night of May 26. As announced, however, on June 3rd, the new Government was as follows:

President of the Council, Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Public Works	Hon.	Arthur Lewis Sifton	Calgary.
Attorney-General and Minister of Education	Hon.	Charles Richmond Mitchell	Medicine Hat.
Provincial Secretary	Hon.	Archibald J. McLean	Lethbridge.
Minister of Agriculture	Hon.	Duncan Marshall	Edmonton.

Mr. Sifton announced that, in a general way, his policy would not be different from that of his predecessor—upon the Railway matter he would speak later; Mr. Cross, through his alleged paper, the

THE HON. ARTHUR LEWIS SIFTON, K.C., LL.D., M.L.A.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Alberta. Appointed Prime Minister of Alberta in 1910.

Edmonton *Capital,* supported the new Government; Mr. Rutherford declared his intention to remain in the Legislature; E. H. Riley published an open letter protesting against the ignoring of Mr. Cushing and resigned his seat in order to test public opinion in Gleichen. As to the new Ministers Mr. Sifton ran in Vermillion, where A. Campbell resigned for the purpose; Mr. Mitchell in Medicine Hat vacated sometime before by the retirement of Hon. W. T. Finlay; Mr. McLean sought re-election in Lethbridge District and Mr. Marshall, as he remained in his old position, did not require r-election. The new Premier made no promises and stated no definite policy in his ensuing campaign and was elected over J. G. Clark of Irma (Cons.) on June 29 by a large majority as also was Mr. Mitchell. Mr. McLean was returned by acclamation. In Gleichen a stiff fight took place—Mr. Riley running again with A. J. McArthur as the straight Liberal candidate while, in Macleod, where the death of the Liberal member had caused a vacancy, E. H. Maunsell ran as a Government supporter against Robert Patterson, the candidate of the Farmers Association. On Oct. 2nd Mr. Riley was defeated by over 200 majority and Mr. Patterson elected by over 60 majority—one Government victory and one defeat.

The 2nd Legislative Session of the year was opened at Edmonton on Nov. 10 by Lieut.-Governor, the Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea (who had on Oct. 5th been appointed for a second term) with a Speech from the Throne which mentioned the King's death and the fairly good harvest of the year despite the extraordinary drought; referred to his calling of Mr. Sifton to form a Government and the submission of the Commission's Report to the House. Charles Stewart and J. A. McArthur moved the Address. Mr. E. Michener, the new leader of the Opposition, on Nov. 14th said there were four things which the Government should do: (1) open up more roads and build more bridges; (2) regulate the stock and agricultural markets; (3) help needy incoming settlers by Government loans at a low rate of interest; (4) establish at least five Land Titles registration districts. Mr. Premier Sifton criticized Mr. Michener as an Independent turned Conservative and declared that lending money as suggested would drive out the Insurance and Loan Companies and probably the Banks. He would not announce his policy yet. Mr. Bennett strongly criticized the Premier and Mr. Mitchell for leaving the Bench to enter politics. The Address passed without division and on the 21st A. Bramley Moore (Lib.) presented a Resolution calling for the acquisition by the Province of the control of its own internal resources—lands, minerals, fisheries, &c., held by the Dominion Government. It was supported by J. K. Cornwall (Lib.), E. Michener and R. B. Bennett (Cons.) and withdrawn on the Premier stating that the Government was preparing to negotiate in this direction.

The central feature of this Session, however, before its adjournment into the New Year, was the new Government's Railway policy. It had on July 11 paid the Morgan firm in London the sum of $185,000, being the half-yearly interest at 5 per cent. on the $7,400,000 lying in the Royal and other Banks at 3½ per cent. The official reason given was the defaulting of the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway Co. On Nov. 24th the Premier introduced his measure, respecting this project, in the Legislature. It was based upon the failure of the Company to proceed with the enterprise and its default in the payment of interest. The Bill recognized the liability of the Province on the bonds in question and the necessity of action regarding the money now in hand; ratified the guarantee of the bonds and empowered the Premier to execute them; declared the proceeds from the partly executed though technically legal bonds already sold to now form a part of the public revenue of the Province; stated that the Province, as between itself and the original Railway Company, would be primarily liable upon the bonds to the holders thereof, and would hold the Company free from any claims under the said bonds. It was understood, though not definitely, that the Government intended to build bridges and roads with this money.

The policy and proposals were said to have been endorsed in a Liberal caucus by 20 to 12. Mr. C. W. Cross opposed the measure in the House because it seemed to mean that a Railway would not be built into the North country and because the present House was elected to carry out such a policy; a mass meeting was held in Edmonton on the 28th addressed by Mr. Cross and J. K. Cornwall (Liberals) and J. D. Hyndman and A. F. Ewing (Conservatives) against this legislation; the local Board of Trade also opposed it and urged construction into the North. In the House Mr. Cornwall, on Nov. 29th, opposed the measure as checking Northern development and, incidentally, made a bitter attack upon Mr. Cushing in connection with certain newspaper claims*; Mr. Bennett, on the following day, described the policy as confiscation without due process of law, as certain to cause endless litigation and as unjust because default of interest under the Agreement had to be for three years, and not six months, to permit of expropriation; Mr. Rutherford defended his past policy and said the Government did not need and should not take this money. The first division on the Bill took place on Dec. 1st with 25 for and 11 against. In his reply to charges that he had not answered certain letters from Clarke the Premier said: "No Government of which I am a member, will enter into negotiations

* NOTE.—As to these charges the Edmonton *Capital* of July 6 stated that Mr. Cushing while Minister of Public Works received $4,900 from F. C. McMath, President of the Canadian Bridge Co., Ltd., on Apl. 10, 1909, for (1) payment of his election expenses in Calgary or (2) as a personal loan. The cheque was photographed and published.

for the construction of a railway with a man who has acted toward the Province of Alberta as Clarke has acted, in connection with the Royal Commission."

On Dec. 2nd the second reading passed by 25 to 14—Mr. Michener moving in amendment that every effort should first be made for an amicable settlement with the Company, which was defeated by 27 to 12; the 3rd reading passed on the 8th without further vote or amendment. Meantime W. R. Clarke was heard from in vigorous opposition to this policy. He appealed to Ottawa against the legislation; denied in the Hawes-Cornwall law-suit that he had received any money in connection with the sale of the bonds; issued to the press on Nov. 29th a statement of his side of the case in which politics, Government differences and delays, and Administrative changes, were chiefly blamed for the Company's failure to act. He declared that his Railway would have made Alberta one of Canada's richest Provinces. Other projects had by now appeared. It was stated that the Canadian Northern, in connection with its line from Stewart, B.C., to Edmonton, would make the Great Waterways line a link; an application was made to the Legislature for incorporation of a Company to construct a Railway from Edmonton to the Pine or Peace River Passes and this was approved as the Peace River and Great Western Railway Co. The Legislature was prorogued on Dec. 16th after passing some minor Acts and, immediately afterwards, the Government officially presented cheques at the Royal, Dominion, and Union Banks for the balances of the Great Waterways moneys respectively deposited there and these were promptly refused. The year closed with Railway uncertainty and plenty of litigation apparently certain. Meanwhile the Provincial Conservatives had roused themselves a little from their somewhat hopeless condition and on July 5th held a Convention at Calgary with J. D. Hyndman in the Chair and no press representatives admitted. An effort was made to get a Leader for the party—Mr. Bennett finding it impossible to spare the time. Rufus H. Pope, ex-M.P., M. S. McCarthy, M.P., and C. A. Magrath, M.P., were discussed and it was understood that any one of them would have been welcomed. Eventually E. Michener, member for Red Deer, was chosen and he accepted the post.

Agriculture, Mining, Finances, and Education in Alberta

The production and settlement of Alberta continued to grow in 1910. The crop area which had been 298,433 acres in 1904 and 576,821 acres in 1907 was 1,242,644 acres in 1909 and, according to Dominion figures, 1,808,719 acres in the succeeding year. According to the Ottawa Bureau of Statistics the Live-stock in the Province on June 30, 1910, included 294,225 Horses valued at $37,072,000; 124,470 Milch cows worth $4,854,000; 926,937 other Cattle worth $27,530,000; 179,067 Sheep and 143,560 Swine worth, respectively, $1,128,000 and

$1,723,000. The average value of the occupied farm-lands was estimated at $20.46 per acre and the average wages of farm-help were $421.62 for males and $285.12 for females per annum. According to official statistics compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture, the average wheat yield of half a dozen of the wheat-growing States, for the previous ten years, had been 12 bushels to the acre. In the Province of Alberta, during the 12 years 1898-1909, it was 20·62 bushels for Spring Wheat and 22·51 bushels for Winter Wheat. The average for Oats—these are Provincial official figures—was 36·42 bushels, for Barley 26·85, for Flax 10·79, for Speltz 23·66 and for Rye 17·98. The Dominion estimate of production and values in 1910, side by side with the Provincial statement of production and area was as follows:

Product.	Provincial Statistics. Area in Acres.	Yield in Bushels.	Dominion Statistics. Area in Acres.	Yield per Acre.	Total Yield, Bushels.	Total Value.
Winter Wheat.....	142,467	2,206,564	98,000	12·59	1,234,000	$886,000
Spring Wheat.....	450,493	5,697,956	435,000	12·32	5,359,000	3,628,000
Oats	492,589	12,158,530	974,000	24·27	23,644,000	7,661,000
Barley	90,901	1,889,509	194,500	20·32	3,953,000	1,514,000
Rye	1,522	28,306	6,200	26·10	161,800	90,000
Flax	15,271	46,155	14,300	4·48	64,000	120,000
Potatoes	12,848	1,663,748 Tons.	16,451	138·87	2,285,000	1,462,000
Turnips, etc.....	3,351	20,149	2,368	237·54	563,000	265,000

There was also a small production of Hay, $831,000, and Sugar-beets, $125,000. Most of these crops suffered from the unusual heat and dryness of this year. The estimated population of Alberta in 1910 was 400,000. If the value of the Live-stock and the field crops were added to that of the acreage under cultivation at $20.00 an acre the total wealth of the 50,000 farmers in the Province at this time was, exclusive of buildings and machinery, about $125,000,000. The United Farmers Association of Alberta met in Convention at Edmonton on Jan. 20-22 with an attendance of about 300 representing a membership of 5,000 and James Bower of Red Deer in the chair.

Resolutions were passed in favour of (1) the establishment of a Labour Bureau in connection with the harvest season; (2) asking the Government to retain control of the Creameries and obtain a reduction of the Dominion duty on fence-wire; (3) demanding legislation against the alleged exorbitant rates of interest on loans charged by Banking institutions; (4) requesting a generous grant in bounties for the destruction of wolves and coyotes; (5) endorsing affiliation with the National Council of Agriculture and accepting a draft agreement to be signed by individual farmers pledging a certain supply to the proposed Pork-packing plant; (6) approving the principle of co-operation amongst farmers; (7) urging the Government to require boarding-houses to have a license; (8) asking the Provincial Government to "institute in legislation and the holding of office in the Legislature, the principle of the initiative, referendum, and recall";

(9) endorsing the principle of consolidated rural schools; (10) urging the Government to borrow money on Provincial security at, say, 3½ per cent. with a view to lending to farmers at not more than 5 per cent.; (11) requesting the Dominion Government to admit all agricultural implements and tools free of duty and for this purpose to discuss Reciprocity with the United States Government. Mr. Bower was re-elected President and W. J. Tregillus of Calgary was chosen Vice-President. At a meeting of the Western Stock-Growers Association, Medicine Hat, May 19, a Resolution was passed declaring that "It is absolutely necessary in order to safeguard what remains of the cattle-raising industry, that the tenure of grazing leases shall be made more permanent and that when a grazing lease is granted it shall not be liable to cancellation at the will of the Minister of the Interior."

The Peace River country—so far as it lay in Alberta—was a much-talked of region during 1910. The term was indefinite as the River, itself, ran into British Columbia and was 600 miles in length. Generally speaking, however, it meant those far northern localities on the Peace River at which some farming settlements had been established. These, though in themselves unimportant, were widely scattered and consisted of Fort Vermilion, Peace River Crossing and Dunvegan on the Peace River; Grande Prairie, about 75 miles south of Dunvegan, and Lesser Slave Lake, 80 or 90 miles southeast of Peace River Crossing; in all a vast territory extending some 350 miles from northeast to southwest, and comprising something like 60,000 square miles, or about 40,000,000 acres. Not much information was as yet available in regard to this great region. One enthusiast stated that north of the Athabasca River there was three times as much first-class agricultural land awaiting development as the entire area at present under cultivation in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. This estimate may not be exaggeration but it cannot be proved by any available official information. One of the pioneers of this region, whose efforts to obtain railway connection for it with southern Alberta mixed him up in the Railway controversies of the year, was J. K. Cornwall, M.L.A. Toward the end of July he led a party of Canadian and United States newspaper men out through 2,100 miles of water and land travel and over a country of vast possibilities. Some of those in the party were Emerson Hough, novelist, of Chicago; C. P. Bull, Agronomist of the University of Minnesota; J. H. Pettit, Agronomist of the University of Illinois; B. K. Miller of Milwaukee, naturalist; R. Dunn, New York, of *Everybody's Magazine,* and Gardner Hazen, Pittsburg, of *Farm and Fireside.* Speaking on their return at a banquet in Edmonton (Aug. 30) Mr. Miller said: "We saw there land that will support, not hundreds, or hundreds of thousands, but millions of people."

During the year the United States Government published a Report by Edward A. Preble who had spent several years in northern Canada. In 1888, he stated, the wheat-growing capacity of the Peace River country was roughly estimated at 300,000,000 bushels. At the least there was in that region, he summarized, a new and greater Manitoba. Meantime the C.N.R., the G.T.P. and the Great Waterways were all trying to get into and through this country; immigrants were steadily working their way over the 700 miles between Edmonton and the wealth of this newer West; the press was daily giving more and more attention to its resources and realities; prospectors were beginning to study the country for the valuable minerals which were rumoured to exist; wherever in Northern Alberta crops were grown it was found they were little affected by the drouth of 1910—Fall wheat going as high in places as 50 bushels to the acre; the Peace River Trade and Navigation Co. of Montreal promised an expenditure of $300,000 in ranching and development work during this year; Mr. Oliver, Minister of the Interior, declared after his trip to the north (Edmonton, Aug. 8) that there was no limit to successful farming in these northern regions. "Potatoes and garden produce are grown successfully as far as Fort Good Hope, just south of the Arctic Circle, and oats and barley are cultivated as far north as Fort Simpson."

As to Mining this industry made further strides toward becoming one of the most important of Western developments. The estimated daily output of the coal mines of Alberta in 1910 was 13,000 tons. The daily tonnage* of these mines was about as follows: Coleman, 2,400; Frank, 600; Blairmore, 2,500; Hillcrest, 600; Passburg, 400; McGillivray, 500; Lethbridge (3 mines) 1,200; Diamond City, 200; Taber (4 mines) 1,300; Bankhead, 1,000; Canmore, 1,100; Morinville (several small mines), 700; small outfits, 500. The total mines working in the Province, large and small, were 150 in 1910. This industry was strengthened at this time by the organization of the Canadian Coal and Coke Co. through J. W. McConnell of Montreal and with the intention or idea of combining four large Western companies—The Pacific Pass Coal Co., the Lethbridge Collieries, Limited, the Western Coal and Coke Co. (on Crow's Nest Pass line of C.P.R.) and the St. Albert Collieries, Limited (near Edmonton). It was estimated that there lay beneath the soil of Alberta, the tremendous total of 84,900,000,000 tons of coal—lignite, bituminous, anthracite. The coal lay in different areas, which were tabulated as follows:

	Tons.
Coleman area (bituminous)	2,000,000,000
Blairmore-Frank (bituminous)	1,500,000,000
Brazeau (mostly bituminous)	1,400,000,000
Belly River (lignite and bituminous)	10,000,000,000
Edmonton area (lignite to bituminous in hills)	10,000,000,000
Edmonton (Prairie lignite)	60,000,000,000

* NOTE.—*Canadian Finance,* Winnipeg, Apl. 5, 1911.

Dominion official statistics showed a total Mineral production in Alberta of $7,876,458 or an increase of $1,800,000 over 1909. The value of the coal produced in 1909 was placed at $4,838,109. Incidents of the year included the organization of a Winnipeg concern—the Athabasca Oil and Asphalt Co. with $5,000,000 authorized capital, and headed by E. F. Hutchings, with a view of developing properties near Fort McMurray at the end of the proposed Railway; the statement regarding Frank, Alta., that Coal mining companies had been organized there with a capitalization of $12,000,000 within the last nine years and that, during the same period, between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000 had been expended upon equipment with a total capitalization in the neighbourhood of $20,000,000; the alleged discovery of iron-ore between Edson—135 miles west of Edmonton—and the Mountains and the ensuing Report from the Geological Survey at Ottawa that conditions "warrant the belief that good Oil-fields may be found in the Province."

Other matters were the claim that Brazeau coal was nearer anthracite than bituminous and the statement on Sept. 16 by T. W. Brown, D.L.S., that experts at Pittsburg had declared it equal to the best Pennsylvania coal; the alleged discovery of a rich bed of Mica near Edson; the discovery of various coal beds along the line of the G.T.P.; the statement of F. C. Campbell of Fort St. John that an out-cropping of coal was widespread in the Peace River region and the glowing report of Alex. Jackson of Edmonton (Nov. 26) that in this latter region there was "a salt bed as big as the Niagara valley, a lake of asphalt twice the size of Lake Simcoe, coal measures whose limit could not be defined, and a mineralized mountain in which are to be found gold, silver and copper." As to miscellaneous development there was, between 1905 and 1909 inclusive, an incorporation of 696 Companies with an aggregate capitalization of $72,022,900 and the registration of 241 concerns capitalized at $214,485,000; there was said to be 1,144,000 horse-power in the waters of Alberta but further knowledge of the great chain of lakes and rivers in the north will probably make that estimate seem small; Life Insurance Companies (chiefly Canadian) had in 1910 $5,631,417 invested in Alberta and the Loan Companies $8,070,315.

In the calendar year 1909 the general revenue of Alberta was $3,655,906 including $1,340,195 from the Dominion Government and $1,050,304 used on capital account. The receipts from Telephones were $2,470,319. Expenditures, including Capital account, were $3,700,745 of which $1,448,569 went to Public Works, $311,892 to Education, and $421,139 to Agriculture. The Telephone expenditure was $2,157,840. For the five months ending May 31, 1910, or up to the time when the Sifton Government assumed office, the Revenue received was $2,126,832 including $457,727 from the Dominion and a $1,460,000 Loan. The total

expenditure was $2,282,530 of which $455,791 went to Public Works, $156,863 to Education, and $113,658 to Agriculture. Mr. Premier Rutherford's brief Budget speech of Mch. 19th declared a surplus of $24,830 on the figures of 1909; the Public Accounts, as afterwards issued, showed a deficit on the succeeding five months' affairs of $130,866.

As to Education the youthful University of Alberta made considerable progress. Preliminary arrangements were made with the Alberta Law Society for the establishment of a Law course—subject to approval at the 1911 meeting of the Society; on Sept. 28 the University began its third year with 150 pupils; a little later President H. M. Tory announced that the new Laboratory was in a condition to do assay work and that a Chair of Mineralogy would be shortly established. On Dec. 23 O. M. Biggar and Edwin C. Pardee of Edmonton, G. H. W. Ryan, M.D., of Vermilion, Michael Clark of Olds, Euston Sisley, M.D., and A. L. Cameron of Calgary, G. A. Kennedy, M.D., of Macleod, L. M. Johnstone of Lethbridge, and R. E. Starks of Medicine Hat, were appointed Governors of the University. As was to have been expected from the competitive rivalry of the two centres Calgary undertook to initiate a University for Southern Alberta during the year. Dr. T. H. Blow was one of the chief movers in the project which looked to the affiliation of the local Anglican and Presbyterian Colleges; W. J. Tregillus offered a quarter-section of land as a site and other places offered aid and asked for its location with them; the Calgary Board of Trade asked the City for a grant of $150,000, the Province for $150,000 and the Dominion Government for a grant of land; arrangements were made with the Western Canada College to undertake University work pending organization; in the Legislature on Nov. 29 R. B. Bennett, K.C., presented a Bill incorporating the University of Calgary which passed in due course though it was opposed by W. A. Buchanan and others, on the ground of one Provincial University being not only the ideal but sufficient for the Province.

Alberta College, the Methodist institution at Strathcona—affiliated with the University and costing $100,000—was under way during the year as a result of a gift of $50,000 from the Massey Estate in Toronto which made removal from Edmonton, and construction in the University grounds, possible; at Calgary a new Methodist College was also got under way with the Rev. G. W. Kerby as Acting-Principal, Hon. W. H. Cushing as Chairman of the Board of Governors, and with incorporation as the Mount Royal College of Calgary; the Presbyterians of the Province also obtained permission from the General Assembly to establish a Presbyterian College in affiliation with, and built on the grounds of, the University of Alberta. A large Board of Management was appointed consisting of many Ministers and such laymen as Hon. F. Oliver and Hon. C. W. Cross, J. A.

McDougall, M.L.A., of Edmonton, Mr. Justice Stuart and James Short, K.C., of Calgary, while S. W. Dyde, D.SC., LL.D., Professor of Mental Philosophy at Queen's University, was appointed Principal. A Presbyterian Ladies College was also established at Red Deer with Rev. Neil D. Keith, M.A., B.D., of Prescott, Ont., as Principal. The Educational statistics of the year 1909 were as follows:

Number of School Districts.....	1,250	School Debentures, authorized..	$978,550
Increase during the year.....	180	Increase for the year.....	$414,625
Number of Pupils enrolled.....	46,048	Amount expended on school buildings and grounds.....	$769,210
Increase during the year.....	6,395	Increase for the year.....	$166,592
Average attendance of pupils...	22,225	Total number of teachers.....	1,815
Increase for the year.....	3,301	Average annual salary per year paid to all teachers.....	$676.10
Total Grants to School Districts.	$262,106		
Cost of Teachers' Salaries.....	$758,815		

IX.—BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE YUKON.

Resources and General Development in British Columbia

This Province had experienced a year of great progress in 1909 and it was continued during 1910. Immigration, at first slow, was now beginning to pour into the country while British capital commenced to show its influence. As Sir Edmund Walker put it in his yearly review of Banking and national conditions: "Farm lands continued to advance in price and so did fruit lands, but the Railway development in the northern part of the Province and in other districts will give the settler without capital his pathway to success. The growth of cities in British Columbia is so rapid that large quantities of food stuffs have at present to be imported from the United States, and it can be readily seen that agricultural settlement is necessary and should be profitable. Fruit growers had a profitable season both as to yield and price. Ranchers and graziers had a good winter and prices were high when their stock was marketed. The salmon catch was 762,000 cases, against 629,460 cases in 1906, the year of natural comparison, the increase being in the catch on the northern rivers while fishing on the Fraser River was again unsatisfactory." Sir Edmund made a strong appeal for protection of the Halibut fisheries in which the Province owned a great source of wealth. "I regret that nothing of much practical value is being done to stop the extensive poaching by Americans. Capital in a large way awaits the development of the Pacific coast fishing. Markets exist in our own country, and halibut and herring fishing, if protected, will exceed the great salmon industry. Shall we preserve our rights?"

As to general conditions Mr. Premier McBride at the Canadian Manufacturers banquet in Vancouver on Sept. 22 said: "No Province of the Dominion possesses in itself such a wealth and diversity of natural resources as British Columbia—(1) our fisheries account for over 30 per cent. of the total catch of Canada; (2) our mines have produced since their inception $347,800,000 and 300,000 square miles of mineralized ground are not yet prospected; (3) our timber brings in over $12,000,000 a year and (4) our agricultural and fruit lands, hardly scratched, over $8,000,000. We have created a trade totalling close to $50,000,000 annually; established manufactures and industries yielding over $80,000,000 dollars a year—and, remember, we are still at the beginning of things." These figures for 1909 had been elaborated as follows in Mr. Bowser's Budget speech earlier in the year and may be supplemented by the estimates afterwards compiled for 1910 as follows:

Products.	1909.	1910.
Manufactures	$30,000,000	$35,000,000
Mining	24,000,000	26,000,000
Lumber	12,000,000	17,160,000
Agriculture	8,500,000	14,399,000
Fisheries	8,000,000	8,000,000
Total	$82,500,000	$100,559,000

In 1900, it may be added, the population was 178,656 and the Revenue $1,544,108; in 1910 the population was estimated at 400,000 and the Revenue at $8,874,846. The new industrial enterprises chartered in 1910 aggregated $48,000,000 of capital; the mileage of railways in the Province was 2,307 with 1,400 miles under construction at the close of the year. The total Mineral production of British Columbia in 1909 was $24,426,500; that of 1910 $26,183,505. The production of 1890 had been only $2,608,803 but, in total production over all the years since the placer mining of the "Fifties," the Province had taken $373,000,000 of minerals out of its mountains and rivers. The chief mineral incident of 1910 was the discovery of gold at Stewart, in the Portland Canal country of the far North. The Portland Canal, so-called, was a land-locked fiord running for 100 miles into the mainland and forming a natural boundary between British Columbia and Alaska. At its head it received as tributary the Bear River with its branches, Glacier Creek, Bitter Creek, and American Creek. Stewart City at the head of the Canal was in 56 degrees North, an almost equal latitude with Edinburgh, and was backed by an alleged wonderful gold field, flanked on one side by precipitous hills, and on the other by the waters of the Bear River. It looked out upon an ice-free winter harbour and the whole location was described as beautiful with a surrounding scenery of compelling grandeur.

At the beginning of the year Stewart was a small place where small mining operations had been carried on since 1898; at its close estimates of population ran as high as 5,000. The first important statement about it was that of Mr. D. D. Mann to the Toronto *Globe* of Mch. 8th: "I have bought control of 4,368 acres of mining land in northern British Columbia. The property is situated along the Bear River, considerably north of Prince Rupert and the main-line of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and north of the Portland Canal. Surveys already made have shown remarkably rich deposits of gold, silver, lead and some copper. Besides this there are several timber limits and townsites. Several Eastern capitalists, American and Canadian, are associated with me in this venture, but I will have the control." This interest in Stewart, coupled with the statement that Mackenzie and Mann were also projecting railway spurs into the hills attracted attention; ensuing stories of rich strikes created a sensation. Veins of solid ore, 24 feet thick and tremendously rich; stories of a mining centre which was to rival Butte; a con-

gestion of population and 2,000 prospectors in tents at the end of May; a sale of Government lots on the Stewart townsite on May 30 totalling $430,700 and averaging $1,856 a lot; the press announcement in May that free-milling ore had been discovered in a reef of gold running for 20 miles—one prospector declaring that a thousand stamps could be worked for 100 years on the ground his party had traversed; another claimed to have $25,000,000 of ore in sight; these were the stories and incidents which created a stampede to the new Camp and gave the London press in June cabled statements from New York as to "Miles of Gold," a "British Eldorado of fabulous wealth," etc. For a time it seemed to be the story of the Yukon and Cobalt over again. Then came inquiry and investigation.

To the *Monetary Times,* Toronto, W. F. Robertson, Provincial Mineralogist of British Columbia, wrote (July 23) saying: "We have no official or authentic confirmation of recent reports of phenomenally rich gold finds near Stewart and while there is undoubtedly some good ore there the Camp is too young to have proved its importance and no ore has yet been shipped. Some of the properties are legitimate, but many are not. Since last autumn and up to the middle of June the ground has been covered with deep snow and no further prospecting was possible, so that any legitimate new finds have been made inside last month—June." Speaking to the Victoria press on Aug. 1st Mr. D. D. Mann deprecated the exaggerated reports as to Stewart but added that it was bound to be "one of the greatest low-grade ore camps in America." By the end of the year much quiet development work had been done and the great need of the time and place was transportation facilities.

There was the usual large variety of Mining incidents during the year. First and foremost was the retirement of Mr. James Dunsmuir from the control of the great coal properties on Vancouver Island which had been in his family since their first development—for nearly 60 years. They passed into the hands of Mackenie and Mann in June and the sum involved approximated $11,000,000. The Crow's Nest Pass Co., on Mch. 10, reported a production for their fiscal year of 1,209,762 tons of coal and 194,498 tons of coke and stated that from 1900 to 1910, inclusive, they had paid out in wages in British Columbia $16,209,-788 and that last year the Pay-roll was $2,259,357. The Company had also paid for plant and equipment from 1900 to 1910, inclusive, $5,031,261 while the coal tax paid to the Provincial Government in 1910 amounted to $75,469. In April it was stated that Montreal capital had secured the controlling interest in 30,000 acres of bituminous and semi-anthracite coal-land on the Morrice River in Northern British Columbia, ownership being vested in the Prince Rupert Coal-fields, Limited, with an authorized capital of $5,000,000. Although Montreal interests were

in control the principal officers were American citizens. Of a city and region which rivalled Stewart in public attention for a time N. T. McMillan of Winnipeg said to his local press on June 13th: "I admired greatly the beautiful location of Fort George, at the junction of the Fraser and the Nechaco Rivers, with a thousand miles of waterway. The Fraser River is navigable from Fort George to Tête Jaune Caché in the Yellow-Head Pass, through which the G. T. P. and the C. N. R. are laid." It was confidently predicted that this place would have 5,000 people when the Grand Trunk reached there and be surrounded with ranches as soon as the people could get the ground ready for cultivation—within five years at the farthest.

A concern with Canadian capital started in to develop the Tullameen coal fields in the Similkameen. The Columbia Coal and Coke Co. had a capital stock of $2,000,000 and purchased a tract of 3,520 acres with a coal-seam said to be 15 feet wide. It was announced that the Company would instal a complete modern plant with a capacity of 1,500 tons daily; that Great Northern steel would soon be laid to the property and that Spokane was willing to contract for the entire output of the mines. The Le Roi Mine closed down during the year after producing $20,000,000 in gold; it was stated in January that the Quatsino Coal Co., Ltd., on Vancouver Island, had found on the west coast a fine vein of coal 8 feet thick; in September it was announced that the new Colliery interests of Mackenzie and Mann on the Island would see the early expenditure of $3,000,000 in opening up and equipping new mines, an increased production in the Extension and Comox Collieries and the installation of the latest equipment, including mechanical haulage; at Tumbo Island, a small region off the coast, 2½ miles long and a mile in width, coal measures were discovered of apparently great importance; so in Graham Island, where several Syndicates held large areas of coal lands and expected to develop them; on Texada Island an iron mine was sold to Duluth capitalists and was said to contain 33,000,000 tons of ore; while Moresby Island was described by a Nelson visitor as "practically a reservoir of low-grade copper ore."

On Oct. 17, Mr. G. G. S. Lindsay, K.C., stated in the Toronto press that he had just returned from Northern British Columbia and that he and some associates had staked 14 square miles of anthracite on the Skeena River just beyond the Naas—with enough coal in sight to supply the Pacific coast down to San Francisco. The chief item of note in the general Mining of the year was the increase of $2,700,000 in coal and the fact that Mr. Robertson's annual preliminary Report specified the mining Companies paying dividends. These were the Hedley Gold Mining Co., 4 quarterly distributions of profit and a bonus totalling 14 per cent. of the issued capital, £1,200,000; Le Roi No. 2 Ltd.,

3 dividends of 2 shillings each per share on 20,000 shares; Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. two dividends each of 1 per cent. on about $14,850,000; and the Hastings Exploration Syndicate, Ltd., operating the Arlington gold-mine at Erie, a dividend of sixpence per share on 60,370 issued shares. The total Provincial production of 1909 and 1910 was as follows:

	1909.	1910.
Gold (placer and lode)	$5,767,500	$5,680,505
Silver	1,470,000	1,282,500
Copper	5,289,000	4,972,500
Lead	1,748,000	1,480,000
Coal	6,790,000	9,800,000
Coke	1,662,000	1,284,000
Zinc	500,000	184,000
Other minerals	1,200,000	1,500,000
	$24,426,500	$26,183,505

The Lumbering interests of British Columbia had enormous scope for development. The forest area was 182,750,000 acres and at least 36,000,000 acres of this was considered first-class timber yielding, according to the Prime Minister's estimate (Sept. 22) 360 billion feet or enough at the current rate of cutting to last for four centuries. The importance of this industry can be seen in the fact that 207 saw-mills were operating in 1910 with a daily capacity of 4,500,000 feet. The output of lumber in 1904 was 425,000,000 feet, which increased in 1909 to 775,000,000 feet. Approximately, $100,000,000 of capital was invested in British Columbia lumbering industries. Closely allied to this production was the manufacture of pulp and paper, as a field for which British Columbia was probably unrivalled. There were also 49 shingle mills with an aggregate daily capacity of 3,395,000 shingles. Values of production in lumber were not officially given but a Dominion estimate for 1908 was $9,107,186 while Mr. Sifton's estimate for British Columbia's Lumber resources was 200,000 million feet and of pulp-wood 300 million cords. The total cut in the Railway Belt (Dominion lands) for the year ending Mch. 31st was 116,035,422 feet or double that of the preceding year.

The Government took great interest in Lumber matters during this as in recent years. As a result of previous legislation the prohibition of the export of logs to the United States had been enacted and Americans were investing millions annually in Provincial limits. During 1910 a measure was passed making timber licenses perpetual if fees were paid annually and this offered a security which enabled money to be readily obtained for development. The Royal Commission appointed in 1909 to inquire into the Timber resources of the Province and to report as to Conservation, etc., presented an interim Report to the Government on Jan 25. Signed by F. J. Fulton, K.C., (Chairman), A. C. Flumerfelt and A. S. Goodeve it recommended the permanence of license which was afterwards put into legislation. The final Report was submitted in December and recommended:

1. That a complete cruise of all Crown grant timber lands should be made by the Government, that in future the Department of Forests should co-operate with the assessors and that an annual return should be made of the value of all such timber lands.

2. That the rates of rental and of royalty under special license should at no time be fixed in advance for more than one calendar year.

3. That the present reserve upon unalienated timber be continued indefinitely and that when any portion is opened for immediate operations, licenses to cut timber thereon should be put up to public competition upon a stumpage basis.

4. That the record of every cruise and survey made by the Government in timbered areas should be accompanied by a report concerning the suitability of the land for agriculture; that the power to compel Licensees to cut and remove timber from good land be retained, and that at the time of renewal the same provision be inserted in every timber lease.

5. That royalty be collected upon all merchantable timber not removed from Crown lands in the course of logging operations.

6. That the protection of forests from fire be undertaken by the Government through the agency of a permanent Forest organization upon the lines of the North-West Mounted Police.

7. That the cost of fire protection be shared between Government and stumpage holders in a manner proposed by the Commissioners.

8. That the Government should at once proceed with the establishment of a Department of Forests.

9. That by suitable changes in the Customs' tariff the utilization of low-grade timber should be encouraged.

The Government took much interest in the protection of the forests from fire and on Sept. 1st submitted certain requests to the Railway Commission: (1) that it should put into force regulations compelling Railways to patrol their lines more closely and (2) that the Railways should use smaller mesh nets in their funnels so as to prevent sparks escaping. The annual Report of the Provincial Fire Wardens in December urged a mandatory clause in the existing law compelling all citizens to help in case of forest fires and this was also urged by the Royal Commission. Other incidents included an agreement between the Prairie retailers and the Coast lumbermen for the lowering of prices by $2.00 per thousand feet for common lumber and on shiplay $1.00; a meeting at Nelson on Sept. 30 declared that "drastic measures must be taken to meet the competition from the American lumbermen who are enabled, owing to the unprotected Canadian market, to dump common lumber in the Prairie Provinces." In April it was stated that the Fraser River Lumber Co. had purchased the Chemainus properties in Comox of about 75,000 acres and that the holdings of the concern, in which Mackenzie and Mann were said to be interested, were now worth $6,000,000; the Powell River Pulp and Paper Co. had large pulp-mills under construction during the year with an expected expenditure of $2,500,000 and, in August, the Canadian Pacific Lumber Co. organized a merger at Vancouver of four big Mill properties with an estimated daily capacity of 300,000 feet; in November the Dominion Sawmill and Lumber Co., an English concern at

Nelson with $5,000,000 capital and in which Sir George Doughty was largely interested, acquired control of the Cascade and Nelson the Yale and Columbia, the Drummond and the Munday Companies with a combined capacity of 150,000,000 feet. The area of timber limits upon which they were to operate was 240 square miles, and the estimated standing timber was 3,500,000 feet. On Dec. 14 M. J. Scanlan of Minneapolis told the Victoria *Colonist* that during the past year his Timber Holdings Co. had bought 2,000,000,000 feet of British Columbia timber and that its total property in the Province was about 5,000,000,000 feet, or an investment of about $2,500,000; on Vancouver Island an American concern acquired 50,000 acres of timber lands at Cowichan Lake and were to erect a $750,000 plant.

The product of the illimitable Fisheries of British Columbia for the Federal year ending Mch. 31, was $10,314,755 or an increase over 1908-9 of $3,849,717. According to the Provincial Canners' Association the total Salmon pack of the 1910 season was 762,201 cases. In this connection J. P. Babcock, the Deputy Fisheries Commissioner, of the Province, had reported to his Department in March that the American fishermen did not observe their own laws in their own waters contiguous to the British Columbia fisheries and that "it is evident to all concerned that under existing conditions the sockeye salmon fisheries of the Fraser River cannot be maintained by protecting them in Canadian waters only, and that the industry will be destroyed unless the fish are given the same protection as in ours." This official resigned a little later to accept a State appointment in California. In July it was announced that in an effort to win from the Americans an industry which they practically monopolized in the waters of British Columbia the Pacific Whaling Company had decided to embark in halibut fishing. The operations were to be carried out on a large scale and in a thoroughly up-to-date manner. Later in the year this concern was acquired by Mackenzie and Mann interests and re-organized.

Meanwhile, Sir George Doughty of Grimsby—a representative of British fishing interests—made a close inquiry into Coast conditions. To the press on Sept. 4 he said: "The same classes of fish which have made the fishery industry in England so potential are to be found in much greater abundance on this Coast. The fishery question is one which the Legislature of the Province should turn its attention to. Colonies of white-fishermen should be established who would not only carry on the industry but obtain control of it." As a result of this visit a Company was organized in Montreal—the Canadian Fisheries and Cold Storage Co. with $1,000,000 capital—which acquired lands, water-frontage, &c., near Prince Rupert and founded a fishing settlement which was named Port Grimsby.

This Province is not supposed to be an agricultural region but continuous efforts in recent years have been made to indicate and exploit its scattered, but undoubted riches in this respect. No Railway inspection of the country will, however, prove the claim. In the Shuswap and Okanagan Valleys, for instance, for every acre of arable land within sight of the railway or lake, there are thousands hidden away behind the beautiful grass-covered hills which border the highway of travel, and the same may be said of Kootenay, Columbia, Boundary, Arrow Lake, Similkameen and other Districts. The agricultural capabilities of many sections in British Columbia are, as a matter of fact, only beginning to be realized. The Peace River Valley, within British Columbia, has been authoritatively credited with 10,000,000 acres of agricultural land. Fertile lands in various valleys are stated at 6 or 7 million acres. Wheat is grown principally in the Fraser Valley, Okanagan, Spallumcheen, and in the country around Kamloops in the Thompson River Valley, and is manufactured by local mills at Enderby, Armstrong and Vernon. The Provincial Minister of Agriculture estimated that the total value of Provincial Live-stock in 1910 was $2,571,865; that of Dairy production $3,645,405; that of Fruit and Vegetables $1,939,100; that of Hay and Grain $5,347,630; with sundry items which made a total of $14,399,090.

Federal statistics described the average value of occupied farm lands in British Columbia in 1910 as double that of any other Province but Ontario—$73.44 per acre. The average wages of farm help were $428.33 per annum and of female help $265.00. The Convention of the Provincial Farmers' Institute was opened at Victoria on Feb. 1 with W. E. Scott, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, in the chair. He stated that in 1909 $10,000,000 worth of sheep, poultry, horses, etc., had been imported—all of which should have been raised in British Columbia. The organization had 4,000 members, or an increase of 750 in the year. Resolutions were passed (1) approving the National Apple Show project; (2) asking the Provincial Government to establish demonstration farms in each agricultural district; (3) declaring that the holding of Crown Lands for speculative purposes should not be permitted. Every effort was made during 1910 to develop fruit farming and the rich valleys of the Mainland in that respect. The Government had $10,000 voted for demonstration orchards; the Vancouver Island Development League made strong efforts to promote immigration which might aid in this line of production; splendid Government and League publications were issued and widely distributed describing conditions and possibilities; the Kootenay Boards of Trade Association at Nelson and that of the Okanagan at Vernon shipped car-loads of apples to London as a beginning; Mr. Price Ellison, Minister of Agriculture, visited the chief

Fruit and Agricultural Shows of Britain in the autumn; previous year Exhibits resulted in the Province winning gold medals for fruit at London, Southampton, Gravesend, Manchester, Hawick, Chester, etc., with many silver medals won elsewhere.

The B. C. Fruit Growers Association met at Kamloops on Apl. 15 and was re-organized and strengthened with R. M. Palmer of Kamloops as President and with a close connection with the Provincial Department of Agriculture—illustrated by the election of the Minister and chief officials to its Executive. A Resolution was passed asking the Dominion Government for higher duties on United States fruit. Strong efforts were made to encourage the supply of fruit to the Prairie Provinces and J. C. Metcalfe, the Government official in charge, reported in June that Alberta and Saskatchewan would take the whole season's crop. This was the first year that British Columbia exported any large amount of fruit and the Deputy Minister of Agriculture estimated a shipment of at least 1,200 car-loads, or over a million pounds. As to this, W. B. Lanigan of the C. P. R. said to the press on Aug. 8: "The Prairie has an unlimited appetite for British Columbia fruit. To assist the fruit industry in developing is one of the steady aims of the C. P. R. and the Kootenay should make every endeavour to make the most of this industry, the future possibilities of which seem almost infinite." On Oct. 31 the first Canadian National Apple Show was opened at Vancouver with an excellent display of Provincial products, with Sir Thomas Shaughnessy as President, J. N. Ellis of Vancouver as Vice-President and Chairman of Executive, and Maxwell Smith, Manager. It was stated at this time in the press that 100,000 acres of irrigated or planted fruit-lands were being developed in the Okanagan Valley.

Railway development was one of the great features of the year and at its close the Canadian Northern Pacific line was building from the Rocky Mountains to Vancouver, and from Victoria to Barkley Sound; the Canadian Pacific was making various extensions to their lines in the Province; and Mr. Hill's project, the Great Northern, was crossing the Hope Mountains by way of the Coquhala. The Kettle Valley Railway had secured a franchise which authorized them to build from Ruby Creek into the Nicola country and they proposed to connect with the Canadian Pacific into the Kootenay. On Vancouver Island there was great rivalry between the C. P. R. with its E. & N. branch Railway in active operation and a branch line to Alberni under way and the C. N. R. with its projected Line to Barkley Sound and its acquisition of the Dunsmuir Coal properties. As to construction there were many rumours during the year but nothing was definitely announced until Mr. Mackenzie's visit to the Coast in September and October when he stated that surveys were then in satisfactory shape and that progress would soon be made.

On Oct. 23rd an official statement of the Island route of the C. N. R. was issued with a promise to rush construction, and the statement that 153 miles would be built instead of the 100 miles provided for under the Government guarantee. Several minor Railway projects were chartered at the 1910 Session and one of them, the Island Valley Railway Co., started operations in March on Graham Island. At this time it was stated that the C. P. R. Crow's Nest Line would be completed to Vancouver—a move said in the press to have been hastened by the activity of J. J. Hill who had been building spurs into Southern British Columbia at such a rate that failing action by the C. P. R. he would soon enjoy a monopoly of Vancouver and the Kootenays *via* the rich Similkameen and Okanagan districts.

On Sept. 7 the Government received a deputation from Victoria and Saanich which protested in bitter terms against the service given by the Victoria and Sydney Railway—a Hill concern; at Chilliwack on Oct. 3rd the Premier drove the last spike of the B. C. Electric Railway connecting Vancouver and New Westminster with Chilliwack and tapping the Southern portions of the rich Fraser Valley; on Dec. 19 Mr. J. J. Hill of the Great Northern was in Vancouver and promised that work would be started immediately on the filling in at the head of False Creek, to be followed by the erection of a million dollar Union Station, and that construction on the V. V. & E. branch of the Great Northern would be rushed with all possible dispatch from both ends.

As to miscellaneous lines of development the Bank clearings of the Provincial cities in the first 6 months of 1910 were $100,000,000 greater than in the same period of 1909; in the latter year 5,000 sea-going vessels sailed from British Columbia ports, with 20,000 vessels in the coasting trade and a total tonnage of 9,000,000; the E. & N. Company of Vancouver Island did much clearing of land during the year for purposes of settlement; it was stated in June that people in the Province owned 1,000 automobiles as against 24 in 1904; in welcoming to Graham Island the first steamship of the Grand Trunk Pacific fleet an address was presented to the Captain descriptive of riches in the Queen Charlotte Islands: "In our waters are 27 varieties of fish which will be caught and sent out from cold storage plants. Fruits and flowers grow in abundance. Our coal lands are just being exploited. Iron and gold deposits are found in our beach sands and platinum in paying quantities has been discovered. Quartz and placer gold mines are being opened up. Cattle roam at will the whole year round. Farm lands await the plough. Timber for export and local use we have in abundance."

In August it was announced that Norton Griffiths, M.P., Lord Dunmore and others, visiting the Province, had acquired large interests—12,000 acres of fruit lands in the Okanagan being

mentioned. These capitalists toward the close of the year were announced to be behind the Griffiths Steel Construction Co. at Vancouver with a Dominion charter for the erection of steel buildings. T. F. Henshaw, a United States hydrographer, told the press on Oct. 29 that electrical energy worth $250,000,000 a year was locked up in the Province and that over 8,000,000 horse-power could be generated if required. Ottawa estimates in this connection were 2,065,000 horse-power with 73,000 horse-power actually developed. On Dec. 31 Mr. Premier McBride told the press that "Railway construction alone in the ensuing four years should provide for a distribution of over $50,000,000 in the Province, while in the matter of reproductive public works the Government contemplates an investment, at the very least, of five millions each year or $20,000,000 in the whole of the period in question. Then it is a safe and conservative estimate that in the systematic exploitation of our timber areas, coal fields and fisheries at least $30,000,000 will be invested."

Government, Politics, and the Legislature

Several changes took place in the McBride Government during the year. Mr. F. L. Carter-Cotton, who had recently sold his newspaper—the Vancouver *Advertizer*—and was devoting himself to important financial interests, resigned on Oct. 10 his position as President of the Executive Council, though retaining his seat in the Legislature and his place as a supporter of the Government. Mr. Price Ellison resigned the office of Chief Commissioner of Lands and Hon. W. J. Bowser, K.C., that of Minister of Finance and Agriculture which positions they had been holding temporarily. The Ministry, after the succeeding re-organization, was as follows:

Premier and Minister of Mines	Hon. Richard McBride.
Attorney-General	Hon. William John Bowser, K.C.
Minister of Finance and Agriculture	Hon. Price Ellison.
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Education	Hon. Henry Esson Young, LL.D.
Chief Commissioner of Works	Hon. Thomas Taylor.
Chief Commissioner of Lands	Hon. William Roderick Ross, K.C.
President of the Executive Council	Hon. Albert Edward McPhillips, K.C.

Mr. Ross had been member for Fernie since 1903 and was personally very popular, though the Socialist strength in his constituency had kept his majority a small one; Mr. McPhillips was a popular barrister and politician of Victoria; Mr. Ellison was a pioneer of the Okanagan, his name a household word in the Valley, and his promotion generally approved. Mr. Ross was opposed in his re-election by a Socialist, J. W. Bennett, but was successful on Oct. 22nd by a majority of over 200. Mr. McBride who, on Nov. 8, resigned the seat for Yale which he had held since the Elections of 1909—as well as his Victoria seat—was succeeded by Alex. Lucas of Agassiz without opposition. Meanwhile, and before the Legislature met, various Deputations had waited upon the Government. On Jan. 10 a Delegation from the Boards of

Trade of Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo and Victoria discussed with the Ministers, and with Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann, the question of freight rates to be levied by the Canadian Northern; the West Kootenay Farmers' Institutes asked for a waggon road from Nelson to Slocan City; from Grand Forks a Deputation asked for the Kettle River Railway connection; Fort George pioneers asked for all kinds of local improvements; the Governors of the Tranquille Consumptive Sanitarium begged the Government to take the institution over; Prince Rupert, in a Bill for the Legislature, requested wide powers in the ownership of its public utilities. An organized Labour delegation on Jan. 31 made 14 requests of which the following were conspicuous: (1) Abolition of property qualification for holding public office and abolition of election deposits and of poll-tax, with the exemption of incomes under $2,000 per year; (2) eight-hour day on all Government works and trades union rate of wages; (3) extension of the free text-book principle to include all school supplies; (4) Government ownership of coal mines, lumber industries, telephones and public utilities. The Government's reply to all of these proposals was negative.

The 1st Session of the Twelfth Legislature was opened by Lieut.-Governor Thomas Wilson Paterson on Jan. 20th with a Speech from the Throne which referred to Provincial trade and industries as in an exceptionally satisfactory condition; mentioned the visits in 1909 of H.E. Earl Grey and Lord Strathcona to the Province and the retirement of Mr. Dunsmuir from the Governorship; spoke of the celebration in October of the 50th anniversary of the arrival of the Royal Engineers who had done such remarkable pioneer service; described financial conditions as satisfactory and the results of re-organization in the Agricultural Department as gratifying; referred to the winning of the gold medal for fruit at London in competition with the whole Empire; promised a Commission to revise the Statutes and one to obtain a suitable site for the University of British Columbia; indicated a consolidation of the laws relating to Companies, legislation as to several Railways, and a Report from the Forestry Commission and the Civil Service Commissioners; stated that the Government had taken steps to ascertain the jurisdiction and rights of the Province in the Dominion Railway Belt; promised legislation giving continuity of Timber licenses and mentioned the calling into force of the Court of Appeal Act, 1907.

Mr. David McEwen Eberts, K.C., was re-elected Speaker; the Address was moved by Ernest Miller of Grand Forks and F. J. A. Mackenzie of Delta. As to the two Liberal members, John Jardine and H. C. Brewster, the latter was apparently recognized as Leader of the Opposition; of the two Socialist members, J. H. Hawthornthwaite and Parker Williams, the first was the recognized leader of Provincial Socialism. During the debate the

Premier gave an eloquent review of Administration and policy and the two Socialists distinguished themselves by attacks on Lord Grey and Lord Strathcona as "possessors of purchasable titles" and subject to "the adoration of their puppets in Parliament," etc. The Address passed on Jan. 27th without division. The sitting of this Session was only 42 days and during this time 82 Bills out of 95 offered were passed—many of them being very important. The preservation of the public health and safety was the subject of one measure. Acts were passed providing for systematic medical inspection in the Public Schools, for the extension of sewers in unorganized districts, for augmented grants to Hospitals in recognition of the generally-increasing cost of living and maintenance, for the ultimate establishment at Coquitlam of a modern and up-to-date institution for the treatment of the insane. To protect the public from risk of accident the machinery of the Factories Inspection Act was improved and inspection established of all tram-lines and electrical plants and appliances; in the coal mines it was made mandatory that the latest and most effective equipment and appliances should be provided for rescue purposes.

In the matter of Education provision was made for general and systematic increases in teachers' salaries, for the extension of normal school training advantages, for the establishment as a part of the free school system of night schools which, a little later, would provide technical as well as rudimentary training, for the encouragement of the manual education plan, and for the appointment of a Commission to select the site for the long-hoped for University. There were also Acts for the establishment of a Juvenile Court system, and the improvement of and extension of the Children's Aid Society. In Agriculture Acts were passed for the establishment of Experimental orchards which would develop into Demonstration farms; for the betterment of Horticulture; for the extension of the operation of the Noxious Weeds Act and the re-purchase by the Crown for settlement purposes of Railway Subsidy lands; for the securing of their rights to the original settlers within the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Belt; for the making available for settlement of logged-off lands on leased or licensed timber holdings; and for the re-organization and improvement, under Specialists, of the Department of Agriculture.

As to Timber the amendments of the Land Act provided for perpetuity of tenure licenses, while in Mining marked improvements were affected in the Placer Mining Act, the Coal Mines Act, and the Coal Mines Regulation Act. Immigration and colonization were directly stimulated by the enlargement of the scope of the Bureau of Public Information and Immigration; and also by arrangements with the Salvation Army for placing men upon the land and women in the kitchens of the Provincial housekeepers; while the ratification of the amalgamation of the B. C. Fruit Lands Co. and the Kamloops Fruit-lands, Irrigation and

Power Co. with a probable expenditure of $350,000 in the interior promised a marked stimulation of industry. Reduced taxation was provided for in the Assessment Act amendments, in the Extra-municipal Trades Licenses Act, the Commercial Travellers' Licenses Cancellation Act, and the Dyking Assessment Adjustment Act; whilst improvements in the Election machinery of the Province were made in amendments to the Provincial and Municipal Elections Acts. Two Provincial Cities were created by the incorporation of Prince Rupert and South Vancouver.

The great event of the Session was, however, the Canadian Northern Railway Bill providing for the construction of that road through the Province from the Yellowhead Pass of the Rockies to Vancouver and from Victoria across Vancouver Island to Barkley Sound. It was presented to the House on Mch. 1st by Mr. Premier McBride with a lucid speech of two hours in length which evoked, at its conclusion, an outburst of up-standing cheers from the Government party—nearly the whole House. After stating that in the preceding seven years the Government had refused not one but hundreds of Railway propositions because they either did not lead to connection with a trans-continental system or because the Province was asked for too much, he went on to say that, finally: "We found we could deal with a Canadian Company originated in Canada, controlled by Canadians, a Company that had made good in Eastern Canada, that had already been assisted by the Dominion Government and by every Province from the Rockies to the Atlantic Ocean, and that came to us with their endorsement—a Company that had been a main factor in the wonderful development of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan." Colleagues differed and resigned, some friends differed and opposed, but he had gone on, matured his plans, completed arrangements and obtained the approbation of the people. Certain pledges had been made in the Elections; these he reviewed and declared they were now going to be carried out. The Railway Bills took the form of (1) an Act to ratify the Agreement between the Government of British Columbia and the C.N.R. Co. dated Jan. 17, 1910, and (2) to incorporate the Canadian Northern Pacific Company for the carrying out of the terms of this Agreement. The conditions of incorporation were, briefly, as follows:

1. Construction and operation of Railway lines, of the gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches, within the Province.

2. Building of a Line (*a*) conecting with the main line of the C.N.R. on the eastern boundary *via* the Yellowhead Pass and Thompson and Fraser Rivers, through the Province and the City of New Westminster (500 miles) to a terminal at English Bluff; (*b*) from a point in Victoria on Vancouver Island (100 miles) to Barkley Sound; and (*c*) such other lines within the Province as the Government may authorize.

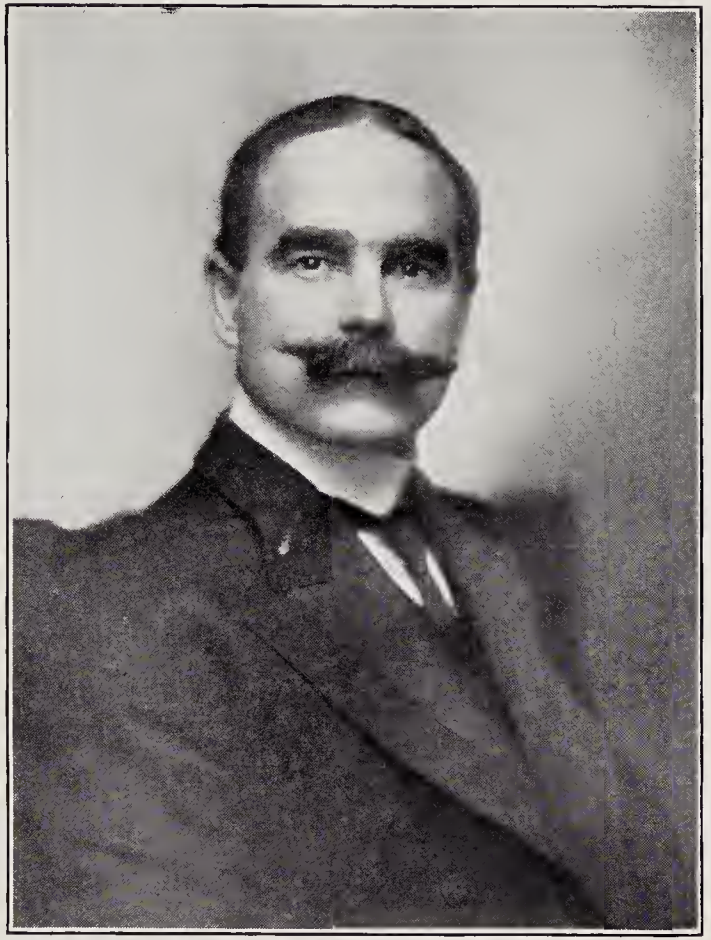
3. Privileges to the Company as to Telephone, Telegraph, Express and Steamship Lines, the erection of wharves, docks, etc., the acquisition of coal-mines and lands, bonds and securities, the purchase or lease, etc., of other Railway lines in the Province.

4. Authority to the Company, subject to Government approval, to sell or lease its Lines and to guarantee the Securities of any other Railway or concern which it might acquire.

5. Capital Stock of Company to be $25,000,000 of which the Preferred stock was not to exceed $10,000,000. Amalgamation with C.N.R. permitted, subject to Government approval, and other conditions.

The conditions of the Agreement itself included (1) a first-class modern passenger, mail, express, and car-ferry service between English Bluffs, on the Mainland, and Victoria on the Island; (2) equality of standard in construction with the C.N.R. main-line; (3) current rates of wages, as paid in the various localities; (4) purchase of all material and supplies within the Province when equally favourable terms are offered; (5) maintenance of a regular daily passenger and freight service to the Island; (6) erection within three miles of Victoria of all work-shops, etc., required for the Island line; (7 Guarantee by the C.N.R. for the liabilities of the C.N.P. Co.; (8) power in the hands of the Government to modify and control rates; (9) privilege of issuing stocks, debentures, etc., for a total amount of $35,000 per mile for each of the two lines of railway specified, payable in not less than 30 years, with interest at 4 per cent. payable quarterly—mileage not to exceed 600 in all—which the Government undertook to guarantee subject to a first mortgage upon all the Pacific Company's rolling-stock, revenues and property; (10) in addition to the Guarantees the Government undertook to grant the Pacific Company a right-of-way, a free grant of necessary lands, the right to use timber, gravel and supplies for construction purposes from vacant Crown lands, the grant of certain Crown lands for divisional points or town sites, exemption from all taxation until July 1, 1924, and the use of the Westminster Bridge across the Fraser; (11) construction to commence on July 1, 1910, and both Lines to be completed by July 1, 1914, with, however, power of extension by the Lieut.-Governor in Council.

The 2nd reading of these Bills passed on Mch. 3rd, after a notable speech from the Attorney-General (Mr. Bowser) by 30 votes to 3; the 3rd reading was approved on the 7th by 28 to 3. Mr. Jardine (Lib.) voted with the Government and Mr. Brewster outlined Liberal objection to the policy. It was not, he claimed, a development railway and ran through barren country instead of fertile valleys, the Bills were rushed through in undue haste, it helped the wheat-fields of Alberta more than the interests of British Columbia, the Guarantees would hurt the credit of the Province, and there was no adequate control of rates or protection for the workmen, or security for the Province. These points were answered at length by Mr. Bowser. By the Agreement with the Kettle River Valley Railway made on Feb. 28th and approved by the Legislature a subsidy of $5,000 per mile was to be given for a distance not exceeding 150 miles and to include (1) a line from Grand Forks for 30 miles up the North fork of the Kettle



THE HON. A. E. MCPHILLIPS, K.C., M.L.A.

Appointed President of the Council, Province of British Columbia, in 1910.

THE HON. GEORGE E. FAULKNER, M.L.A.

Elected Speaker of the Nova Scotia House of Assembly, 1910.

River, (2) a line from Midway to Penticton and (3) a line from Penticton to Nicola. The Railway was to be of the standard gauge, etc., of the Great Northern or C.P.R., and to be completed within four years. This Hill line had been much needed and would connect the Boundary District with the Coast Cities by a more direct route. In this general connection the Premier made an important announcement on Feb. 9th:

> It is becoming a too general practice for certain railway companies to secure charters from the Legislature, and having failed to fulfil the requirements imposed upon them, to come back year after year for renewals. This practice has led to abuse. From information reaching my ears, after it has been said that the work must go on and the people accept it as decided that the railway will be built, nothing at all is done. This has often been referred to as building railways on paper. I wish to state that hereafter, unless for very good and sufficient cause, the Government will refuse the renewal of railway charters already granted by the Province of British Columbia.

Other much discussed items of this important Session were Mr. Bowser's Assessment Act, Mr. Young's Education Act, Mr. Bowser's Act regarding Companies and the Liquor legislation. The clause in the Companies Act which created wide discussion beyond the bounds of British Columbia declared that any "extra-provincial Company, having gain for its purpose and object within the scope of this Act is hereby required to be licensed or registered under this or some former Act, and no Company, firm, broker or other person shall, as the representative or agent of, or acting in any other capacity" for any such Company carry on business without registration or license. The penalty was a fine of $50 per day and incapacity, while unregistered, to maintain any action or suit in the Province. The Act was to come into force on July 1st and the crucial point was, of course, its application to commercial travellers and business done by mail—in other words the claim to force registration upon Companies outside the Province. There were many protests from different parts of Canada—by the press, Companies and business men. The Act, however, provided for the Attorney-General's permission before legal action could be taken and this made a great difference. It was, also, alleged that it might not be enforced. There were many important features in this legislation which provided also for the protection of the public against wild-cat flotations, for more complete returns to the Registrar, for public inspection and for properly certified reports to shareholders; for Prospectuses to be signed by every person who is a Director and to contain full information as to transactions, contracts and commissions —the Directors and signatories being personally liable for any false statement or misrepresentation; for the incorporation of mining companies and the cancellation of the charters of non-operating companies.

The Liquor Act arose out of the Local Option vote of Nov. 25, 1909, under which the total favourable vote was 22,771, that

against 19,184, and the majority on the figures 3,583. The conditions of the Plebiscite, however, were that the affirmative vote should equal a majority of all the votes polled in the general election and this requirement left a minority of 629 as the total of votes polled was 46,801 and a majority would have to be over 23,400 votes. The policy of the Government was, in the premises, to have a good, stringent Liquor law and enforce its provisions. The policy of the Temperance people was to ask for the Scott Act if they could not get Local Option. They, therefore, at a meeting in Victoria on Feb. 10 asked the Dominion Government to make the application of that measure permissive in the Province and this was done during the Federal Session. On the same date Mr. Bowser, Attorney-General, introduced his amending and consolidating Liquor Act which was to replace that of 1900. He analyzed it in a strong speech and described it as the most potent measure for the elimination of drink evils possessed by any Canadian Province.

By it the powers of the public in the granting of licenses were greatly enlarged. No license was to be granted unless upon the petition of two-thirds of the residents within a radius of three miles, and for the purpose of estimating this proportion, the wives and children of residents, providing the latter were over 21 years of age, were included. This applied to the unorganized districts as did the provision limiting the number of licensed premises. The requirements in the case of premises for which licenses are sought were very greatly extended. The conviction of offenders was simplified. Under the new law it would be sufficient for the prosecutor to swear his belief that the liquor was sold and was intoxicating, to throw the burden of proof as to the contrary upon the accused. Bars were to be closed at 11 o'clock on Saturday night and not to be opened again until 1 o'clock on Monday morning. During these hours liquor could be served to *bona fide* travellers at their meals but not otherwise.

The Budget speech was delivered by Hon. W. J. Bowser, Minister of Finance, on Feb. 25, and contained a glowing report of business success, general development and increasing revenues in the Province. The fiscal year had been changed so that the period from June 30, 1908, to Mch. 31st, 1909, was only nine months and the next year ended on Mch. 31, 1910. In the nine month period the excess of net receipts over net expenditure was $920,000. "If," said Mr. Bowser, "we add one-third to that in order to institute a comparison with the previous year, the surplus in 12 months would be, approximately, $1,230,000." The Public Debt was reduced during the 9 months in question $932,310, and on March 31st, 1909, the excess of Liabilities over Assets was only $3,294,577 as compared with $8,764,442 in 1904 or a decrease of $5,469,865. The cash at the disposal of the Government at the time of speaking, including balances due, was $6,108,709

which was deposited in the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and earning a 3 per cent. annual interest of $180,000. The position of the Province as to bonded indebtedness on March 31, 1909, showed a Funded Debt of $10,894,146, a Sinking Fund of $1,685,551 and a Guarantee of the Nakusp and Slocan Railway bonds totalling $647,072 or a total Debt of $9,855,667. Against this was $4,000,000 of surplus cash and other outstanding assets which left the above net Debt of $3,294,577—a sum reduced by February, 1910, to about $1,000,000 according to the Minister's estimate.

Mr. Bowser illustrated the credit of the Province by stating that the present price of its securities was 86¾ and that they were the highest amongst the Provinces of Canada. On a 3 per cent. basis the prices were as follows: British Columbia 86¾; Quebec 83½; Nova Scotia 83¾; Ontario 81¼; Manitoba 77. While British Columbia bonds had dropped one-quarter of a point since December, 1903, Consols had dropped ten points, Canadian 3 per cents. had dropped twelve points and the bonds of the other Colonies from 3 to 6 points. The total Revenue for 1909-10 was estimated at $5,984,626 and Expenditures at $5,615,789; for 1910-11 the estimate was, respectively, $7,738,257 and $7,000,-026. The estimated Receipts for the year ending Mch. 31, 1910, included $562,076 from Dominion Subsidies, $887,600 from Land sales and revenue, $2,325,000 from Timber leases and licenses, $175,000 from Registry fees, $200,000 from the Revenue Act, and $200,000 from Chinese Restriction Act, $425,000 from the Real and Personal Property tax, $470,000 from Land, Income and Coal taxes. The Expenditures included $520,824 on the Public Debt, $229,116 on Public Institutions, $200,000 on Hospitals and Charities, $614,560 on Education and $2,813,100 on Public Works.

In Educational matters the interesting event of the year was the progress made with the organization of the Provincial University which was first authorized by legislation in 1890.* Many places desired to be the site of the new institution—Victoria and Vancouver each urged strong rival claims; Vernon offered 100 acres of land and the claim of being a centre for the great interior. By legislation a Royal Commission was now authorized to inquire into the question and select a site with its decision to be final. On Apl. 18 the *personnel* was announced as including Dr. C. C. Jones, Chancellor of the University of New Brunswick, Dr. R. C. Weldon of Dalhousie University, Nova Scotia; Canon Dauth of Laval University, Quebec; Dr. O. D. Skelton, Professor of Political Science at Queen's University, Kingston; and President W. C. Murray of the University of Saskatchewan. Before coming to a decision the Commissioners visited Victoria, Vancouver, Nanaimo,

* NOTE.—Of the movement during intervening years Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C., had an elaborate history in the Vancouver *Province* of Mch. 2, 1910.

Alberni, North Vancouver, New Westminster, Chilliwack, Kamloops, Vernon, Nelson, Fernie and Revelstoke and heard the various claims and reasons for location put forward.

On Sept. 24th the Report was made public by the Government and consisted of only a few lines signed by all the Commissioners and dated June 28th: "Your Commissioners have visited and made careful examination of the several cities and rural districts suggested as suitable University sites, and have selected as the location for the University the vicinity of the City of Vancouver." There was, however, a supplementary Report briefly indicating Point Grey, near Vancouver, as the exact location and adding the opinion that while all Faculties should be located together yet in the case of Agriculture it might be advisable to divide the work amongst different schools or centres auxiliary to the College of Agriculture. During the year two Anglican Colleges were in process of formation—one, the St. Mark's College and the other Bishop Latimer College, Vancouver. In March the Rev. W. H. Vance, B.A., Toronto, a graduate of Wycliffe, was appointed Principal of the latter and in August Bishop Du Vernet, in his annual charge, urged that the two schools of thought represented in these diverging institutions should try and come together. The following were the Educational figures of the year 1910:

Number of School Districts.....	211	Boys	20,449
Number of Teachers.....	1,037	Girls	19,373
Male	288	Number of High School pupils	
Female	749	enrolled	2,041
Total number of pupils enrolled.	39,822	Amount expended on Education.	$818,575

On Feb. 4th a Royal Commission of Inquiry into matters connected with the business of Fire Insurance in British Columbia was appointed with R. S. Lennie, K.C., of Nelson (Chairman), D. H. MacDowall of Victoria and A. B. Erskine of Vancouver as members. The first sitting was held at the capital on Mch. 4th and there and elsewhere all kinds of evidence was heard as to alleged monopoly, cut-rates, unfair Foreign competition, etc. The inquiry turned upon the details of a Bill which the Government had prepared for public consideration and which proposed to restrict the placing of Insurance with unlicensed companies. The chief recommendations of the Commission, as finally presented to the Lieut.-Governor on Aug. 19th, were (1) that the Government should create an Insurance Department and (2) that no unlicensed companies or associations of underwriters, or their representatives, should be permitted to solicit fire insuranec in the Province.

A long-standing matter vital to the well-being of Victoria was settled during this year. On Oct. 25 H. D. Helmchen, K.C., Agent for the Indians in the Soughees Reserve affair, and J. S. H. Matson, acting for the Government, presented an agreement which was at once signed by Mr. McBride for the Government and by several Chiefs for the tribe. Under its terms the Indians—43

families—undertook to remove from their Reserve of 115 acres in the heart of the City of Victoria, which they had occupied since pre-settlement days, to a reservation to be selected by Mr. McBride and a Committee of 5 members of the Band. The Victoria reservation would then revert to the Crown as represented by the Government of British Columbia. Each head of a family in the Band was to receive a bonus of $10,000, to be paid by the Provincial Government, which would recoup itself in this and the expenses attendant upon the removal by the sale of the land at public auction. This agreement only required the assent of the Dominion Government as the guardian of the Indians before taking effect, and this was afterwards given. The new Reserve selected was near Esquimalt and faced on the Harbour.

Following the Session of the Legislature the Ministers had made various trips through the Province and Mr. McBride had distinguished himself and his Government by the courteous, unstinted, non-partisan welcome accorded the Prime Minister of Canada during his August visit to the Pacific Coast. Mr. Price Ellison, Chief Commissioner of Lands, in July explored the interior of Vancouver Island with a view to establishing a great Forest and Game Reserve; Hon. Thomas Taylor, Minister of Public Works, during June visited the Bulkeley Valley and other Interior points of the Mainland with a view to discovering the needs of settlers in those fast-growing districts; in August the Premier took a trip, accompanied by Mr. Carter-Cotton, C. H. Lugrin, Lord Dunmore and Mr. Norton-Griffiths, up the River route to Fort George and thence to the Tête Jaune Caché country—the new Cariboo; in September Mr. McBride visited his old riding of New Westminster while Mr. Taylor toured the Queen Charlotte Islands; on Nov. 2nd the Premier closed a visit to Prince Rupert by addressing a crowded meeting there on the policy of his Government. The 4th annual Convention of the Provincial Conservative Association was held at Nelson on Nov. 17-18. The Premier spoke and many of the other speakers referred to the time when Mr. R. L. Borden might carry the country and invite the Provincial Premier to a place in his Government. W. W. Foster of Revelstoke was elected President in succession to R. F. Green. Resolutions were passed (1) in favour of Government colonization of permanent settlers; (2) requesting the reservation of suitable locations as reservoirs for storing waters for irrigation purposes; (3) asking either a Provincial acquisition of the Telephone system or the compelling of Telephone Companies to exchange Calls free of charge.

Incidents of the year included an unusually large construction of bridges and extension of Government roads; the decision of the B. C. Court of Appeals against Vancouver in the famous Deadman's Island case and the passing of this property into the hands of Theodore Ludgate and his Lumber Company; a special Report

of the exploration party taken by Hon. Price Ellison into the heart of Vancouver Island during the summer; the re-organization of the Provincial Archives Department under the administrative charge of E. O. S. Scholefield, Provincial Librarian; the appropriating by the Federal Government of $56,137 to settle British Columbia's claims under the *Modus vivendi* in the Provincial Fisheries matter; the gradual development of the ambitious project of Mr. Taylor, Minister of Public Works, in his great scenic highway and Government road across the Province to the prairies which was to be 1,200 miles long and cost over $1,000,000; the Report in September of the Civil Service Commission (Alex. Robinson, W. J. Goepel and J. P. McLeod) as to regulations for Civil Service examinations; the refusal of the Provincial Government in October to allow Oriental labour on the G.T.P.; the provision of Government rules for the inspection of public tramways and electric lines in the Province. The following official appointments were made during the year:

Deputy Attorney-General	John Peter McLeod, B.A.
Police Magistrate of Vancouver	Henry Curtis Shaw.
Chief Inspector of Provincial Police	Colin S. Campbell
Police Magistrate of Vernon	Herbert W. Buckland.
Police Magistrate of Vancouver	Alfred Edwin Bell.
Police Magistrate of Prince Rupert	Alfred Carss.
Vancouver Registrar of Titles	Arthur Gordon Smith.
Police Magistrate of Nelson	William Irvine.
Police Magistrate of New Westminster	Henry L. Edmonds.
Deputy Gold Commissioner for Lillooet	Stanley B. Beyts.
Mining Recorder, Portland Canal	John Conway.
Mining Recorder, Nelson	Stephen H. Hoskins.
Gold Commissioner, etc., Peace River	Thomas Jamieson.
Commissioner for Revision of Statutes	Charles Wilson, K.C.
Commissioner for Revision of Statutes	A. P. Laxton, K.C.

Conditions and Affairs in the Yukon

For the nine months ending Mch. 31, 1910, the Dominion Government expenditure in the Yukon Territory was $284,445, including $124,027 on roads and bridges, $35,435 on schools, $22,107 on hospitals and $50,081 on the City of Dawson. The revenue was $214,342 of which Liquor Licenses, etc., contributed $66,934. The total gold production of the Yukon had reached $125,000,000 at this time though the actual product was probably much greater as the official figures were based chiefly on the royalty returns and these were collected in early days by crude methods and were dependent largely upon the affidavits of claim-owners as to their yield. Even then the gold was estimated at the low valuation of $15 an ounce or probably a dollar per ounce under the real average value. In 1909 the production was $3,960,000; in 1910 $4,550,000. The annual report of the Yukon Gold Company—the great Guggenheim corporation—for Dec. 31, 1909, showed total investments, property, equipment and minor assets of $19,166,662 with a capital stock of $17,500,000, a surplus for the year of $352,816 and a dividend for the year of 8 per cent. Speaking to the Vancouver press on Aug. 14, following, Mr. Robert Guggenheim said: "The dredging and other mining opera-

tions of the country are proving very successful and the gold output will largely exceed that of last year. All the estimates of our experts as to production, as well as the richness of the ground, have been surpassed by actual results. We have been three or four years getting things into shape. Until the banks of new ditches settle water can only be turned in gradually before attaining a full flow. Next year I have no doubt we will exceed this season's output by at least 50 per cent. Our plants will be increased from year to year, as we have enough ground to last for many years."

In October an organization of local miners and business men started to bore a series of tunnels through the dome in which it was vaguely believed that all the gold-laden creeks of the Klondyke had their source. The undertaking was a gamble for a stupendous amount of wealth and in November 1,400 feet had been bored. At this time, also, the great gold-digging machine or dredge of the Canadian Klondyke Co. started digging gravel and sifting for gold with a capacity of 10,000 cubic yards a day. As to prospects in this Camp the Acting Commissioner, Arthur Wilson, early in February issued a statement in contradicting certain criticism as follows: "There is more systematic prospecting being done in this Territory than at any time since the advent of the white man. The faith of our people in the permanency of this country as a great mining district is more firm to-day than at any time since Robert Henderson made his discovery. More money is being spent now in legitimate and systematic prospecting than at any other period of our history." This view was strongly endorsed by the Dawson *News*.

Incidents of the year included the assertion that there was a good deal of timber in the 207,000 square miles of the Yukon; the claim that extensive portions of the region were underlaid with valuable coal deposits—the production of the year ending Mch. 31, 1910, being $49,502; the estimate that potential water powers existed to the extent of 470,000 horse-power and the statement of a Fisheries production in 1909-10 totalling $173,653; the installation or projection at several points, by different Companies, of electric plants for working the mines; the declaration of the Chairman of the Railway Commission at Vancouver, to the White Pass and Yukon Railway people in September, that they were violating the Railway Act. "You want to do what you please and the law says you cannot. It is against secret bargains and contracts." Mr. Oliver, Minister of the Interior, visited Dawson during the year; George Ian McLean was appointed Comptroller of the Yukon in June; the lines of telegraph at the beginning of the year were over 2,500 miles costing $896,120 with a total revenue since 1899 of $895,778, a cost in maintenance of $730,417, and in salaries of $952,051.

X.—INTER-PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Inter-Provincial Issues; the Dominion and the Provinces

A constitutional and business question of the year was that of chartering commercial companies. By the Dominion Companies Act the Federal Secretary of State granted charters for any purpose to which "the Legislative authority of Canada extends" and allowed such Companies to acquire and hold real estate requisite for the carrying on of their undertakings. At the same time the B. N. A. Act gave similar jurisdiction to the Provinces for the "incorporation of Companies with Provincial objects." Ontario was the first Province which passed an Act requiring all Companies, not incorporated under the laws of the Province, to procure a license before commencing to carry on business within the Province. A fee was to be charged dependent in amount upon whether the Company was incorporated by the Dominion, the Province, or another Province. Saskatchewan followed suit, as did several other Provinces and British Columbia. This last Provincial measure was rather extreme in character and the Federal Government, claiming an infringment of prerogative and obstructions to commerce, at once prepared a stated case for the Supreme Court. Practically, the British Columbia legislation required all outside Companies, trading by travellers or correspondence in the Province, to register and pay a Fee—British, Federal or extra-Provincial charters being alike unrecognized without registration.

Meantime a case was before the Courts which really tested this principle. It was that of the C.P.R. Company versus the Ottawa Fire Insurance Co. and involved the validity of a Policy written outside the Province in which the Company was incorporated. The Supreme Court—three Judges to two—decided that the Policy in question was valid. On Mch. 29th, 1910, a Conference was held at Ottawa with the Dominion Premier, Mr. Aylesworth, Mr. Lemieux and Mr. Murphy present representing the Dominion Government; Hon. W. J. Hanna, C. H. Ritchie, K.C., and Edward Bayley, K.C., representing Ontario; Messrs. L. A. Taschereau, P. S. G. Mackenzie, and C. Lanctot, K.C., representing Quebec; Messrs. C. H. Campbell and J. H. Howden for Manitoba; Hon. J. D. Hazen and Hon. H. F. McLeod for New Brunswick; H. A. Maclean, K.C., for British Columbia and Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon representing Saskatchewan. A Resolution was unanimously approved by the Provincial Delegates—the Dominion dissenting—as follows: "That the Provinces in view of this Judgment (C. P. R. Case) do not think it expedient or

advisable to consent to another or further submission involving substantially the same issue; (2) that they are of opinion that it is not in the public interest that the powers exercised by the Provinces for over forty years should again be brought into question; (3) that they believe that foreign corporations should not be accorded or enjoy, within any Province, greater powers than Companies incorporated by sister Provinces; (4) that they express their willingness to join in a Conference to draft an amendment to the British North America Act, to more clearly define and set at rest the respective rights of the Dominion and the Provinces in this respect." Mr. Aylesworth, Minister of Justice, stated that the reference to 40 years' use of this power was inaccurate and that successive Ministers of Justice since Confederation had repeatedly drawn Provincial attention to the conferring of powers, beyond their jurisdiction, upon Provincial Companies.

In the Quebec Legislature on Apl. 5, 1910, the above Resolution was presented by Hon. L. A. Taschereau in a report of the Conference and approved by the Opposition Leader and, apparently, by the whole House. In his speech Mr. Taschereau objected strongly to any special reference of the question by the Federal authorities to the Supreme Court. "This year the Province has received the sum of $18,700 from the incorporation of Companies. There have also been a large number incorporated by private bills. Last year the total number holding Provincial charters was 132. The majority of these Companies are now doing an extensive business throughout the Dominion and if their charters are to be declared invalid they will be placed in a very difficult position." It may be added that Ontario would, under such conditions, lose $200,000 a year and that in the 1910 Session it gave power to the Provincial Secretary to charter Companies without the Lieut.-Governor's signature and, therefore, without any possible reference to Ottawa.

At the sitting of the Supreme Court which opened on Oct. 4 three important constitutional questions were down for reference from the Federal Government. The Court was first asked to determine if the B. N. A Act gave the Provinces authority to incorporate companies with power to do business throughout Canada. A second question was as to the right of the Federal Government to pass a general Insurance Act controlling insurance companies in the various Provinces. The third question was the long-standing one as to conflicting Provincial and Federal control of inland fisheries. As to the first case Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., on behalf of Ontario, the three Maritime Provinces, Manitoba and Alberta, moved to quash the reference on the ground that the B. N. A. Act did not authorize Parliament to create a Court to answer abstract questions of law. The point was rejected. It was then suggested that the case be not pressed as the Provinces intended to go to the Privy Council. On Oct. 24 a Conference

of a legal character was held in Toronto with the following present: Hon. J. D. Hazen of New Brunswick; Hon. F. L. Haszard of Prince Edward Island; Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., Counsel for Ontario and Manitoba; A. Geoffrion, K.C., Charles Lanctot, K.C., and E. Lafleur, K.C., representing Quebec—the last named also representing British Columbia; T. Colclough, K.C., representing Saskatchewan; Stuart Jenks, K.C., representing Alberta, besides Sir James Whitney and Hon. J. J. Foy, K.C., of Ontario. The questions before the Supreme Court were discussed and, informally, the matter of Provincial representation at Ottawa. It was decided to hold a more formal meeting shortly on the call of the Premiers of Ontario and Quebec.

Meantime, the long-standing question of reducing Provincial representation at Ottawa in accordance with the B. N. A. Act, and whenever Census returns showed a decrease in population, had become acute down by the sea. As the representation of all the Provinces increased or decreased in accordance with the growth of Quebec's population the probabilities were that the unit would be at least 30,000 in 1911 and this would again reduce the number of members from Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. Hence the opposition of the latter in particular—which stood to lose 4 or 5 seats. The question was discussed in Parliament on Jan. 31st with a Resolution presented by Mr. G. W. Kyte but without any adequate expression of opinion apart from the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Kyte simply affirmed that they should have preserved to them the representation in the Commons now enjoyed but this plea was amended by Mr. Warburton of Prince Edward Island who declared that the representation of the Provinces by the sea should be restored to what it was at the time of Confederation. Dr. Sproule supported the proposal and J. G. Turriff from the West vigorously opposed it; Mr. Pugsley described the B. N. A. Act as framed to meet such questions and said that the highest Courts in Canada and the Empire had interpreted its provisions; Sir W. Laurier said he could not see any injustice involved and described the only remedy as an unanimous request from the Provinces for a change. An agitation was kept up throughout the year. On Sept. 15 an informal and non-party Conference was held at St. John between the Hon. A. K. Maclean, Nova Scotia, Mr. Premier Hazen of New Brunswick, the Island Premier and others, with a view to united action in obtaining an amendment to the B. N. A. Act. The ensuing Provincial Conference of Dec. 9th at Ottawa turned largely upon this question. Sir J. P. Whitney presided and with Mr. Foy and Hon. J. S. Hendrie represented Ontario; Sir Lomer Gouin and Mr. Taschereau and Mr. Mackenzie the Quebec Government; Hon. A. K. Maclean represented Nova Scotia and Messrs. F. L. Haszard and James Warburton the Island Province; Hon. J. D. Hazen and Hon. J. K. Flemming represented New Brunswick; Messrs.

Rogers and Campbell represented Manitoba; Hon. Walter Scott represented both Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The meetings were private but it was understood that the Maritime Provinces argued (1) that at Confederation none of the Leaders anticipated a reduction in Maritime representation; (2) that Quebec as a unit of representation should be the Quebec of 1867, both geographically and according to population; (3) that the unexpected growth of the West was re-acting unfairly in this respect upon the Maritime Provinces and that any interpretation of the B. N. A. Act should apply to the four original Provinces, only, which made the "Canada" of that time. They asked that the B. N. A. Act be amended so that in future redistributions after each decennial Census their minimum representation should not go below what it was at Confederation or in 1910. Quebec was greatly interested in this question as its representation was stationary and its Government was disposed to go slowly in making any change; the West was not much concerned and British Columbia had obtained the desired point when it joined the Union. A formal statement was finally issued that it was "unanimously decided to postpone further consideration of the question to a future date to be decided upon." As to the Company and other matters before the Courts the proposal to go to the Privy Council was fully approved.

A question much discussed between the Provinces since 1896, when Dr. T. G. Roddick tried unsuccessfully to put a measure through the Commons, was that of Dominion Medical registration and uniform recognition of Medical degrees throughout Canada. Finally, after years of negotiation, a compromise Bill had been passed in 1902, incorporating the Medical Council of Canada and providing a working arrangement though it failed to cover the competent recognition of the degrees. During 1910 negotiations continued with the result that Dr. J. B. Black, M.P. for Hants, N.S., undertook to introduce a Bill after the opening of Parliament, in 1911, to amend the Act of 1902 and ensure the recognition of degrees by all the Provinces. British Columbia was the last of the Provinces to express objection. During this year the Pacific Province, through Hon. T. Taylor, its Minister of Public Works, sought the co-operation of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba in the construction of a trans-Canadian trunk road from the Coast, over the Mountains and across the Prairies, to Winnipeg. Favourable replies were received from all three Provincial Premiers.

The question of Maritime inter-Provincial union came up occasionally. Mr. Premier Haszard of the Island Province declared (Dec. 12) in Toronto that it could not even be considered; the Toronto *Globe* of Oct. 13 claimed editorially that it was again an issue and sent a representative to study the matter; Bishop Worrell of Nova Scotia, on Oct. 28, urged it as very

desirable; it was informally suggested at the Conference in Ottawa as a possible means of obtaining stationary representation. A question carried to the Privy Council in this year was the issue between the Dominion and the Government of British Columbia as to the water-rights of the Province in the Dominion-owned "Railway Belt"; another was the long-standing case of Alberta and Saskatchewan against the C. P. R.—an appeal for the right to impose taxes on the Railway lands less the 20 years' statutory exemption. The Provinces wanted the exemption to date from the time when the Railway might, but did not, assume possession of the lands; the Company contended that its exemption stood from the date when it assumed title.

The Fisheries Commission appointed by the Dominion Government on July 6 to investigate the Fisheries of Alberta and Saskatchewan and composed of E. E. Prince, B.A., Commissioner of Fisheries, Ottawa, T. H. McGuire, K.C., of Prince Albert and Euston Sisley, M.D., of Calgary, met at various points in Saskatchewan during September and in Alberta during October. On Aug. 5 it was announced that the Dominion Government proposed to establish a Dominion Fisheries Inspectorate with special reference to Ontario. In 1898 Provincial proprietary rights in the Fisheries had been declared by the Privy Council though the decision left the regulation of the Fisheries in Federal hands. At that time the Dominion had withdrawn its officers in favour of Provincial officers. An interesting point where the Provinces agreed with the Dominion instead of differing was on the subject of the Royal Technical Commission which is dealt with elsewhere. So is the Manitoba Boundary question which was discussed by the House of Commons on April 27.

A matter of co-operative action between the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia was the Western Canada Irrigation Association which met for the 4th time in Convention at Kamloops, B.C., on Aug. 3-5. The chair was occupied by F. J. Fulton, K.C., President, and about 150 Delegates were present. Mr. McBride, Premier of British Columbia, spoke at length, eulogized Mr. Fulton's Water and Irrigation Act which he put through when Commissioner of Lands at Victoria and the great irrigation work of Mr. J. S. Dennis and the C.P.R. in Alberta. Mr. Fulton gave an elaborate analysis of the British Columbia Water Act and James White of Ottawa a notable description of Irrigation and water-powers conditions all over Canada. Other speakers were Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, Alberta, Martin Burrell, M.P., A. E. Meighen, M.P., A. E. Ashcroft, C.E., and others. William Pearce of Calgary was elected President, Hon. F. J. Fulton, K.C., of Kamloops Vice-President and R. R. Jamieson of Calgary 2nd Vice-President. J. T. Hall of Brandon was Permanent Secretary. Resolutions were passed as follows:

1. Urging the B. C. Government to amend its Water Act so as to permit of water which had been recorded and was appertenant to certain lands to be separated therefrom and amalgamated as a part of any general project.

2. Asking the Dominion and Provincial Governments to co-operate in a speedy settlement of water rights within the Railway Belt of B. C.

3. Urging the Governments of Canada and British Columbia to push forward the necessary investigation of sites suitable for storage purposes under their control and of acquisition in cases where such sites were not otherwise owned or controlled.

4. Declaring that no Irrigation or Power Company working under Dominion or Provincial authority should be allowed to increase rates without due notice to all concerned.

5. Requesting accurate Federal record of the rainfall in every District of Alberta and British Columbia.

6. Asking the B. C. Government to permit the exchange of rights in water and to take steps toward the better conservation and control of sources of supply in certain districts; and for assistance to municipalities through bond guarantees in districts where large tracts of land would otherwise remain unproductive.

No reference to Inter-Provincial affairs can be complete without mentioning the great combined interests of the Western Provinces. During 1910 an agreement was made between the retail lumber dealers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and the B. C. Lumber and Shingle Association, representing the Coast mills, and the Mountain Lumber Mills Association, representing the sawmills of the interior, by which the Prairie retailers were to no longer handle lumber originating in the United States. The farmers of the West, through their Provincial Associations, joined the Ontario organizations as the National Council of Agriculture; Telegraph rates in the West were stated before the Railway Commission in May to be from 60 to 200 per cent. higher than in the East for similar distances; the fixed charges for interest, etc., of the three Western Provinces was estimated at $10,000,000 in 1910 based upon mortgages of $60,934,849 held by Loan Companies, $10,000,000 by Private persons, $10,000,000 by Trust Companies, $40,000,000 in Municipal securities, and $30,000,000 of mortgages held by Insurance Companies; a Convention of farmers of Alberta and British Columbia meeting at Vancouver on Aug. 18 urged lower freight rates and a Standing Committee was appointed to look after better interchange of products; Mr. J. S. Willison of the Toronto *News* on his return from the West declared on Sept. 20 that all these Provinces wanted (1) a lower tariff on Agricultural machinery, (2) a public-owned Hudson's Bay Railway, (3) a chain of public-owned Grain Elevators and (4) Provincial-owned natural resources; 12 cities in 1910 spent $33,617,132 on new Buildings, the year's Immigration was estimated at 208,394 into the Prairie Provinces, with $326,000,000 in cash, the new railway mileage was stated at 1,057 and the total product of the farmers was estimated by the Winnipeg *Free Press* at $78,961,780.

Municipal Organizations in Canada during the Year

During January, 1910, R C. Cochrane of Blanshard, Man., found it necessary to resign the Presidency of the Union of Canadian Municipalities and W. Sanford Evans, Mayor of Winnipeg, was appointed by the Executive to succeed him. At a meeting of this Committee on Feb. 15, at Ottawa, a Resolution was passed heartily endorsing the preamble and general principles of Mr. Mackenzie King's Anti-Combine measure but asking that, in order to secure continuity of action, a principle of the Bill should be fixity of the tribunal, to be established, in preference to temporary arbitrators.

In connection with the frequent requests to Parliament for Power-development rights and other rights of an international character and, in view of the aggressiveness of certain external interests, it was strongly urged that Dominion and Provincial Governments should control all such legislation with the greatest care and "safeguard all the rights, present and future, of the people of Canada in such enterprises (including public ownership and control of the natural sources of property); all rights and interests relating to navigation; all benefits derivable from development of our own resources within the Dominion; all requirements by our municipalities of the cheapest power, light and cost of living for the future, as well as the present; and to these ends that our large resources shall not be owned by private concerns, that they shall be exploited solely in and for the benefit of our own country; and that the fullest advantages as proprietors of them be obtained for the Canadian people for whom, as such proprietors, the different Governments hold them in trust." Another meeting of the Executive, with Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Fort William, Halifax, Victoria, Vancouver, Winnipeg and Calgary represented, was held at Ottawa on Mch. 8th and, in connection with the struggle of the Union against Parliamentary incorporation of the Hamilton, Waterloo and Guelph Railway, it was unanimously resolved that:

> In order to avoid confusion of plans, of operations, and of different controls (Provincial, Federal and Civic) and to prevent injury to the local franchises; in view of the numerous enterprises contemplating works and railways underground, overhead, or on the surface, within the large cities; it is essential that all such be subject to a comprehensive plan for each city, approved by the City Council in each case; and that no railway or other corporation, not a through-steam or through-telegraph company, be granted any rights by Parliament within the limits of any city except the same be strictly subject to the consent of the municipality expressed by by-law; and that even through-steam railways or through-telegraph companies to which any such rights may be given in future be compelled to conform to such plan or approval by the city.

The Union of Canadian Municipalities met in its 10th annual Convention at Toronto on August 31st. Its objects were officially proclaimed as being the co-operation of Canadian municipalities

in guiding and improving Dominion or Provincial legislation upon Municipal matters, the betterment of municipal government, the promotion of general municipal interests and the protection of municipalities against corporative encroachments. Mayor Sanford Evans of Winnipeg occupied the chair and in an able address emphasized and analyzed the financial position and management of municipalities. He reviewed the nature and value of municipal securities in Canada; the considerations affecting their sale and purchase; declared London the best market in the world for such securities and urged greater care in meeting the wishes and customs of that market; suggested the more general consolidation of municipal debentures and the combination, whenever possible, of school and municipal issues; declared the placing of municipal stocks and bonds directly on the market through an agent as a better method of sale than by tenders; urged that sinking funds be regularly levied and collected and kept intact under separate managements.

Mr. W. D. Lighthall, the Hon. Secretary, in his annual Report emphasized quite another condition. He reviewed at length the relation of Legislatures and politicians to municipal interests and corporations and described the work of the Association as follows: "In later years the principal contests have been those with the Mackenzie-Mann interests; those over the Toronto and Hamilton Railway in various forms in the Dominion House; those over proposals to ignore municipal and provincial control of street railways in the Dominion Railway Act; those in which the Bell Telephone Co. fought for years to extend its monopoly and its charter powers so as to enter all streets and highways without municipal consent and its efforts to circumvent such consent; those over many other Companies seeking similar encroachments in the Dominion Parliament and affecting municipalities too many to mention; those over numerous others seeking the same in the various Provincial Legislatures; those over control of water-fronts of various cities; those over various level crossings and subways; that of the Ottawa Electric Company which ended in Ottawa succeeding in installing its own plant; those over the efforts of promoters of terminal companies to grab control of our large cities and ignore damages to proprietors; those over so-called canal and electric power schemes to corner the water and power sources near many cities and towns." Many important subjects were discussed and resolutions passed favouring municipal or national operation of all water-powers and approving the appointment of a Special Committee to deal with city and town planning. Mayor J. A. Chisholm, K.C., of Halifax, was elected President for 1910-11; Mayor G. R. Geary, K.C., of Toronto, 1st Vice-President; Mayor J. A. F. Bleau of St. Boniface, Man., 2nd Vice-President; Mayor L. D. Taylor of Vancouver, 3rd Vice-President; and W. D. Lighthall, K.C., Hon. Secretary-Treasurer.

A large number of Vice-Presidents for the various Provinces were also appointed.

Meanwhile, the Union of New Brunswick Municipalities had met for the 4th time at Campbellton, on Feb. 16-17, with Mayor G. Fred Chestnut of Fredericton in the the chair. The President spoke on the necessity of some system of uniform Municipal Accounting throughout Canada and the consequent independent audit of municipal accounts; urged the establishment of a Provincial laboratory for the purpose of making chemical and bacteriological analyses; approved the conservation of Forests, water-powers and other national resources. Resolutions were passed in favour of the Provincial Government establishing a laboratory in connection with the University of New Brunswick; requesting the same Government to provide that Telephone rates and tolls should not be increased without Government approval and the hearing of opposing contentions; urging as opportune the inauguration of a system of Provincial roads between important centres in the Province; asking for Provincial legislation exempting all municipal property, held in connection with water-supply, from taxation—with the exception of real estate bought for such purpose; approving unanimously the President's hope for protection of the Province's natural resources and urging the Provincial Government to safeguard such interests in all future charters. Mayor A. E. Reilly of Moncton was elected President with J. W. McCready of Fredericton as Secretary-Treasurer.

Another Convention of this Union was held at Woodstock on Oct. 19-20. Mayor Reilly presided and Resolutions were passed approving the work of the Conservation Commission and urging the Provincial Legislature to protect natural water-powers by with-holding unconditional titles; supporting public control of rates and rentals; suggesting the Provincial establishment of a Detective Bureau with police powers; describing the present Assessment law as detrimental to the development of the Province and recommending that the Government invite an expression of Municipal opinion upon the adoption of a land-tax or a system of land-license; favouring a general Provincial law empowering Municipalities and various public organizations which carry on taxable municipal enterprises to enter upon and expropriate private lands; declaring that the Government of New Brunswick should borrow money by the issue of debentures for the construction of permanent highways in the Province. Dr. Sterling of Stanley was elected President, Mayor McMurdo of Newcastle, Vice-President, and J. W. McCready of Fredericton Sec.-Treasurer.

The 6th Convention of British Columbia was held at Salmon Arm, B.C., on Nov. 10-11 with Mayor George Bell of Enderby in the chair. In his address stress was laid upon the formation of new villages and the building of progressive towns along lines which

would permit of wide, straight and continuous streets and referred to the White Slave traffic with the expressed hope that life imprisonment and the lash would be made the statutory Dominion punishment for any man sharing in this vile business. Resolutions were passed: (1) urging the Provincial Government to appoint an experienced Commission to codify the municipal law of the Province; (2) reiterating the importance of the Government taking over and conducting the Sanitarium for Incipient Tuberculosis at Tranquille; (3) proposing the organization by the Provincial Government of some system of County Councils with special reference to the construction and maintenance of trunk-roads at the joint expense of the Government and the Municipalities; (4) reiterating the desire for Municipal ownership of Telephones throughout the Province; (5) asking that the New Westminster provisions as to qualifications for voting at Municipal elections be made applicable to the whole Province on passage of local by-laws and recommending several other changes in the existing system of Municipal taxation, &c.; (6) recommending that members of Councils in new municipalities be elected in the proportion of one-half each year; (7) requesting that Cities be given power to invest sinking funds on 1st mortgages to the amount of 50 per cent. of assessed value; (8) asking power for municipalities to expropriate water for irrigation purposes; (9) requesting various amendments in the Local Improvement Act and declaring a definite law applicable to the whole Province as desirable; (10) favouring the election of License Boards by ballot of municipalities; (11) requesting the Government to take up with the Dominion authorities the question of Provincial acquisition of irrigation lands and water-rights in the Railway belt. Mayor A. E. Planta of Nanaimo was elected President; Mayor Robinson of Kamloops, Vice-President, and Mr. Bose was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.

The 12th annual Convention of the Ontario Municipal Association—not affiliated with the Union of Canadian Municipalities — was held at Toronto on Sept. 6-7 with Mayor George Geddes of St. Thomas in the chair. He gave a comprehensive review of the work of the Association during the past year—dealing with the Assessment Act revision, Civic government by Commission, uniform municipal accounting and auditing and many other subjects. Referring to the Nickle (Ontario) Bread Act, he stated that it was giving satisfaction to the majority of the municipalities and expressed the opinion that the Courts should give a satisfactory interpretation of the Act which the bakers of Toronto would clearly understand, and then all would be harmony. He suggested that the Association be divided into two branches, rural and urban, with a Secretary for each; as he considered the interests of the Association and of each municipality would be better served by

this course. Later, a motion that the suggestion of the President be adopted, was carried unanimously.

By a large majority the Association declared against municipal bonusing of industries under any conditions whatever. A Resolution was also passed urging the Provincial Government to establish an institution, or institutions, to which heads of families and others required by law to maintain their families, but who failed to do so through drunkenness or for similar reasons, could be committed by the County Judge and provided with some means whereby they might be compelled to earn, or help to earn, a livelihood for their families. Other Resolutions asked the Ontario Government to give municipalities a fair proportion of the fees and fines collected from automobilists, for use in maintaining roads or streets; urged that the Assessment Act be amended so that a parcel of land having frontages on more than one street could be assessed on all frontages; suggested that County Court Judges be empowered to correct voters' lists between the final revision and 15 days before Election; proposed various specific and detailed changes in the Assessment Act. Mayor C. A. Hopewell of Ottawa was elected President for 1910-11; Comptroller F. S. Spence of Toronto, Mayor Thomas Beattie of London, W. A. Clark, of York Township and Mayor C. C. Hahn of Berlin, Vice-Presidents; and K. W. McKay of St. Thomas Secretary-Treasurer.

The Nova Scotia Union met at Kentville on Aug. 24-25 in its 5th Annual Convention with Mr. A. E. McMahon, President, in the chair. F. W. W. Doane, in an address, stated that the Canadian Union had been instrumental in having a clause inserted in the Cement merger charter which would prevent any increase in prices. Resolutions were passed asking for certain changes in game licenses and the right of municipalities to receive fines for breaches of the Game Act; declaring in favour of Provincial incorporation of the Union; favouring a system of uniform municipal accounting but disapproving the form proposed by the Canadian Union. It was decided to publish the *Proceedings* of the Union. Mr. McMahon was elected an Hon. Member and the officers elected were as follows: President, Mayor J. A. Chisholm, K.C., of Halifax; Vice-President, D. A. Cameron, K.C., of Sydney; Hon. Treasurer, F. W. W. Doane of Halifax and Hon. Secretary Arthur Roberts of Bridgewater.

The Saskatchewan Union of Municipalities met in its 5th Convention at Saskatoon on Sept. 10-11 with 60 delegates in attendance. President Wm. Hopkins of Saskatoon was absent but an address by him was read suggesting uniform municipal accounting, town planning, government of cities and towns by Commission or Board of Control and a single-tax on land values as important subjects for discussion. The following officers were elected: President, J. M. Clark Mayor of Yorkton; Vice-President, Thomas M. Bee Mayor of Lemberg; and Hon. Secretary-Treasurer W. F. Heal

of Moose Jaw. The 7th Annual Convention of the Union of Manitoba Municipalities was held in St. Boniface on Nov. 22-23 with President J. F. C. Menlove of Virden in the chair, a formal welcome from Mayor Bleau, and with one hundred Delegates in attendance. Mr. Menlove declared himself in favour of a Provincial University free from denominational colour, and controlled by the Government, and asked for a speedy revision and codification of the Municipal laws of the Province. After prolonged discussion on the proposal that taxes be placed on a straight basis by the abolition of the ten per cent. rebate it was decided that Municipalities should be allowed to please themselves. Mr. Menlove was elected Hon. President, Reeve Forke of Pipestone President, Reeve Willis of Morton Vice-President, Councillor Cardale of Blanshard Secretary-Treasurer. Resolutions were passed (1) favouring the abolition of the tax rebate of 10 per cent. and the levying of taxes on a straight basis; (2) declaring that municipalities should be relieved of hospital charges for non-paying patients in specified cases; (3) protesting against C.P.R. tax exemptions; (4) asking the Provincial Government to set aside sums of money to guarantee municipal debentures, or permit municipal assessments, for the purpose of improving the roads of the Province; (5) urging the Government to re-cast the municipal laws of the Province.

Municipal Interests and Incidents in Eastern Canada

In Toronto the year was commenced by G. R. Geary, K.C., defeating H. C. Hocken for the mayoralty by 4,032 majority. In his succeeding inaugural address (Jan. 10) the new Mayor described the City's assessment in five years as increasing by $119,918,875; stated the total bonded debt on Dec. 31, 1909, as being $28,984,759 with an authorized issue of $2,400,000 for a trunk sewer and another of $2,750,000 for Electric power distribution to be added in the future; described the Local Improvement part of the Debt as $6,998,030, the total sinking funds as $9,312,948, the property owned by the City as being assessed at $19,271,400 and worth $25,000,000, the margin of statutory borrowing power as only $4,500,000 on an assessment of $267,000,000. He deprecated further heavy liabilities, urged economy and a low tax rate, hoped to see the Municipal light and power system in operation by 1911 and suggested application to the Legislature for power to construct and operate a system of Tubes. Speaking to the Board of Trade on Jan. 20 Mr. W. J. Gage, the incoming President, described the Ashbridge Bay district as worth between five and ten millions to the City and suggested a Commission similar to that of Montreal with power to control Toronto's harbour and waterfront and work out a steady, comprehensive policy. "We should plan for a city of a million people."

At a Dinner of about 400 citizens on Mch. 8th Mr. Gage, supported by other leading merchants and financial men, again

pressed this policy and a Resolution was passed urging the appointment of a Permanent Commission to manage the Waterfront. On May 26th Mr. Pugsley, Minister of Public Works, was in the City and at an Ontario Club banquet indicated the Dominion Government's policy as follows: "It is not necessary that I should make promises. In my opinion there are three things which you need here—first an improved system of wharves, secondly, a better connection between the railways and the wharves, and thirdly, machinery capable of discharging heavy cargoes from ships. There is another thing you need. It should be possible for the large steamers which enter Port Arthur and Fort William to come down to Toronto. That means the deepening of the Welland Canal." Mr. Pugsley said that he was wedded to the proposal to build the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal. He believed that when the National Transcontinental was completed, about 1913, it would be possible to undertake this enterprise, and to deepen the Welland Canal as well. Toronto also required a ship-building and ship-repairing plant. Later in the year a joint Committee of the Board of Trade, Board of Harbour Commissioners and City Council with F. S. Spence as Chairman was busily at work planning and agitating for Government recognition of Toronto as a National Port with a Federal contribution towards its maintenance.

In February the compilers of the Toronto Directory estimated the City's population at 402,567 and stated the number of buildings in the City at 69,436 of which 3,625 were vacant. The local Assessors put the population at 341,000 or 41 per cent. increase in five years. The Treasurer of Toronto (R. T. Coady) estimated in April that the Civic receipts and expenditures for 1910 would be $6,868,755. The Assessment at the close of the year was $309,-147,053—an increase of $39,000,000 over the previous year. The authorized Debt was $41,122,988 or $119 per capita, according to the calculation of the Toronto *Telegram*. The Building permits in 1910 were $21,000,000 and it was estimated that Toronto had at the close of that year 978 manufacturing establishments employing 75,000 hands, with an invested capital of $120,000,000 and a payment of $40,000,000 annually in wages. The City's receipts from the Street Railway during the year were $679,337.

Affairs in Montreal partook of their usual complex character. One of the issues of the Municipal elections of January was the question of punishing the men whom the Cannon Commission so strongly condemned and many of whom were running again for office. As to this Senator J. P. B. Casgrain, the anti-reform candidate for Mayor, stated that "a veil should be thrown over the past" while Dr. J. J. E. Guerin, the Reform candidate, deprecated anything being done "to make martyrs of the wrong-doers." Eventually nothing was done either by the Provin-

cial Government or the Civic administration. The struggle was a severe one and on the side of reform were combined such active influences as Archbishop Bruchési, Bishop Farthing, ex-Mayor Laporte, and Henri Bourassa together with nearly all the City press. The Archbishop, in a letter read in his City churches on Jan. 23rd, urged the elimination of racial sentiment; Senator Casgrain, on Jan. 25th told an audience that: "I appear before you as 'un bon Canadien' who is opposed by the Citizen's Association and every English newspaper in the City." The Irish versus French antagonism was, also, aroused and discussed—Dr. Guerin being an Irishman. There were altogether 68 municipal candidates in this contest, and the Citizen's Association obtained large funds to look after the various wards, and rescue the city from what the Montreal *Star* termed "the wreckers who have squandered or misappropriated over a million dollars a year of the City's money." Sir Hugh Graham subscribed $2,000 and Sir W. C. Macdonald, Sir E. S. Clouston, H. Morgan & Company, D. Lorne McGibbon, Peter Lyall & Sons, G. E. Drummond, T. J. Drummond, F. W. Thompson, D. Morrice, H. S. Holt and Colonel J. H. Burland contributed $1,000 each. The result was, on Feb. 1st, a substantial victory for the reform element—the Mayor and Board of Control being elected by large majorities and the corrupt element of the preceding Council snowed under. For Mayor Dr. Guerin had 29,212 votes against 16,258 for Senator Casgrain, Mr. Ainey for Comptroller polled 30,942 votes, Mr. Dupuis 22,444 Mr. Wanklyn 22,276, Dr. Lachapelle 21,587. The next vote to the latter figure was 8,957 and there were fourteen other candidates for the Board.

After the Elections the new Board of Control, composed of Dr. J. J. E. Guerin, as Mayor, and Dr. E. P. Lachapelle, F. L. Wanklyn, L. N. Dupuis, and Joseph Ainey, got underway. The duties of this Board included (1) the preparation of financial estimates; (2) the making of all recommendations to Council involving the expenditure of public money; (3) the awarding of all Civic contracts excepting the grant of franchises or privileges and the issue of debentures or loans; (4) the acceptance or rejection of tenders for City work; (5) the purchase of all materials, machinery, &c., for the carrying out of Civic contracts; (6) the inspection of public works, employment of moneys voted by the Council, power to dismiss or suspend from office any Civic official and report such action. Reports were to be given four times a year to the Council and decisions of the Board were subject to a majority vote of the Council.

On Feb. 14th the new Council was inaugurated with much ceremony. Mr. Louis Payette, in giving up the office of Mayor, claimed to have originally initiated or proposed the now-accepted reforms and instanced a number of lines of action necessary for the City's welfare. Mayor Guerin in his address announced

the policy of the new Administration as being (1) to see that for a dollar expended full value should be received; (2) to take steps for obtaining a pure water supply and improvement of the City's streets and sidewalks; (3) to arrange for an economical, sufficient, and effective system of street lighting, the provision of additional parks and playgrounds for the children, and the taking of steps to care for cases of advanced tuberculosis; (4) to formulate a general plan for future civic growth and the laying out of the City in streets, parks, sewage and water systems; (5) to provide better facilities of rapid transit by additional street-car lines or other systems; (6) to consider the question of putting all wires, cables, &c., underground and of abolishing railway crossings on the street level; (7) to more strictly enforce laws affecting morality and temperance and to improve the efficiency of the Police Department. On Aug. 1st the Mayor was able to state that a great amount of new street work had been undertaken with contracts awarded to the lowest tenderers; that the water supply in its source, conditions, and methods, had been thoroughly investigated and inspected, an Expert report received and a filtration plant well underway; that power had been obtained to remove unsightly poles and build underground conduits in which to bury wires; that street watering and cleaning had been properly conducted, the lighting problem closely studied and the lighting itself thrown open to public competition; that heads of all Departments had been given control over their employees and held strictly responsible for their conduct.

It was stated before the Board of Control on Apl. 7 by expert opinion that the population of Montreal was 530,000 and, with its suburbs, 592,000; it was generally understood that in a few years the population would be a million; and by Legislative permission, later in the year, several of these suburbs were annexed—the total new indebtedness thus assumed being $5,638,-385 or about $254,000 a year. On May 9th the Treasurer's report for 1909 showed a revenue of $5,897,994, a balance carried forward of $196,778 and moneys received on Loan account of $8,274,731. The disbursements were $5,905,436 on ordinary account, $7,883,284 on Debt account, with a balance of $580,782. The taxable valuation of 1908 was $234,700,000 and the net City indebtedness $34,412,227. In July a Metropolitan Parks Commission was appointed by the Provincial Government with J. L. Perron, K.C., M.L.A., as Chairman, and Sir W. C. Van Horne, Dr. E. P. Lachapelle, W. D. Lighthall, K.C., Mayor Alex. Michaud of Maisonneuve, J. A. David and J. C. Walsh as members. Another composed of Mr. Justice Mathieu, Mr. Justice J. C. McCorkill and L. J. Gauthier, K.C., was appointed to revise the Municipal Code of Montreal.

As to Civic development it was claimed by the *Herald* (Nov. 16) that Montreal was "well up in the ranks of the fifty greatest

cities of the globe; the greatest manufacturing City of Canada and one of the greatest of the continent; the greatest transportation city of Canada and of the Northern Alantic coast; the greatest financial city of Canada and one of the main money centres of the world." The Building permits of the year were $15,808,859 or twice as much as in 1909; the land or real estate transfers totalled $43,583,000 or $4,000,000 more than in the previous year; the total revenue, as officially stated on Dec. 20th, was $7,005,284 as against $5,983,781 in 1909; the Bank clearings were $2,088,-549,000; the gross Public Debt was stated at $42,904,682 and, with the funded debt of annexed districts totalling $5,700,000 and the proposed Loan of $10,000,000, was estimated for 1911 at $58,000,000 by the Montreal *Star;* the assessed valuation of property was $435,562,198 with $107,527,842 (chiefly Roman Catholic religious buildings) exempt from taxation—an increase in the gross total of $107,000,000 over those of 1909.

The Capital city of the Dominion, Ottawa, continued to expand during 1910. Its imports and exports of over $9,000,000; its growing postal revenue of $200,000 and clearing-house returns of $173,000,000; its increasing industrial development and improvements in public parks and driveways; the construction of handsome new buildings by the Government, the Grand Trunk and others; its growing place as an artistic and literary as well as political centre; were incidents of the year. On Feb. 4th the City Council approved of the agreement with the Dominion Government which provided that in full settlement of claims for income tax from civil servants, and for services and protection rendered Government property, the Government would introduce a Bill (1) for an additional grant of $40,000 a year (making a total annual grant of $100,000) to the Ottawa Improvement Commission for the purpose of maintaining, improving, and extending the present Driveway; (2) for the payment of a sum of $15,000 a year directly to the City of Ottawa as a contribution towards the maintenance of the City Fire Brigade. On the part of the City the Corporation agreed to purchase and transfer to the Improvement Commission eleven properties on Sussex Street required for the proposed Government driveway, by way of Nepean Point, to Government House. This promised legislation was ultimately approved by Parliament. At the beginning of the year the Assessment of the City was stated at $50,508,205 for 1909 and the property exemptions at $20,709,400. According to figures compiled by the Ottawa *Citizen* the Capital was the centre of the greatest water-power in North America with, approximately, 100,000 horse-power within the City limits, 230,000 within ten miles of the City Hall and over 900,000 within a radius of 45 miles. Its easy access to raw materials such as lumber, brick and cement for building purposes, its deposits of granite, marble, limestone and many other

useful minerals, and its transportation facilities with ten steam railways entering the City and three more under construction, were obvious. In August the new Directory indicated a population of 88,737.

Of other Ontario cities it may be said that Hamilton continued to grow in industrial importance, that its 400 manufacturing concerns were considerably added to in 1910 including a branch of the Oliver Chilled Plow Works of South Bend, Ind., and that its total output in five years had reached a sum of $125,000,000. Guelph was noted for its successful operation of municipally-owned Street Railway, power and light, and waterworks. The Report published in 1910 showed the gas output as increasing twelve per cent. and the revenue from $48,779 to $56,556 for the year, while the electric plant showed an increase from $34,947 to $40,573. The two departments showed a gross profit of $40,319. The Water Commissioners reported gross earnings of $30,283 and operating expenses of $9,108, leaving a profit of $21,175. The total amount expended on new extensions was $133,132 and the capital expenditure for the year $10,784.

The Lake cities—Fort William and Port Arthur—made great progress. Increasing railway facilities and industrial development, accessibility to the water as being at the head of the Great Lakes, lower freight charges and the establishment of Elevators, iron and stove foundries, waggon works, rolling mills and milling industries, were factors in this progress. New power facilities equalling about 28,000 developed horse-power, sold to manufacturers at $25.00 per horse-power per annum, was a feature of the year's progress in these practically combined cities. According to figures published in the Winnipeg *Telegram* (Jan. 8) Port Arthur, in the preceding three years, had secured industries employing 1,498 men with capital totalling $5,443,000 and Fort William industries employing 1,955 men with a capital of $28,655,000. To quote a Publicity circular, of much accuracy, both Fort William and Port Arthur had " the raw materials and the cheapest possible lake and rail routes to lay down other materials ; cheap power, cheap coal, and splendid industrial sites with trackage and harbour front ; transportation facilities comprising the Great Lake carriers, and three transcontinental railways ; the best water on the continent for domestic purposes at least cost." In July the Report of the combined Street Railway, owned by the two cities, showed passengers numbering 2,852,426 in the fiscal year and net earnings of $56,000. Fort William advertised a seven year increase in Building permits from $150,000 to $2,730,000, in grain shipped from 32 to 77 million bushels, in coal handled from 235,000 tons to 1,758,-000 tons, in population from 4,795 to 25,000, in assessment from $2,220,000 to over $19,000,000, in Bank branches from 3 to 13, in the tonnage of vessels from 2,628,000 in 1906 to 5,960,000 in

1910. On Nov. 20 the Board of Trade in this City passed a strong Resolution against any idea of Union with Port Arthur.

On Aug. 28th Owen Sound voted $100,000 to aid a ship-building and dry-dock plant which was being organized in London and would involve a local expenditure of $1,000,000; Brantford in September reported a population of 21,964 and an Assessment of over $14,000,000; Windsor in October announced an increase of 1,400 in population and a total of 17,534, with an Assessment of $11,837,615; Petrolea was presented with a $50,000 residence and grounds for Hospital purposes by Mr. J. L. Englehart. At Sault Ste. Marie a great banquet was given by the citizens on Oct. 21 in honour of William C. Franz, General-Manager of the Lake Superior Corporation, which was attended by Messrs. W. J. Hanna and F. Cochrane of the Ontario Government, Mr. Mackenzie King of the Ottawa Government, A. M. Grenfell of London, England, T. J. Drummond (President) of Montreal, A. D. Braithwaite of Toronto, and many others. Mr. Hanna referred to the $2,000,000 Loan from the Ontario Government which helped these industries at a critical time; the Minister of Labour declared that by bounties and subsidies the Dominion Government had contributed $3,500,000 more; Mr. Franz referred to the $40,000,000 invested in the concern and its 6,000 employees. The country around the Sault was, he added, "a reservoir of untold wealth" and the town itself would be one of the greatest manufacturing centres in Canada within the near future. Statistics of the chief Ontario towns and cities may be tabulated as follows—premising that the increase of population in all the cities, towns and villages of the Province between 1901 and 1910, according to Assessment figures, was 33 per cent. and that this included Toronto's increase of 137,000, Hamilton 15,000, Ottawa 26,000, Peterborough 6,000, Niagara Falls 6,000, London 7,000, Port Arthur 9,000, Fort William 15,000, Stratford and Brantford over 4,000 each:

City or Town.	Assessed Population, 1910.	Total Assessment, for 1909.	Exemption from Taxes, 1909.	Taxes Levied, 1909.	Debenture Debt, Less Sinking Fund.
Toronto	325,302	$234,308,546	$32,065,026	$5,170,746	$26,649,398
Sault Ste. Marie	9,045	5,273,117	491,750	105,290	616,453
Brantford	20,711	11,562,140	1,853,820	277,873	1,154,649
Ottawa	83,360	50,508,205	19,726,955	1,319,245	5,672,268
St. Thomas...	14,872	6,833,672	1,141,900	165,133	901,738
Windsor	16,142	8,879,539	692,800	243,542	710,438
Kingston	19,193	8,585,875	3,438,825	193,428	1,112,788
Owen Sound..	12,091	5,211,191	826,960	128,929	798,232
Belleville	10,012	4,316,078	863,735	120,678	693,301
Chatham	10,317	5,099,020	1,081,206	184,077	1,086,991
Brockville ...	9,275	3,771,620	589,185	99,082	535,240
St. Catharines.	12,307	6,422,143	780,745	165,248	1,052,503
London	49,507	25,324,483	4,114,180	684,106	3,095,352
Stratford	14,779	6,635,950	1,345,425	173,258	793,547
Peterborough .	16,907	8,591,118	1,588,724	182,907	1,000,561
Fort William..	18,003	13,369,477	1,144,800	277,853	2,524,002

City or Town.	Assessed Population, 1910.	Total Assessment for 1909.	Exemption from Taxes, 1909.	Taxes Levied, 1909.	Debenture Debt, Less Sinking Fund.
Port Arthur...	12,862	$8,052,688	$3,464,930	$213,962	$2,344,849
Berlin	13,664	7,015,704	1,091,280	174,382	1,047,611
Galt	9,453	4,759,250	1,069,247	118,364	675,810
Waterloo	4,514	2,117,006	208,500	48,530	316,533
Niagara Falls.	8,200	4,348,277	427,600	119,554	693,951
Guelph	14,789	6,307,680	1,592,500	91,558	1,363,004
Hamilton	70,221	39,982,985	4,942,545	861,021	4,726,855

In Quebec City an interesting incident was the Mayoralty election in which Napoleon Drouin defeated Senator P. A. Choquette by over 300 majority. Both were Liberal in politics and Mr. Drouin had the support of Hon. S. N. Parent, formerly Mayor and Premier of the Province, to whom Senator Choquette was bitterly opposed. Though one of the strongest arguments used against Mr. Drouin was that he could not speak English very well it was understood that most of the English vote was cast for him. Sherbrooke showed a property valuation in 1910 of $6,812,545 and developed a movement for the obtaining of new industries and additional population. In St. John, N.B., there was considerable progress. The City had increased its Bank clearings by $10,000,000 in the previous ten years and they totalled $77,843,546 in 1910; expended over $6,000,000 in new buildings during the same period; increased its export of goods to the United States from $1,751,000 in 1900 to $3,417,000 in 1909; had a growth of $20,000,000 in the value of its shipping between 1898 and 1909. Lumber shipments to the United States were growing greatly, customs receipts steadily increasing, business with Cuba and Mexico being built up. The valuation of local exports for 1909-10 was $24,988,519 as against $3,744,000 in 1895 and with an increase of 4,000,000 over 1908-9. Plans for Naval construction, new docks, etc., came to a head during the year. The *Globe* correspondent on Jan. 16, 1911, wrote as follows: "The City has already spent over a million dollars on its own harbour improvements. The Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific have spent over 5 million dollars in improving their terminal facilities. The Grand Trunk Pacific has purchased seven acres of land for terminal facilities and the granting of the Courtenay Bay foreshores to the Dominion is the initiation of harbour terminal construction on a big scale. The city has spent three quarters of a million on a water-works system, and during the present year has made outlays aggregating $100,000 on street construction."

Halifax was greatly concerned in the discussion of the C. P. R.'s possible entry into the City through its acquisition of the Dominion Atlantic Railway. It was pointed out that the chief factor in the growth of a city in these days is transportation; that Halifax could not expect to grow until the great transcontinental

lines of railway were brought to its waterfront; that no port has ever achieved success until it has been provided with great through lines of railway. Portland and the Grand Trunk, Vancouver and the Canadian Pacific, Prince Rupert and the Grand Trunk Pacific were ready examples. Mr. J. A. Johnson in his inaugural address as President of the Board of Trade (Jan. 28) declared that "no thinking person can look over Halifax without concluding that there has been a great change for the better in the last few years in everything that goes to make up a more desirable place to live in—better streets, handsomer buildings, more beautiful homes—and the gentlemen who have been enabled by persistent effort and the generosity of Sir Sandford Fleming to establish a new Park and a new point of interest in the shape of a Memorial Tower, should have the gratitude of Halifax generally." In May it was announced that the C. P. R. had acquired the Dominion Atlantic Line. Great satisfaction was expressed. Mayor J. A. Chisholm was most emphatic: "For the first time in the history of the country it puts this City in direct touch with a trans-continental railway system and makes this port the eastern terminus of the greatest railway undertaking in the world." There were many hopes expressed that Halifax would benefit by the new Naval construction scheme but nothing developed during the year and St. John in this respect won the lead. Strong presentations were made, however, as to the splendid dry-dock facilities available and possible, a million dollar bonus for the establishment of a steel ship-building plant was urged and efforts were made to get the G. T. P. and C. N. R. into the City.

In December the Nova Scotia Car Works Ltd. (purchasers of the Silliker concern) were granted by the City Council exemption from taxation for 10 years and a Civic loan of $125,000 at 4 per cent. The Assessment for 1909-10 was $28,651,000 as compared with $15,603,000 in 1879-80; the Apple shipments of the 1909-10 season reached the record total of 710,735 barrels; the growing trade with the West Indies and British Guiana through this Port totalled many millions; the 1910 valuation of property in Halifax was $24,151,050, the gross Debt (Apl. 30) was $4,455,-390 and the net Debt $2,916,795; the export trade of the Port was $11,595,755 in 1909-10 or an increase of $1,580,000 over the preceding year. Sydney, N.S., made distinct progress in various directions. It declared itself ready to grant a bonus of $350,000 and free site to a ship-building company but made the mistake, through its Municipal Council, of asking the Legislature for power to control the rate of industrial wages in the City. Sydney Mines and Glace Bay made substantial progress during the year and on Dec. 31, 1909, the incorporated towns of Nova Scotia had a total bonded debt of $6,122,200 and a total assessment of $33,483,400.

I.—Mayors in Ontario, 1910.

Place.	Name.
Toronto	Geo. R. Geary, K.C.
Ottawa	Charles Hopewell.
Aurora	W. J. Baldwin.
Belleville	L. W. Marsh.
Bowmanville	John J. Mason.
Guelph	George Hastings.
Harriston	A. Spotton.
Hespeler	G. D. Forbes.
Kenora	H. Ridout.
Kingston	Daniel Couper.
Mattawa	G. L. Lamothe.
Mitchell	F. A. Campbell.
Owen Sound	F. W. Harrison.
Oakville	George Hillmer.
Renfrew	Arthur Gravelle.
Sault Ste. Marie	T. E. Simpson.
Welland	W. H. Crowther.
Almonte	H. H. Cole.
Windsor	J. W. Hanna, K.C.
Galt	T. E. McLellan.
Niagara Falls	O. E. Dores.
Brantford	W. B. Wood.
St. Catharines	J. M. McBride.
Brockville	A. M. Patterson.
Barrie	Thomas Beacroft.
Chatham	Charles Austin.
St. Thomas	Dr. Fred Guest.
Peterborough	W. G. Morrow.
Woodstock	James S. Scarff.
Alliston	R. J. Wallace.
Amherstburg	J. W. Gibbs.
Aylmer	G. R. Christie.
Blenheim	George Morgan.
Brampton	T. Thauburn.
Bothwell	T. Haller.
Campbellford	W. J. Doxsee.
Chesley	C. Krugg.
Cobourg	Harry Field.
Collingwood	H. A. Curry.
Cornwall	Dr. P. J. Maloney.
Dundas	J. W. Lawrason.
Dunville	Robert Bennett.
Durham	William Laidlaw.
Goderich	M. G. Cameron, K.C.
Gravenhurst	J. D. Vanstone.
Ingersoll	Dr. A. McKay.
Huntsville	A. E. Callahan.
Kincardine	A. Malcolm.
Leamington	P. Fox.
Lindsay	James B. Begg.
Listowel	J. N. Hay.
Meaford	Dr. J. G. Clarke.
Midland	H. J. Craig.
Milton	J. S. Deacon.
Mt. Forest	J. J. Cook.
Napanee	Dr. Simpson.
Hanover	D. Knechtel.
Kingsville	Darius Wigle.
Haileybury	Cyril T. Young.
Cochrane	T. J. McManus.
Niagara	James Aikins.
North Bay	Robert Rankin.
Parkhill	J. C. Knapton.
Parry Sound	Charles Gillespie.
Paris	G. H. Armstrong.
Penetanguishene	J B. Jennings.
Port Hope	R. A Mulholland.
Petrolea	Edward Polard.
Picton	J. H. Porte.
Powassan	James McArthur.
Ridgetown	R. J. Henry.
Sarnia	A. J. Johnston.
Simcoe	C. A. Austin.
St. Marys	John Willard.
Steelton	James Lyons.
Sudbury	L. O'Connor.
Stratford	W. S. Dingman.
Strathroy	H. C. Pope.
Thornbury	S. McCallum.
Thorold	A. McCulloch.
Tilbury	W. C. Crawford.
Trenton	Edward Kidd.
Uxbridge	N. R. Beal.
Walkerton	S. A. Rife.
Waterloo	L. Graybill.
Wingham	William Holms.
Fort William	L. L. Peltier.
Port Arthur	I. F. Matthews.
Fort Frances	H. Williams.
Berlin	C. C. Hahn.
London	Thomas Beattie.
Smith's Falls	J. S. Gould.

II.—Mayors in Quebec, 1910.

Place.	Name.
Montreal	Dr. J. J. E. Guerin.
Quebec	Napoleon Drouin.
Farnham	A. E. D'Autois.
Valleyfield	Dr. O. C. Ostigney.
Knowlton	Fred Engiand.
Cowansville	W. F. Vilas.
Stanstead	S. Stevens.
Sweetsburg	W. H. Lynch.
Sherbrooke	C. W. Cate, C.E.
Lennoxville	A. Ames.
Notre Dame de Grace	George Marcil.
Rosemount	J. N. Drummond.
St. Vincent de Paul.	Wilfrid Auclair.
Three Rivers	Dr. L. P. Normand.
Longueuil	A. Geoffrion.
Huli	Dr. J. E. Fontaine.
Aylmer	R. H. Wright.
Levis	A. Bernier.
Buckingham	H. M. Lapierre.
St. Lambert	H. V. Hooper.
Lachine	J. B. Deschamps.
Westmount	W. H. Trenholme.
Maissonneuve	Alex. Michaud.
St. Hyacinthe	C. F. Payan.
Sault au Recollet	F. J. Brousseau.
Verdun	Joseph Allen.
Montreal South	Napoleon Labente.

III.—New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

Place.	Name.
St. John	Dr. J. H. Frink.
Woodstock	A. E. Jones.
St. Stephen	W. A. Dinsmore.
Charlottetown	B. Rogers.
Milltown	Charles E. Casey.
Chatham	B. A. Snowball.
Moncton	A. E. Reilly.
Souris	J. T. Hughes.
Summerside	T. A. Morrison.

IV.—Mayors in Nova Scotia, 1910.

Place.	Name.	Place.	Name.
Amherst	J. M. Curry.	Canso	E. C. Whitman.
Annapolis	H. A. West.	Dominion	F. J. Mitchell.
Springhill	E. A. Potter.	Glace Bay	John C. Douglas.
Yarmouth	W. M. Kelly.	Hantsport	F. E. Pentz.
Kentville	H. H. Wickwire.	Inverness	D. H. McLeod.
Truro	G. W. Stuart.	Lockeport	H. R. L. Bell.
Antigonish	J. H. Stewart.	Lunenburg	A. J. Wolff.
Bridgetown	W. J. Hoyt.	Louisburg	W. W. Lewis.
Bridgewater	Robert Dawson.	North Sydney	F. L. Kelly.
Dartmouth	Thomas Notting.	Oxford	J. S. Van Buskirk.
Digby	Dr. J. T. Jones.	Parrsboro'	M. Henderson.
Liverpool	D. C. Mulhall.	Port Hawkesbury	F. McInnis.
New Glasgow	Graham Fraser.	Port Hood	D. H. McLean.
Pictou	J. D. McLeod.	Stewiacke	Alfred Dickie.
Shelburne	R. A. Bruce.	Sydney Mines	Angus Stewart.
Stellarton	Lewis Campbell.	Westville	W. McLeod.
Windsor	F. K. Currey.	Sydney	A. D. Gunn.
Wolfville	T. J. Harvey.		

Municipal Interests and Incidents in Western Canada

The conditions of Municipal life in the West, from the Great Lakes to the Pacific, vary greatly in detail and nature from those of the East. Cities and towns and villages in the West develop with enormous rapidity, the ordinary adjuncts of civilized life have to be created almost in a day, immigrants pour into the centres of population at a rate which is extraordinary in its interest and variety, new and changing conditions are inevitable, rapid progress is everywhere. Winnipeg, though old for its surroundings, is an ever new illustration of these statements. A Report issued in September by C. N. Bell, Secretary of the Board of Trade, proved it to be the greatest wheat market on the American continent and the second greatest market for oats. In wheat during the fiscal year 1910, Winnipeg's receipts stood at 88,269,330 bushels as compared with 81,110,410 bushels for Minneapolis and 61,084,797 bushels for Detroit. In oats the figures were 30,838,900 bushels for Winnipeg with second place after Chicago and followed by New York with 23,717,562 bushels. According to the Winnipeg *Telegram* (Jan. 29) the City had 19 men who ranked in the millionaire class. As a matter of record the list is interesting:

J H. Ashdown.	E. F. Hutchings.	Nicholas Bawlf.	W. C. Leistikow.
J. A. M. Aikins, K.C.	J. D. McArthur.	D. C. Cameron.	Roderick McKenzie.
Edward Brown.	Sir D. H. McMillan.	E. L. Drewry.	A. R. McNichol.
D. S. Currie.	Alex. Macdonald.	Rev. Dr. C. W. Gordon.	A. M. Nanton.
C. H. Enderton.	W. F. Alloway.		Capt. W. Robinson.

The population of Winnipeg, according to the 1910 Directory, and including suburbs was 172,865, the Assessment for 1909 was $131,402,800 or an increase of 175 per cent. and for 1910 $157,608,220, the exemptions from taxation in 1909 were $23,455,520, the rate of taxation in 1910 was 10 8-10 mills, the area of the city was 13,990 acres. The Building permits in 1910 were $15,100,000 in value as against $9,226,325 in 1909; the Customs receipts for the year were $6,219,000 or more than in any preceding year; the City's gross Debt for the year ending April 30 was $21,007,597 with a Sinking Fund of $2,078,925; the general

expenses for the year were $2,665,222 and the value of municipal fixed property $19,134,805. The Manitoba *Free Press* (Jan. 14, 1911) contained a despatch written at the close of the year to the New York *Commercial* which eulogized the great future and limitless wealth of the West and added: "Upon Winnipeg must fall the greater responsibility of providing the principal manufacturing and commercial needs of the Canadian West. In almost like ratio Winnipeg's responsibility is identical to that of Chicago two decades ago. The demands upon Winnipeg's commercial resources will create a population of more than 1,000,000 in less than ten years. It is one of the cosmic facts of our time. I was not surprised to learn the other day from Winnipeg's Industrial Commissioner that more than 300 American manufacturers are at this moment negotiating to build important factories there and at other western points."

There was already municipal ownership and operation of an asphalt plant, stone quarries, water-works, street lighting system and a high-pressure fire protection plant. The hydro-electric power plant (60,000 horse-power) was also under construction with an expected charge of $12.50 per horse-power per annum. An interesting description of Winnipeg's western influence appeared in the Toronto *Star* (July 27): "Winnipeg is a terribly powerful broker. It accumulates more wealth by its brokerage than does the actual producer of the wealth. It reaches a long, lean hand into the grain sacks of the West and lifts out wealth by the bankful. It is the elevator broker, the cattle shipper, the wholesale jobber, the lawyer, the banker, the doctor, the architect, and the undertaker of the West. All that the West does is to produce wheat and cattle and men; Winnipeg provides the machinery for handling all three of them; Winnipeg reaps an enormous profit." This was a generalization and highly coloured but it illustrates the City's influence and power of growth. As to industries, for instance, Mayor Sanford Evans stated in a speech on Sept. 13th that:

> In the year 1900 the Dominion Census showed that the annual product of industry in Winnipeg was $8,000,000. In 1905 the Census gave $18,500,000. We have just had an informal Census taken which shows that at the end of another five years the product has again doubled, and that the output this year of the industries which centre in Winnipeg will approach very closely indeed to $40,000,000. There are $20,000,000 invested in capital and these Companies' daily pay-roll is not less than $14,000. This indicates the fact that it is possible to carry on industry here, and that there is a field for it. But, lest you should think that this large field is fully occupied, I might call attention to the fact, also, that the wholesale turnover of goods manufactured by others than Winnipeg manufacturers amounts to not less than $100,000,000. The railways bring from the East and South not less than 2,000,000 tons per year.

During the year the sum of $200,000 was raised by popular subscription to furnish and equip a proposed new General Hospi-

tal. A. L. Johnson was Chairman of the Finance Committee and those who contributed $10,000 each were E. L. Drewry, G. F. and J. Galt, D. C. Cameron, C. H. Enderton, W. F. Alloway, J. D. McArthur, the Mackenzie & Mann Company. Messrs. Robert Rogers, Edward Brown, A. M. Nanton, Alex. Macdonald, D. E. Sprague, C. V. Hastings, M. Bull, J. S. Aikins and the Winnipeg Electric Railway also contributed largely. On Nov. 23rd Dr. F. C. Bell was appointed Superintendent of the General Hospital. The most sensational event of the year arose out of the Rev. Dr. J. G. Shearer's statement in the Toronto *Globe* on Nov. 12th that: "They have the rottenest condition of things in Winnipeg in connection with the question of social vice to be found in any city in Canada." The Winnipeg press vigorously repudiated and attacked this utterance. The Presbyterian Synod of Manitoba discussed the matter on Nov. 18th, denounced by Resolution certain "slanderous attacks" upon Dr. Shearer, and expressed confidence in the purity of his motives, his great ability, and the truth of his contentions. On Nov. 25th the City Council asked for a Government investigation and the Hon. H. A. Robson of the King's Bench was duly appointed by the Attorney-General. The inquiry which followed was elaborate and its details were widely and fully published. The evidence showed that the Mayor, the Chief of Police, and the Police Magistrate had permitted the establishment of a segregated area as the best way out of a bad situation and with the best of motives. Judge Robson's Report (Jan. 14, 1911) said:

> I have to report that a policy of toleration of the offence in question, in a limited area, with regulations as to conduct, was adopted by the Police Commissioners; that such an area was accordingly established by immoral women; that since October, 1909, there was no attempt to restrict the increase of houses of vice in the area and the number of houses of this class grew from 29 to 50; that illicit liquor dealing has been general and continuous in the houses in this area, and that, as already particularly shown, the law regarding the same has not been properly enforced; that the result of the above state of affairs has been the disturbance of peace and good order in the locality, a menace to morals and great depreciation in the value of property of neighbouring residents; that the above conditions were not brought about by the corruption of any police authority and that the occupants of the houses referred to do not pay for police protection.

The Mayoralty contest following this discussion and inquiry was based almost entirely upon the unsavoury issue itself. Mr. E. D. Martin was the candidate of those opposed to all segregation, permission or toleration of vice under any circumstances, while Mr. Mayor Evans ran for a third term, in order to vindicate his name from bitter attacks and his policy from unfair criticism. Many of the churches organized vigorously for Mr. Martin and, it was stated, 100,000 pamphlets were issued on his behalf; speeches were published in the press to the extent of page after page; ex-

Mayors Sharpe, Ashdown, and Ryan supported Mr. Martin, as did Edward Brown, the ex-Liberal leader; Police Magistrate T. Mayne Daly and R. M. Dennistoun, K.C., fought vigorously for Mr. Evans who was, eventually, returned by 1,500 majority. Like Winnipeg, Brandon prospered during the year. It was claimed that two-thirds of the Elevator capacity of Manitoba was located within a circle of 60 miles around this city and that it represented a capacity of 60,000,000 bushels; while 134 towns and villages were within this area and all served by three railways radiating out of Brandon and in connection with which 24 trains arrived and departed every day. Rivers, a bustling town in Manitoba, on the G.T.P., made great headway during 1910. Only two years old it had, in May, 1,000 of a population, many new buildings constructed and others under way, extensive railway engineering shops, churches, schools, etc.

Passing to Alberta we find that its capital, Edmonton, continued to grow and prosper in 1910. Its population of 26,000 had grown 900 per cent. in ten years—most of it in five; in March it voted nearly $1,500,000 for the extension of Civic-owned Utilities and since October, 1907, had borrowed $2,500,000 by the issue of bonds; its Assessment in 1909 was $25,584,000 and in 1910 over $30,000,000. Very early in its career Edmonton adopted the principle of municipal ownership of public utilities and in 1910 had over $2,500,000 so invested. Water, electric light, power, telephone and electric street railway services were all civic enterprises and in all cases these plants were, in 1910, of the most modern type. The telephone was the Strowger automatic which dispensed entirely with a central exchange staff. As to real estate one instance will serve to show what tremendous bounds the City had taken in a decade. In 1900 one of the churches secured a piece of property for $1,200 and erected an edifice. During 1910 the Trustees were offered $130,000 for the land only, and the offer was refused.

At the beginning of this year there were in Edmonton 42 miles of sewers, 50 miles of water mains, 4½ miles of paved streets, 7 miles of granolithic pavement and Bank clearings of $51,661,020. During the year hope was felt that this City would secure the expanding business of Fort George—the much advertised new centre of activity in British Columbia—through the incoming G.T.P.; President McGeorge of the Board of Trade pointed out in September that the territory commercially tributary to Edmonton was 100,000 square miles of probably the richest mixed farming lands in all Canada with 110 railway towns and villages in the area; the distributing trade, which was $3,000,000 in 1905 was estimated at $20,000,000 in 1910; wholesalers or manufacturers reported to the Secretary of the Board of Trade an aggregate increase of 250 per cent. since 1906; the Bank clearings in 1909 were $20,000,000 and in 1910 over $50,000,000.

Calgary during the first half of 1910 passed by-laws involving the expenditure of $1,171,000; it boasted an increase of 433 per cent. in population during the past ten years or a total of 45,000; it possessed specially creditable public and private buildings with solid blocks of business houses constructed of grey sandstone. A special correspondent with the Laurier party in August thus described it: "The situation of Calgary is strikingly beautiful, as Western beauty goes. The Bow and Elbow Rivers—glacial streams of a pale turquoise colour—surround the city, and it is ringed with high bluffs. From the heights above one looks down upon a compactly built and well laid out city, whose growth has been so rapid that it has to a large extent allowed for the elimination of the 'shack' feature. All the business blocks and all the homes are new and of the best type. Upon these heights the fine homes of the prosperous citizens are now being built and they display a high type of architectural beauty. The high price of land and of buildings is sufficient indication that the people of Calgary are prospering and nearly all the citizens own their own homes." Around it were the rich irrigation regions of the C.P.R.; cheap power and natural gas were available; immense deposits of easily-mined coal were in the vicinity. Calgary's Assessment in 1910 was $30,796,000 and it claimed, in competition with Regina and Edmonton, to be the biggest and busiest city between Winnipeg and the Pacific Coast. Its franchises of water, light, power and railway in 1910 were operated by a paid Commission, composed of the Mayor and two members selected by the freehold vote, which had charge of all city work and the construction and operation of the railway system. The C.P.R. undertook during the year to build one of its splendid hotels in Calgary.

Something must be said here of the multitude of rising villages and towns which were so rapidly making municipal and, indeed, national history in the West. In Alberta this progress was visible along many portions of the C.P.R. Red Deer, half-way between Calgary and Edmonton, was notable for its evolution of industries, its position as a Divisional point, the growing values of its real estate, the interesting development of a municipal government system under which two Commissioners were appointed by the Provincial Government with a Council acting as a sort of Legislative body. To these Commissioners were confided full charge of assessments and tax collection, management of the Fire Department, waterworks, and all municipally-owned undertakings, control of all town property, works and improvements, direction of the Police-force, expenditure of all funds voted by the Council, supervision of town engineering, the examination and reporting of contracts, supervision of public health. Lethbridge grew greatly during the year and marked its progress by adopting the Commission form of government and by establishing a Bank Clearing-house. Other towns and villages such as Alix, Castor, Erskine,

Provost, Hardisty, Carstairs, Langdon, Innisfail and Lacombe—all on the C.P.R.—grew in building-construction, in shipment of grain, in population, in aggressive ambition. On the G.T.P., Wainwright was made a divisional point and grew with leaps and bounds; Ryley, 50 miles from Edmonton, sprung into prosperity; Edson, not far from the Brazeau coal-fields, was widely boomed as a coming centre and Irma sprang into obvious prosperity. In December an interesting discussion took place as to changing the name of progressive Medicine Hat and a letter was made public from Mr. Kipling urging that the name be retained as possessing "the qualities of uniqueness, individuality, assertion and power."

Regina, the capital of Saskatchewan, claimed a population of 17,000 and its Assessment in 1910 was $15,596,865, its Railway traffic receipts (1909) were $1,944,000, and the building permits in 1910 were $2,352,000. The Greater Regina Club under the energetic and unceasing efforts of T. W. Sheffield helped greatly in making the city and its surroundings more widely known, in bringing five new industries to the city and in negotiations with many others. The turn-over of manufactures in the City was stated at $10,000,000 per annum; the number of factories in operation as 15 and the Bank Clearing-house return of five or six millions as being double that of cities with twice the population; its surrounding resources included extensive deposits of pigments at a point 70 miles away, and reported discoveries of various valuable minerals; the C.P.R. was expending during the year $600,000 on the erection of a station, subway and freight-sheds while the C.N.R and G.T.P. were carrying out extensive projects; the new Legislative Buildings, at a cost of $2,000,000, neared completion and over $10,000,000 was announced in May as the expected outlay on buildings in the next two years. In another matter the President of the Board of Trade, P. McAra, stated on Feb. 10th that "the district in the immediate vicinity of Regina takes a very high place as a grain-producing section. In this municipality the average yield of wheat on new land and summer fallow is 32 bushels. Oats in Regina municipality average 56 bushels per acre as against 47 for the whole Province; barley 37 bushels as against 32 and flax 20 bushels as against 13." On Dec. 5th it was announced that the fight put up by Regina and Moose Jaw for certain freight rate reductions had been approved by the Railway Commission.

Of Saskatoon, the most ambitious centre in Saskatchewan, it may be said that the place had grown in seven years from a small village of 113 people into a town of over 16,000 with numerous handsome brick buildings, many thriving manufacturing plants, large brick warehouses, commodious and well-built hotels, schoolhouses marked by architectural beauty and substantial appearance. In 1909 $1,000,000 was spent in new buildings; in the first

six months of 1910 the total permits were $1,657,131, with $600,000 more for the University of Saskatchewan. Two years before Saskatoon had one line of railway and two passenger trains daily; in 1910 there were eleven railway lines, including branches, radiating from the town with 16 passenger trains every day. It claimed to be the centre of a district—the manufacturing and distributing centre—comprising 45,000 square miles of rich arable soil with 200 thriving towns and villages. The Assessment of the City in 1910 was over $10,000,000; in 1905 it was $705,000. The plan of governing by Commission was adopted during the year.

This Province was the busy centre of Western development in the way of new villages, growing towns and ambitious "cities." Melville, for instance, called after one of the G.T.P. President's Christian names, was in 1910 two years old with a situation about equal in distance from Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Regina, the centre of a rich grain country, the chief divisional point of the new Railway. It boasted, during this year, of the first Union Church (three Denominations) erected in Canada; it built a fine skating rink, established two newspapers, devoted time and money to sports, municipal improvements and attempts at encouraging local industries. From Melville, also, there was being constructed branch lines to Regina and Hudson's Bay. In this general element of "hustle," growth, construction of buildings, advertisement elsewhere as a coming centre, and of growing grain shipment, Waldron, Nokomis, Ituma, Raymore, Scott and Landis, Watrous and Biggar—along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific—were very similar. Many of them were only one year old, all of them jumping in population from hundreds to thousands in twelve months or little more.

Biggar, being on the C.P.R. branch as well as a divisional point of the G.T.P., made special progress. Wainwright, another divisional point, was the trade centre of 100,000 acres of the most productive soil in Saskatchewan, the distributing centre for a still larger district and of several important industries. Though only two years old it had 1,000 population, property assessed for taxation at $750,000, half-a-mile of cement sidewalks, an $18,000 brick school, two brick-yards, a substantial business block, with residences of which many were constructed from home-made brick, two big hotels, and all the various lines of business that go to make up "a live, hustling town." On the Canadian Northern in the same Province similar conditions of municipal expansion prevailed. Maidstone, Paynton, Delisle, Harris, Morden, Tessier, Kindersley, Rosetown, Zealandia—most of them on the Goose Lake branch of this Railway—were all towns in the making and illustrative of the "over night" development of a marvellous country. Lloydminster, an older settlement, a largely English town, bore in its progress the unique distinction of resting on the border line

of two Provinces, with part in Alberta and part in Saskatchewan, with municipal interests managed by two separate Councils and Boards of Trade. With 1,500 people and activity in every line of construction and business the growth of Lloydminster during 1910 was marked.

On or near the old-established Canadian Pacific, as a result of inflowing population and new branch lines, the same development was apparent. Arcola, Asquith, Lipton, Weyburn, Abernethy, Lemberg, Neudorf, Redvers, Maryfield, Carlyle, Wawota, Welwyn, Stockholm, Windthorst, Forget, Kennedy, Gainsborough, Kisbey, Heward, Elstow, Grayson, Esterhazy, Rocanville must be mentioned. Weyburn was a railway centre with keen expectations of 10,000 people in the near future; Wilkie (called after the President of the Imperial Bank) was a growing place; Cupar, Sheho, Govan, Strassburg, Bulyea, Balcarres, Viscount and Guernsey, Foam Lake and Theodore, were rising settlements; Wynyard was a divisional point on the C.P.R.; Lanigan was another important divisional point. Little, at first, these places were rapidly growing and promised still greater growth in the future. Amongst the larger towns of Saskatchewan Moose Jaw seemed, in 1910, to be possessed of unlimited municipal energy. It claimed to have 13,000 people, its enrollment of school children in 1909 was 1,600 and its teachers 31; its C.P.R. pay-roll $100,000 a month and the 1909 Assessment $10,981,000 as compared with $896,000 in 1902; within a radius of 25 miles the wheat product aggregated 4,000,000 bushels. At the close of 1909 the Winnipeg *Free Press* said of this City's environment: "To the south-west of Moose Jaw there is a vast expanse of territory that has been for 30 years regarded as the exclusive preserve of the rancher. How sparsely settled it was may be judged from the fact that three years ago mails left Moose Jaw only once a month. Now, however, the land has been surveyed and placed at the disposal of homesteaders with the result that they are pouring into it at a rate that has not been equalled in the history of the West's settlement. There is no question of the character of the land."

Prince Albert was another place of marked growth. The work of the Canadian Northern, the influx of settlers into the surrounding country, the fact of a splendid harvest, were amongst the causes. With a population estimated at 8,000, Building permits 400 per cent. greater than in 1909, an assessment of over $10,000,000, a surrounding country said to have not had a crop failure in 26 years, its 4 active lumber mills with a yearly capacity of 150,000,000 feet and employing 3,000 men at $100,000 a month, its 5 chartered Banks and 7 hotels, the coming of the G.T.P. from Watrous and the C.P.R. from Lanigan, the position of the place was assured.

Coming to the Pacific Coast it may be said that Vancouver boasted a population of 100,000 or an increase of 304 per cent. in 10

years, with an assessable property stated at $72,680,540 in 1909. Early in 1910 Prof. G. C. Pidgeon described its position as follows: "As a business centre Vancouver's location is ideal. We have spoken of its fine harbour. Here rail and sail must meet. It is 120 miles nearer the Canadian wheat-fields than any other existing or possible shipping point on the Coast. The Dominion Government is beginning to improve the harbour. The C.P.R., G.N.R. and N.P.R. are making extensive additions to their Vancouver terminals. The Canadian Northern, Grand Trunk Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways have announced their intention to enter Vancouver. Adjacent to the City is the Fraser Valley, one of the most fertile agricultural and fruit-bearing districts in the world. Earl Grey has, also, stated that Vancouver is now the recognized gateway between the East and the West, the gateway through which the double streams of commerce between the Occident and the Orient, between Great Britain and the self-governing nations of New Zealand and Australia, will flow in ever-increasing volume. Vancouver will become, perhaps, the first and most important port in all the world." Lord Strathcona's prediction that it would be a city of 500,000 people in less than five years was frequently quoted. During the year Vancouver received from its Street Railway Co. $47,419 or four times as much as in 1906; the Bank clearings were $444,000,000 as against $287,000,000 in 1909; the Building permits were $13,150,000 or an increase of nearly $6,000,000 over 1909. In November the electors voted against the Board of Control system for their municipal government by a small majority. Meanwhile South and North Vancouver grew into flourishing towns although in reality suburbs of the City itself.

Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, was only half the size of Vancouver but it showed distinct evidences of growth in 1910 and had behind it all the wealth and resources of Vancouver Island. It had underway, in this environment, the Alberni and Cowichan extensions of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway; the development of electric power by the B.C. Electric Railway at an expenditure of $1,500,000 with the extension of the Company's lines in the City itself; the establishment of Esquimalt (two miles away) as a Canadian Naval base and the improvement of the Harbour; a large increase in the number of passenger steamers plying to the City. Its estimated population was 50,000 although the official figures were a good deal less: even then the increase had been 125 per cent. in ten years; its Assessment (1909) was $28,326,120. Of this place the New York *Herald* correspondent wrote (Apr. 24): "Victoria is essentially beautiful. It has wealth, dignity, repose and a leisure class. It is old, as Pacific American ports can go, and it is unquestionably the most typically English town on the continent, not excepting Halifax. In the course of

more than 60 years of municipal life Victoria has acquired luxuries, traditions, perspective, social discriminations and a population of self-satisfied residents."

Prince Rupert was, however, the centre of the swiftest Civic development on the Pacific Coast during 1910. To this city of three years' growth fine steamers were running early in the year from Tacoma, U.S., and Vancouver, B.C.—the latter including the splendid new Grand Trunk Pacific steamers—the *Prince Rupert* and the *Prince George;* in the 12 months prior to May $1,000,000 worth of permanent buildings had been erected and the Assessment stood at a total for 1909 of $15,330,166—of which the G.T.P. was responsible for $7,728,450; in September, 1909, the population was 2,000 and in April following was estimated at 3,500. Besides the prosperity certain to come from the G.T.P. and its own great harbour facilities Prince Rupert had back of it a splendid newly-opened country in Northern British Columbia thronging with enterprising Americans, and some Canadians, staking lands and mines and acquiring timber limits; near it also were the Queen Charlotte Islands with their wealth of coal and other resources. In May the first municpal election took place when Fred Stork, formerly Mayor of Fernie, B.C., defeated William Manson, M.L.A. On Sept. 16th the License Commission granted the first liquor licenses issued in the City. With a beautiful site, splendid surrounding scenery, bright sunshine for part of the year, with almost Italian softness of atmosphere, and a booming, rushing population, the town had in 1910 started upon its ambitious career of becoming "the greatest centre on the Pacific Coast." Away down south from Prince Rupert, and close to Vancouver, the thriving city of New Westminster made distinct progress during this year while, in the interior, Fernie recovered from its disastrous fire and strike and was estimated to have a population of 6,000. The following were the Mayors elected in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia for the year 1910:

I.—Mayors in Manitoba.

Name.	Place.	Name.	Place.
Winnipeg	W. Sanford Evans.	Gimli	J. Sigurdson.
Swan River	R. G. Taylor.	Brandon	H. L. Adolph.
Boissevain	Dr. R. J. Campbell.	Carman	J. R. Carthew.
Virden	J. R. Mullins.	Pilot Mound	R. D. Ferguson.
Killarney	Dr. Josiah McKee.	Stonewall	H. A. Arundel.
St. Boniface	J. A. F. Bleau.	Birtle	E. J. Wilson.
Souris	A. J. Hughes.	Selkirk	J. W. Simpson.
Shoal Lake	A. S. Arnold.	Grand View	J. F. Orr.
Gretna	Dr. F. D. McKenty.	Russell	H. Clee.
Plum Coulee	A. S. Unger.	Gladstone	George Barr.
Winkler	G. Wlebe.	Wawanesa	Pierce Cowling.
Morden	S. Scott.	Deloraine	T. G. Oddie.
Gilbert Plains	C. C. Baker.	Melita	R. M. Graham.
Hamiota	M. A. Whimster.	Minnedosa	J. Butcher.
Rapid City	A. F. Lepage.	Oak Lake	A. A. Cameron.
Emerson	R. Hamilton.	Morris	John Wilton.
Dauphin	R. C. Sparling.	Neepawa	W. H. Gossell.
Carberry	J. M. McRae.	Hartney	W. E. Crawford.

II.—Mayors in Saskatchewan.

Name.	Place.
Regina	R. H. Willlams.
Saskatoon	W. H. Hopkins.
Prince Albert	Andrew Holmes.
Moose Jaw	E. C. Matthews.
Balgonie	J. Kalbfleisch.
Mllestone	J. R. McKenzie.
Rosthern	D. S. McGregor.
Davidson	John Wilson.
Hanley	R. W. Oxley.
Sintaluta	T. E. Partridge.
Langham	F. G. Moore.
Maple Creek	A. A. Maloney.
Lumsden	S. Mathieson.
Lanigan	T. J. E. Campbell.
Qu'Appelle	J. P. Beauchamp.
Cralk	A. J. Stensgaard.
Carlyle	George Kellett.
Francis	D. Mitchell.
Humboldt	O. W. Andreason.
Indian Head	F. L. MacKay.
Watrous	Edwin Meadows.
Strassburg	M. P. Lemon.
Whitewood	R. S. Park.
Outlook	C. J. McFall.
Swift Current	A. W. Snider.
Estevan	J. G. Hastings.
Yorkton	J. M. Clark.
Arcola	R. H. Cook.
Wapella	A. T. Morrison.
Alameda	R. S. Scott.
Fleming	George J. Jupp.
Vonda	J. E. Graham.
Battleford	C. H. Bennett.
Moosomin	E. L. Elwood.
Yellow Grass	S. Taylor.
North Battleford	J. A. Foley.
Roleau	J. H. Cralg.
Wolseley	J. F. Middlemis.
Carnduff	Dr. Lockhart.
Caron	Dr. Elgin Gray.
Melfort	G. B. Jameson.
Nokomis	Colin L. Campbell.
Lemberg	Thomas M. Bee.
Melville	R. Garvin.
Watson	T. J. Robinson.
Lloydminster	J. P. Lyle.

III.—Mayors in Alberta.

Name.	Place.
Edmonton	Robert Lee.
Vegreville	A. H. Goodwin.
Nanton	J. S. Cooper.
High River	C. C. Short.
Camrose	Dennis Twomey.
Red Deer	S. E. McKee.
Wetaskiwin	H. J. Montgomery.
Lacombe	W. S. Mooney.
Medicine Hat	D. Milne.
Claresholm	E. W. Frost.
Lethbridge	E. Adams.
Macleod	John L. Fawcett.
Raymond	George H. Budd.
Stettler	J. P. Grigg.
Calgary	R. R. Jamieson.
Strathcona	J. J. Duggan.
Fort Saskatchewan	P. Aylen.
Cardston	J. T. Brown.
Daysland	E. W. Day.
Taber	W. W. Douglas.
Pincher Creek	J. J. Scott.
Coleman	Alex. Cameron.

IV.—Mayors in British Columbia

Name.	Place.
Victoria	A. J. Morley.
Vancouver	L. D. Taylor.
Prince Rupert	Fred Stork.
Ladysmith	Dr. Roy B. Dier.
Kaslo	J. W. Power.
Greenwood	Duncan McIntosh.
Fernie	S. Herchmer.
Vernon	H. W. Husband.
New Westminster	John A. Lee.
South Vancouver	J. H. May.
Nanaimo	A. E. Planta.
Revelstoke	Dr. J. H. Hamilton.
Kamloops	J. T. Robinson.
Nelson	Harold Selous.
Rossland	John Martin.
Trall	G. F. Weir.
Sandon	Dr. W. E. Gommin.
Phœnlx	D. J. Matheson.
Grand Forks	Fred Clarke.
Cranbrook	J. P. Flink.

Boards of Trade Organizations during 1910

There was a tendency in the West during this year to form Associations or Boards for various districts as well as for a group of the Provinces. In the East the Maritime Provinces Board of Trade met at Chatham, N.B., on Aug. 17-18 with President W. B. Snowball in the chair and an address of welcome from the Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick (Mr. L. J. Tweedie). Resolutions of a wide and varied character were submitted by the Boards at Albert, P.E.I., Berwick, N.S., Moncton, N.B., Halifax and Amherst, N.S., Yarmouth, N.S., Summerside, P.E.I., Port Hood, N.S. The St. John Board, owing to differences at the previous meeting, sent no delegates. In his inaugural address Mr. Snowball described this annual Convention as the Parliament of

the Maritime Provinces; declared that if they were to hold their own in competition with the Western Provinces it was necessary to act together and strengthen the influence of this organization.

He denounced the waste of bye-products at the mill and the agricultural waste which meant deserted farms and dilapidated buildings; urged better immigration arrangements, improvement in fishery regulations and methods and promotion of the coal and iron industry by prohibiting the export of iron-ore; suggested that people in the Provinces with money for investment should put it into manufactures instead of into stocks, bonds and Western lands; urged the purchase of supplies and goods in the home towns instead of in the distant departmental stores of other Provinces; pointed an Insurance moral from the Campbellton fire. Resolutions were passed favouring Provincial construction of roads between the main centres of the several Provinces—such roads to be placed under the control of a skilled expert in each Province; asking the Dominion Government to facilitate and hasten the carriage of English mails and passengers landed at Rimouski for the Maritime Provinces; demanding more attention from the Dominion Immigration Department to the needs of these Provinces; urging the Dominion Government to reduce existing passenger and freight rates on the Intercolonial Railway; declaring in favour of Provincial guarantees for future issues of municipal bonds; asking for the more stringent enforcement of laws relating to Forest conservation, water-powers, sea-fishing, game animals, and birds; opposing the sale of lumber-lands to aliens. A Resolution in favour of closer trade relations with the United States was withdrawn after some discussion and Moncton was chosen for the next place of meeting. The following officers were elected, after Mr. F. W. Sumner of Moncton had declined the Presidency: President, Captain J. E. Master, Moncton; 1st Vice-President, Captain Augustus Cann, Yarmouth; 2nd Vice-President, James Paton, Charlottetown; Corresponding Secretary, Lea B. Reed, Moncton; Secretary, Thomas Wiliams, Moncton.

The Canadian Federation of Boards of Trade met at Ottawa on Mch. 2nd with Mr. Peter Whelan, President, in the chair. The main object of this organization was the helping of the Georgian Bay Canal project. It had 125 Boards of Trade in affiliation though, as Mr. Peter White, K.C., pointed out, only $1,000 of cash receipts. Regulations were approved as to substantial fees for future membership in the Association. A large deputation waited upon the Government composed of Delegates from 113 Municipal or Board of Trade organizations and presented the following Resolution: "That the Federation desires to re-affirm the paramount importance to Canada of the Georgian Bay Canal, and deems it advisable to urge upon the Government to make arrangements for the commencement of the work, either as a public undertaking or by private enterprise, under proper safeguards and with such

assistance as may be necessary, at the earliest possible date." The Premier replied in sympathetic but vague terms. Mr. Whelan was re-elected President and A. J. Forward Secretary.

On Nov. 3rd a preliminary meeting of various Ontario Boards of Trade—Toronto, Belleville, Berlin, Brantford, Brockville, Galt, Hamilton, Peterborough, Ingersoll, Kingston and St. Catharines—took place in Toronto to discuss the formation of an Associated Board of Trade for the Province. Mr. W. J. Gage presided, F. G. Morley acted as Secretary and it was decided to go ahead with organization and to try and interest all the Provincial Boards in the subject. In Montreal, on May 25-26, the 2nd annual meeting of the Federation des Chambres de Commerce de la Province de Quebec had met with M. Isaie Préfontaine in the chair. Delegates were present from the French Boards of Trade in Chicoutimi, Drummond County, St. Hyacinthe, Ville-Marie, Quebec, Three Rivers, Montreal, Lake Megantic, Fraserville, and Lachine. Resolutions were passed congratulating the Federal Government upon its work in improving the St. Lawrence Waterway and suggesting that Fraserville be given certain Port privileges and facilities; asking for a codification of the Federal laws relating to commerce; approving proposed Federal legislation making the salaries of Civil servants liable to distraining process; supporting the Georgian Bay Canal project as a national undertaking; suggesting a study of the Postal rates with a view to reductions in the interior of Canada; declaring the winter navigation of the St. Lawrence possible and urging that continuous experiments be made with a certain class of boat; asking for a uniform Federal bankruptcy law; supporting the movement for better roads throughout Quebec. Officers were elected as follows:

President	Isaie Préfontaine	Montreal.
1st Vice-President	Philippe Paradis	Quebec.
2nd Vice-President	J. H. A. Dubuc	Chicoutimi.
Secretary-Treasurer	F. Bourbonnière	Montreal.
Director	C. A. Dubé	Ville-Marie.
Director	Joseph Huette	St. Hyacinthe.
Director	J. Alfred Peltier	Three Rivers.
Director	C. H. Catelli	Montreal.

In the West the Associated Boards of Trade of Western Canada met in Convention at Brandon on June 9-10 with President William Cousins of Medicine Hat in the chair. A number of Resolutions were passed: (1) urging the Dominion Government to grant longer time, in certain cases, to cattle ranchers with notice of termination to be increased from two to four years; (2) recommending the three Provincial Western Governments to each engage a transportation Expert who should study the tariffs of the operating railways in each Province and endeavour to adjust differences between mercantile and railway interests; (3) inviting the co-opera-

tion of the Dominion and Western Governments with the Railway Companies "through the agents of the latter and with the Labour Exchanges in the older countries to procure the supply of labour necessary to assist in harvesting the grain crop" and asking a modification in the Immigration laws to facilitate the admission of farm-hands; (4) requesting the Dominion Government to construct adequate Immigration halls for incoming settlers and for increased facilities at customs offices throughout the West; (5) asking legislation to make overdue debts bear interest in the same way as overdue notes; (6) urging the three Western Governments to "introduce and pass such legislation as would make the using of a standard form of fire insurance policy compulsory"; (7) suggesting a reduction of commercial telegraph rates and the appointment of a Western man, with commercial training, to the vacant place on the Railway Commission; (8) urging the improvement of navigation on the Saskatchewan River; (9) favouring Dominion legislation for a re-adjustment of the duties on imported fresh fruits and vegetables on a straight *ad valorem* basis; (10) requesting an investigation into the "combine" prices said to be charged for cement by the Canadian Cement Company.

By a standing vote the Convention passed a Resolution of regret at the King's death and of felicitations to his successor upon the Throne. Invitations had been sent to 49 Boards in Manitoba, 47 in Saskatchewan and 39 in Alberta. The absence of representation from Edmonton, hitherto an active Board in the Association, caused some comment. Lethbridge was chosen for the next meeting-place and E. M. Saunders of Moose Jaw was elected President with William Georgeson of Calgary, M. Isbister of Saskatoon, C. G. K. Nourse of Lethbridge, and E. D. Martin of Winnipeg, as Vice-Presidents. John T. Hall of Brandon remained Secretary-Treasurer. Meanwhile, at Saskatoon, a meeting of the Consolidated Boards of Trade had been held with seven Boards represented and President M. Isbister in the chair. Resolutions were passed urging the early completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific between Saskatoon and Edmonton and the establishment of a long-distance telephone between those points; asking the Provincial Government not to extend the charter of the Canadian Northern Railway for the completion of the road from Prince Albert to Battleford in order to ensure immediate construction; and proposing that the Government should grant towns, having 25 phones, a local exchange instead of requiring 50 phones.

The 12th annual Convention of the Associated Boards of Trade of Eastern British Columbia was held at Nelson on Jan. 26th with President G. O. Buchanan of Kaslo in the chair and delegates present from Wakusp, Creston, Fernie, Nelson, Kaslo, Trail, Moyie, Greenwood, Rossland and Cranbrook. Mr. Buchanan in his address drew attention to the increased United States duty

upon zinc and the lighter duties upon lumber and coal and stated the mineral production of Southern Kootenay and Southern Yale at $17,220,000 in value during 1909 with $1,125,000 worth of lumber. Resolutions were passed re-affirming the desire for Provincial legislation providing for the immediate construction, maintenance and operation by the Government of a public telephone system in British Columbia; calling the Provincial Government's attention to the need for prompt construction of certain specified roads and bridges in the District represented by the Convention; asking for a dredge on Kootenay Lake, locks on the Lower Arrow Lake, and resumption of the Kaslo and Slocan Railway; urging the Dominion Government to establish Experimental Farms in the Kootenay and the Provincial Government to establish Fruit Farms of the same character; favouring the Dominion purchase of gold and silver at the Trail (B.C.) Refinery and the coinage of silver dollars at the Royal Mint, Ottawa; asking for a uniform inter-Provincial Boiler Inspection Act; demanding relief from unfair United States lumber competition by the imposition of a Dominion duty of $2.00 per 1,000 feet on rough lumber; protesting against any extension of time, or of concessions, to the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway until it shall have completed its promised and authorized line from Grand Forks to Midway and fulfilled other obligations in Southern British Columbia; suggesting the establishment by the Dominion Government of a Permanent Trade Tribunal with power to act as a court of commercial men sitting in all cases of alleged trade combines; urging the Provincial Government to abolish entirely its Personal Property Tax. It was decided to hold the next Convention at Creston. Mr. Buchanan retired after holding the Presidency for eight years and was succeeded by Fred A. Starkey of Nelson. H. Giegerich of Kaslo was elected Vice-President and A. B. Mackenzie re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.

During this year a vigorous effort was made by C. H. Stuart-Wade, Secretary of the New Westminster Board, to organize new Boards in the Fraser River Valley and combine them for purposes of mutual interest. He was successful at Surrey, Maple Ridge, Matsqui, Sumas, South Vancouver, Burnaby, Delta, Richmond and Point Grey, Langley and Ladner. Chilliwack and Mission already had Boards in existence. Local meetings were held frequently and the Secretaries met once a month at New Westminster to discuss plans for advertising and co-operation for the betterment of commercial and agricultural conditions in the Valley. A Printers' Board of Trade for the Boundary and the Kootenays was organized at Nelson, B.C., on July 18 with Delegates present, or proxies, from practically every Printing Office in those large districts. F. J. Smyth of Moyie was elected President and W. M. Foster of Nelson, Secretary-Treasurer.

The annual Convention of the Associated Boards of Trade of the Okanagan Valley was held at Kelowna on Feb. 3rd with representation present from that place, Vernon, Summerland, etc. Resolutions were passed asking the Provincial Government to increase the Okanagan representation to the Assembly; requesting the Dominion Minister of Agriculture to establish Experimental Farms in the Valley; suggesting a uniform system of book-keeping in the Province and the appointment of an Inspector of Audits; urging the Canadian Northern and Great Northern to bring their Lines into the Okanagan; arranging for an advertising campaign —particularly in England—and asking for better rates on canned goods to the Coast. The Associated Boards of Trade of East Kootenay was organized at Fernie on Apr. 28th with M. A. Macdonald of Cranbrook as President and J. T. Brenner as Secretary-Treasurer. Besides Cranbrook the Fernie and Michel Boards were represented and Hosmer was affiliated. Resolutions were passed asking improved local services on the Canadian Pacific Railway and additional Fire Wardens in the Forest region; urging the Provincial Government to pay all personal taxes back to the municipalities concerned. The Moyie Board declined to leave the Eastern British Columbia organization to which it belonged.

Of incidents during the year amongst individual Boards it may be stated that the Toronto Board took credit to itself and deserved much for a long and active agitation on the Canadian copyright issue; that the Victoria Board on Oct. 14th declared its appreciation of the Provincial Government's policy in building waggon roads and urged the continuance and expansion of this policy; that the same Board approved on Nov. 8th a suggestion of the Vancouver Board looking to the formation of a Provincial Bureau of Transportation to take charge of Coast business interests in that connection; that the Winnipeg Board (Nov. 1) endorsed the organization of a local Charities Bureau, urged the building of the Hudson's Bay Railway as a national work under perpetual Government ownership, and declined to express an opinion on British Preferential Trade as being a party question in the United Kingdom. The Dartmouth, N.S., Board (Nov. 16) urged the Provincial Government to take steps for the establishment of permanent roads between the centres of Nova Scotia, and the Dominion Government to pay more attention to the Province in its Immigration literature.

The Montreal Board during the year received a special Report on the Long Sault Development Co. project of draining the St. Lawrence, from R. Wilson Reford and G. F. Benson, and memorialized the Government against the scheme; re-affirmed its belief in the extension of the Intercolonial to Georgian Bay and the canalling and deepening of the Georgian Bay and French and Ottawa River route in preference to any deepening of the Welland Canal;

urged upon the Dominion Government the placing of the Intercolonial Railway under the Railway Commission; objected to the Federal Bills *re* Co-operation and the 8-Hour Day; protested against the Provincial legislation providing for the printing of contracts by Public Utility Companies in French and English; joined in various efforts for beautifying the City or improving Civic conditions. The following were the most active Boards in Canada—out of a total of 180—and the officers given are those elected for the year 1910:

Ontario.	President.
Toronto	W. J. Gage.
Kingston	C. A. McPherson.
Arnprior	S. R. Rudd.
Ottawa	Peter Whelan.
Berlin	J. A. Scellen.
Welland	A. O. Beatty.
London	A. T. McMahon.
St. Thomas	E. S. Anderson.
Cornwall	W. O. Boyd.
Port Hope	H. T. Bush.
Hamilton	H L. Frost.
Sarnia	Thomas Doherty.
Owen Sound	John Parker.
Galt	Stewart Scott.
Fort William	G. A. Coslett.
Stratford	J. R. McDonald.
Belleville	W. B. Deacon.
Campbellford	A. B. Colville.
Lindsay	James Boxall.
Brantford	Joseph Ruddy.
Guelph	W. J. Bell.
St. Catharines	R. G. Conolly.
Kenora	George A. Toole.
Smith's Falls	M. Ryan.
Southampton	H. O. Bell.
Welland County	J. E. Rebstock.
Ingersoll	J. G. Gibson.
Grimsby	Oscar Zyrd.
Maxville	Dr. A. T. Morrow.
Coldwater	A. J. Wells.
Sault Ste. Marie	J. D. H. Brown.
Dunnville	C. E. Parkes.
Cochrane	C. H. Lloyd.
Preston	Thomas Hepburn.
Fort Frances	G. A. Stethem.
North Bay	John Ferguson.

Quebec.	President.
Montreal (French).	O. S. Perrault.
" (English).	George L. Cains.
Quebec	G. A. Vandry.
Waterloo	J. S. Walsh.
Lachine	A. Martin.

New Brunswick.	President.
St. John	T. H. Estabrooks.
St. Andrew's	R. E. Armstrong.
Newcastle	P. Hennesey.
Moncton	Hon. C. W. Robinson.
Fredericton	G. W. Hodge.
Hawkshaw	G. F. Burden.
Chatham	D. P. McLachlan.

Nova Scotia.	President.
Middleton	C. W. Montgomery.
Windsor	J. A. Russell.
Halifax	J. A. Johnson.
Truro	H. C. Youll.
Dartmouth	C. E. Creighton.
Digby	J. L. Peters.
Kentville	J. W. Ryan.
King's County	A. N. Griffin.
Berwick	S. C. Parker.

Prince Edward Island.	President.
Summerside	William Stewart.
Charlottetown	W. E. Bentley.

Manitoba.	President.
Winnipeg	F. W. Drewry.
Carman	A. S. Doyle.
Portage la Prairie.	F. T. Newman.
Dauphin	D. H. Downie.
Brandon	J. S. Willmot.
Dominion	W. A. Morkill.

Saskatchewan.	President.
Regina	P. McAra, Jr.
Wolseley	J. N. Kennedy.
Manor	C. H. de Tremaundau.
Yellow Grass	J. C. Baker.
Saskatoon	M. Isbister.
Estevan	C. E. La Blanche.
Hanley	J. A. Rollefson.
Waldron	J. H. Hilton.
Arcola	J. H. Kennedy.
Fort Qu'Appelle	Dr. Hall.
Aberdeen	F. W. Hearn.
Yorkton	J. A. M. Patrick.
Indian Head	E. L. McVicar.

Alberta.	President.
Edmonton	James McGeorge.
Lethbridge	C. J. K. Nourse.
Killam	Jos. A. Dobery.
Provost	G. A. King.
Red Deer	G. M. Green.
Calgary	William Georgeson.

British Columbia.	President.
Victoria	H. G. Wilson.
Vancouver	Ewing Buchan.
Grand Forks	A. B. Hood.
Nelson	F. A. Starkey.
Eburne	J. C. Gibson.
Langley	D. Rawlinson.
Ladysmith	J. A. Blair.
Alberni	C. F. Bishop.
Prince Rupert	A. J. Morris.
South Vancouver	R. C. Hodgson.
Kaslo	H. Giegerich.
Fernie	J. R. Lawry.
Summerland	R. H. Agur.
Ladner	W. J. Lanning.
Fort George	A. G. Hamilton.
Keremeos	George Kirby.
Kamloops	Dr. M. S. Wade.
Point Grey and Richmond	J. C. Gibson.
Creston	C. O. Rodgers.
Vernon	M. J. O'Brien.
Moyie	R. Campbell.
New Westminster	L. B. Lusby.
Duncan	W. P. Jaques.

Honorary Degrees Conferred by Provincial Universities in 1910

Institution.	Name.	Address.	Degree.
Queen's University	Rev. A. T. Love, B.A.	Quebec	D.D.
" "	Hon. R. A. Pyne, M.D.	Toronto	LL.D.
" "	Dr. William H. Park	New York	LL.D.
" "	Prof. T. R. Glover	Cambridge	LL.D.
Victoria University	Rev. John Smith Simon	Manchester	D.D.
" "	Rev. Wm. Henry Hincks	Toronto	D.D.
McMaster University	Rev. Dr. John Clifford	London	LL.D.
" "	George C. Creelman, B.A.	Guelph	LL.D.
" "	Dr. James Loudon	Toronto	LL.D.
" "	Rev. W. T. Graham	Toronto	D.D.
" "	Rev. James Grant	Dundas	D.D.
Knox College	Rev. W. A. J. Martin	Brantford	D.D.
" "	Rev. Dr. R. A. King	Indore	D.D.
University of Ottawa	Anthony McGill, F.R.S.C.	Ottawa	LL.D.
" "	Very Rev. C. P. Choquette	Montreal	LL.D.
McGill University	Hon. John H. Dunlop	Montreal	D.C.L.
" "	Hon. P. G. Gedeon	Montreal	D.C.L.
" "	Hormisdas Laporte	Montreal	LL.D.
" "	Rev. Dr. Herbert Symonds	Montreal	LL.D.
" "	Hon. Raoul Dandurand, K.C.	Montreal	LL.D.
" "	E. B. Greenshields	Montreal	LL.D.
" "	Admiral Sir A. L. Douglas	London	LL.D.
Montreal Wesleyan College	Rev. T. Albert Moore	Toronto	D.D.
" " "	Rev. W. H. Sparling, B.A.	Brockville	D.D.
" " "	Rev. Prof. Stevenson	Nashville	D.D.
King's College, Windsor	Most Rev. Dr. S. P. Matheson	Winnipeg	D.D.
" " "	Most Rev. Dr. Charles Hamilton	Ottawa	D.D.
" " "	Rt. Rev. Dr. Winnington-Ingram	London	D.D.
" " "	Rt. Rev. Dr. William Lawrence	Boston	D.D.
" " "	Rt. Rev. Dr. Charles H. Brent	Philippines	D.D.
" " "	Rt. Rev. Dr. Taylor-Smith	London	D.D.
" " "	Rt. Rev. Dr. Ian Campbell	Glasgow	D.C.L.
" " "	Rt. Rev. Dr. W. W. Perrin	Victoria	D.C.L.
" " "	Judge McDonald	Brockville	D.C.L.
" " "	Herbert Carleton	Boston	D.C.L.
" " "	Mrs. Willoughby Cummings	Ottawa	D.C.L.
" " "	Hon. Harrison A. McKeown	St. John	D.C.L.
" " "	The Rev. and Hon. E. Lyttelton	Eton	D.C.L.
" " "	T. Carleton Allen	Fredericton	D.C.L.
" " "	W. B. Wallace	St. John	D.C.L.
Acadia University	Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur	New York	D.D.
" "	Rev. William F. Armstrong	Rangoon	D.D.
" "	Rev. David Hutchison	St. John	D.D.
" "	Dr. Charles F. Myers	New York	D.C.L.
" "	Alexander MacKay	Halifax	M.A.
University of New Brunswick	W. S. Carter, M.A.	Halifax	LL.D.
" " "	H. V. B. Bridges, B.A.	Halifax	LL.D.
Mount Allison University	Alexander P. Barnhill, K.C.	St. John	D.C.L.
" " "	Samuel A. Chesley, K.C.	Lunenburg	D.C.L.
" " "	Hon. Harrison A. McKeown, K.C.	St. John	D.C.L.
Wesley College	Rev. W. A. Cooke, B.A.	Winnipeg	D.D.
" "	Rev. James Endicott, B.A.	Winnipeg	D.D.
" "	Rev. W. L. Armstrong, B.A.	Toronto	D.D.

Some Municipal Appointments, 1910.

Ottawa	Chief of Police	A. M. Ross.
Ottawa	Secretary of Publicity Department	Herbert W. Baker.
St. John	City Recorder	J. B. M. Baxter, K.C.
Toronto	Medical Health Officer	Dr. C. J. O. Hastings.
Toronto	Corporation Counsel	H. L. Drayton, K.C.
Toronto	Director City Laboratory	Dr. G. G. Nasmith.

XI.—THE CANADIAN MILITIA.

Militia Conditions and Affairs during the Year

During 1910 the Militia continued its slow course toward improvement and greater efficiency. Arrangements for clothing, equipping, feeding and training the Force were slowly bettered and all the more so for the greater discussion given in the press to conditions and faults as a result of the visit of Sir John French. A very sensible statement appeared in the Toronto *Globe* on Feb. 10: "One man who is trained and disciplined is worth a score who are not trained, no matter how excellent the equipment that may be put in their hands. Moreover, to make the Canadian forces effective they must be capable of acting in large units and must be led by officers who can handle a considerable number of men with intelligence and skill. To bring this about means still more careful organization and wider training."

In the Commons on Apl. 25 the 1909 Report of Sir Percy Lake, Inspector-General, was presented and its chief point was the declaration that very few active Militia corps were even moderately supplied with qualified officers. His last Report before leaving Canada was dated Oct. 26, 1910, and dealt with a rapidly growing Force—owing largely to Western development; with the difficulties of an insufficient number of instructors and too few and too brief periods of combined training and manœuvres. The training Camps of 1910 had all shown a falling-off in numbers and this condition he attributed largely to the demand for labour and the continued migration to the West. The weakness in qualified officers, the large number who absented themselves from Camp without leave, the necessity of at least 16 days' training a year for all branches of the Militia, were again urged. Clothing and equipment were, in general, thought satisfactory and reference was made to the success of the Military training course at McGill University. Finally: "The best hope for the future efficiency of the Militia Force, the army of the Dominion, lies in the success of the Cadet movement, an increased period of annual training and, above all, in the adoption of suitable measures for increasing the supply of qualified officers and non-commissioned officers."

The Report of the Militia Council for the year ending Mch. 31, 1910, showed an increase of instructors at the Royal Military College, Kingston, where there was an attendance of 105—only limited by accommodation; the formation of a Mobilization Com-

mittee at Head-quarters; the change in the name of the Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles, with His Majesty's permission and in special honour of Lord Strathcona, to that of Strathcona's Horse; the creditable work done by 546 troops of the Halifax Permanent Force during the Glace Bay strike and of 111 troops at Inverness; an authorized Establishment of 235 officers and 2,673 men on this Permanent Force with an actual strength on Mch. 31, 1910, of 192 officers and 2,652 men; the steady growth of the Cadet Corps to a gazetted force, on the above date, of 215 corps embracing 362 companies and numbering 15,000 boys; the presentation of a Trophy for Cadet competition by H. E. Earl Grey and the invitation of the Lord Roberts' Corps in London for a Canadian team to compete at Bisley—accepted by two boys; the holding of courses for instruction of school teachers under the terms of the Strathcona Trust in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario with the subsequent adhesion of Saskatchewan and British Columbia to the terms of the Trust; a total expenditure for the Militia on capital account of $1,299,970 including Ross rifles, reserved clothing, waggons and small arms; a general yearly expenditure—excluding capital account—of $4,791,550 of which $860,000 was for annual drill, $300,000 on Dominion Arsenal, $1,646,000 on pay and allowances; $375,000 on Clothing and necessaries, $335,000 for warlike stores; a total number of 3,261 Officers, in the Active Militia, trained during the annual Camps, with 40,521 N. C. O.'s and Men. The following were the Camp Commandants and Brigade Commanders of the Year.

Camps of Instruction—Camp Commandants.

Sussex	Colonel W. M. Humphrey.
Niagara	Brig.-Gen. W. H. Cottom.
Farnham	Colonel W. D. Gordon.
Levis	Lieut.-Col. O. C. C. Pelletier.
Charlottetown	Lieut.-Col. D. Hunter Ogilvie.
London	Colonel W E. Hodgins.
Petawawa	Colonel Thomas Benson.
Three Rivers	Lieut.-Col. A. Roy, M.V.O., A.D.C.
Aldershot	Brig.-General C. W. Drury, C.B.
Sewell	Colonel S. B. Steele, C.B., M.V.O.
Calgary	Lieut.-Col. E. A. Cruikshank.
Kingston	Colonel S. Hughes.

Brigade Commanders.

1st	Infantry	Lt.-Col.	R. McEwan.
2nd	"	"	George Acheson.
3rd	"	"	A. Bertram.
4th	"	"	W. Wallace.
5th	"	"	A. T. Thompson.
6th	"	"	John Hughes.
7th	"	"	R. E. Kent.
8th	"	"	S. M. Rogers.
9th	"	"	F. S. MacKay.
10th	"	"	B. A. Scott.
11th	"	"	J. P. Landry.
12th	"	"	H. H. McLean.
13th	"	"	D. McL. Vince.
14th	"	"	W. Letcher.
15th	"	"	W. A. Logie.
16th	"	Colonel	W. C. Macdonald.
17th	"	Lt.-Col.	A. F. McRae.
18th	Infantry	Lt.-Col.	J. W. Little.
20th	"	"	G. E. A. Jones.
1st	Cavalry	"	C. A. K. Denison.
2nd	"	"	R. Brown.
3rd	"	"	R. E. W. Turner.
4th	"	"	E. A. C. Hosmer.
5th	"	"	J. Walker.
1st	Artillery	"	A. B. Petrie.
3rd	"	"	B. A. Ingraham.
4th	"	"	W. C. Good.
6th	"	"	W. A. Grant.
7th	"	"	J. J. Penhale.
8th	"	"	E. W. B. Morrison, D.S.O.
9th	"	"	E. W. Rathbun.
10th	"	"	N. T. MacNachtan.

In connection with the Bisley meet of this year there was an announcement on Feb. 7 that no Service rifle would be admitted

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR JOHN D. P. FRENCH, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Imperial Inspector of the Canadian Forces in 1910.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ROBERT S. S. BADEN-POWELL, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

Chief Scout of the British Boy Scouts. One of Canada's distinguished visitors of the Year.

unless officially certified and a specimen deposited with the National Rifle Association three months before the meeting. Colonel S. Hughes led a stormy debate in the Commons on Mch. 2nd and claimed that this was "discrimination" against the Ross Rifle as the chosen arm of the Canadian Militia. The official reply from London was that "by its own rules the Association is bound to admit any adopted Service arm into all its Service rifle competitions and that the Ross rifle is known to be the service arm of Canada; its official recognition by the N. R. A. being accorded four years ago by Lord Cheylesmore." The Commandant of the 1910 Bisley Team was Lieut.-Col. B. M. Edwards of St. John and the competing teams included the Mother-country, Australia, India, Singapore, Burmah, Shanghai, Uganda, West Indies, South Africa, &c. The Ross rifle was pitted against the Lee-Enfield. As to this a part of the Conservative press in Canada declared that the weapon in use at Bisley was not the Service rifle of Canada, with which the troops were armed, but a target rifle which was used by the team under a certificate given by the Militia Department. The Dominion won the Freemantle Cup, the McKinnon Cup, the Colonial Prize, the Prince of Wales' Prize with a total monetary win for Canadians of $4,439. F. H. Morris of Bowmanville again made an excellent score, coming third for the King's Prize and W. Hart McHarg of Victoria was second in the Prince of Wales' Match. Great Britain won the Kolapore Cup with a world's record and Canada was only two points behind. There were some individual complaints made as to treatment of Canadians which the St. John *Standard* described as unsportsmanlike and which Captain G. R. Crowe of Winnipeg, on his return, as well as others, absolutely denied.

During the year Lieut.-Col. Hamilton Merritt of Toronto took an active part in organizing public opinion along more efficient Militia lines; pointing to the increasing efficiency and strength of Australia as an incentive. Speaking at the Canadian Military Institute—of which he had been re-elected President—Colonel Merritt put his views on Nov. 21st as follows: "It seems beyond question that if we are to have a healthier, more disciplined youth in Canada, a manhood trained to the swift, the unexpected day of danger, a defence force which is one in fact and not in name only, we must go back to the spirit of the wholesome old Militia law of our forefathers which saved our country." In the early days of British rule this Militia had received no pay and no equipment and each man furnished his own fire-piece. Parishes were responsible for units of 5, 10, 20 men to a half or a full company and the Captain was a man of influence and ability, selected for these reasons. Under Colonel Merritt's initiative the Canadian Defence League was organized on Feb. 10 in the form of an Ontario Division with the object of (1) awakening the public mind

to the importance of national defence; (2) carrying on an educative campaign in favour of patriotic, unpaid, naval or military training; (3) supporting the Strathcona Fund plan and aiding in securing systematic physical and military training of all youths between 14 and 18 years.

On Aug. 6, the Montreal *Standard* contained an elaborate unsigned attack upon the whole Militia system in Canada, declaring that every soldier cost the Treasury $174 a year and that in 5 years the total cost had increased 50 per cent. while the number of men trained had only increased by 1,370. Sir F. W. Borden replied, a week later, denying the statements and correcting the figures while pointing out the increase in the Permanent Force and its pay, the additional cost of the Halifax Garrison, and the practical creation in five years of the branches which feed, equip and transport an army. The chief Militia appointment of 1910 was that of Major-Gen. Colin John McKenzie, C.B., Commanding a Brigade at Aldershot, as Chief of the General Staff in succession to Major-General W. D. Otter, C.B., C.V.O., who, upon the retirement of Major-General Sir P. H. N. Lake, was appointed on Nov. 1st as Inspector-General of the Canadian Militia. On Nov. 5th the Minister of Militia wrote a letter to H. E. Earl Grey—published in General Orders—eulogizing General Lake's services as "of inestimable benefit" to the Force. General Mackenzie had been A.D.C. to Lord Roberts in India, and had served in Egypt, Burmah and South Africa. The miscellaneous appointments of the year were as follows:

I. Appointments: Commands, Districts, Staff and Permanent Force.

Quartermaster-General's Branch.	Director of Equipment and Principal Ordnance Officer	Major J. F. Macdonald.
Master-General of the Ordnance Branch	Assistant Director of Engineer Services	Captain J. L. H. Bogart.
Quebec Command M.D. No. 6.	Principal Medical Officer	Lt.-Col. R. T. Macdonald.
Branch of the Adjutant-General.	To be Colonel (temporary)	Lt.-Col. Carleton Jones.
Canadian School of Musketry.	Commandant	Major R. A. Helmer.
Petawawa Staff (Artillery)	Commandant	Lt.-Col. C. E. English.
Maritime Provinces Command.	Principal Veterinary Officer.	Vet.-Captain. H. J. Pugsley.
Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians)	To Command the Regiment.	Col. S. B. Steele, C.B., M.V.O.
Canadian Army Pay Corps	To be Lt.-Colonel and Administer the Corps	Major W. R. Ward.
Royal School of Artillery	Commandant Horse and Field Branch	Lt.-Col. H. E. Burstall.
Royal School of Artillery	Commandant Garrison Branch	Lt.-Col. C. E. English.
Military District No. 8	Full Rank of Colonel	Lt.-Col. W. H. Humphrey.
10th Infantry Brigade	Brigade-Major	Major J. Cooper Mason, D.S.O.
1st Cavalry Brigade	Brigade Major	Major George Taylor Denison.
Branch: Chief of the General Staff	Assistant Director Military Intelligence	Capt. L. H. Sitwell.
Branch: Chief of the General Staff	Assistant Director of Military Surveys	Capt. T. V. Anderson.
Royal Canadian Regiment	Lt.-Colonel in Command	Lt.-Col. S. J. A. Denison, C.M.G.
Royal Canadian Dragoons	Veterinary Lieut.-Colonel	Lt.-Col. W. B. Hall.

II. Extension: Commands, Districts, Staff and Permanent Force.

Western Ontario Command	Senior Army Service Corps Officer	Lt.-Col.	J. G. Langton.
Quebec Command	Senior Army Service Corps Officer	Lt.-Col.	W. J. Stewart.
Eastern Ontario Command	Principal Medical Officer No. 4	Lt.-Col.	C. W. F. Gorrell.
Western Ontario Command	Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General	Lt.-Col.	J. Galloway.
Eastern Ontario Command	Acting Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General	Lt.-Col.	D. D. Young.
Branch of the Quarter-Master General	Quartermaster-General	Brig.-General	D. A. Macdonald, C.M.G., I.S.O
Permanent Army Service Corps.	Director of Transports and Supplies	Lt.-Col.	J. L. Biggar.
Branch of the Inspector-General.	Staff Officer	Lt.-Col.	E. T. H. Heward.
Maritime Provinces Command	Officer Commanding	Brig.-General	C. W. Drury, C.B., A.D.C.
Military District No. 12	Principal Medical Officer	Lt.-Col.	H. D. Johnson.
Headquarters Staff	Director of Military Training	Major	D. I. V. Eaton.
Western Ontario Command	Principal Medical Officer	Lt.-Col.	J. T. Fotheringham.
Western Ontario Command	Principal Medical Officer	Lt.-Col.	C. W. Belton.
Western Ontario Command	Principal Medical Officer	Lt.-Col.	H. R. Duff.

III. Honorary and other Appointments.

79th Cameron Highlanders	Hon. Colonel		Lord Strathcona
79th Cameron Highlanders	Hon. Lieut.-Colonel		D. C. Cameron.
87th Quebec Regiment	Hon. Lieut.-Colonel	Lt.-Col.	V. de L. Laurin.
1st Hussars	Hon. Lieut.-Colonel		Thomas S. Hobbs.
78th Pictou Highlanders	Hon. Lieut.-Colonel		Edward M. Macdonald, M.P.
4th Infantry Brigade	Hon. Colonel	Lt.-Col.	James Mason.
Governor-General's Staff	Hon. Aide de Camp	Lt.-Col.	H. H. McLean, M.P.
Governor-General's Staff	Hon. Aide de Camp	Col.	S. B. Steele, C.B., M.V.O.
Retired List	Hon. Colonel	Lt.-Col.	J. B. Checkley.
26th Stanstead Dragoons	Hon. Colonel		General Sir J. D. P. French.
30th Peel Regiment	Hon. Colonel		Colonel James Mason.
Active Militia	Colonel	Lt.-Col.	A. Roy, M.V.O., A.D.C.
Active Militia	Colonel	Lt.-Col.	A. Bertram.
Active Militia	Colonel	Lt.-Col.	R. L. Wadmore.
Active Militia	Colonel	Lt.-Col.	T. D. R. Hemming.

IV. Appointments to Command of Regiments.

Regiment.	Name.	Retiring Officer.
17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars	Lt.-Col. J. J. Riley	Lt.-Col. R. A. Brock.
8th Royal Rifles	Lt.-Col. W. H. Davidson	Lt.-Col. W. C. H. Wood.
11th Argentenil Rangers	Lt.-Col. J. E. Seale	Lt.-Col. H. Jekill.
54th Carabiniers de Sherbrooke	Lt.-Col. J. P. Pelletier	New Regiment.
99th Regiemnt	Lt.-Col. A. D. Rankin	New Regiment.
85th Regiemnt	Lt.-Col. T. Pagneulo	Lt.-Col. A. T. Patterson.
13th Royal Regiment	Lt.-Col. S. C. Mewburn	Lt.-Col. E. E. W. Moore.
41st Brockville Rifles	Lt.-Col. W. S. Buell	Lt.-Col. A. A. Fisher.
62nd St. John Fusiliers	Lt.-Col. J. L. McAvity	Lt.-Col. M. B. Edwards.
77th Wentworth	Lt.-Col. W. E. S. Knowles	Lt.-Col. W. H. Ptolemy.
26th Stanstead Dragoons	Lt.-Col. K. J. R. Campbell, D.S.O.	New Regiment.
79th Cameron Highlanders	Lt.-Col. R. M. Thompson	New Regiment.
20th Borden Horse	Lt.-Col. J. G. Rattray	New Regiment.
30th Wellington Rifles	Lt.-Col. J. J Craig	Lt.-Col. D. M. Allan.
66th Princess Louise Fusiliers.	Lt.-Col. H. L. Chipman	Lt.-Col. E. G. Kenny.
100th Winnipeg Grenadiers	Lt.-Col. Henry N. Ruttan	New Regiment.
103rd Calgary Rifles	Lt.-Col. W. C. G. Armstrong.	New Regiment.
5th Princess Louise Dragoon Guards	Lt.-Col. R. M. Courtney	Lt.-Col. C. A. Elliot.
22nd Saskatchewan Light Horse	Lt.-Col. G. C. Hodson	New Regiment.
43rd Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles	Lt.-Col. D. W. Cameron	Lt.-Col. S. M. Rogers.
16th Prince Edward Regiment.	Lt.-Col. A. A. Ferguson	Lt.-Col. H. E. Putnam.
49th Hastings Rifles	Lt.-Col. A. H. Smith.	Lt.-Col. J. R. Orr.
69th Annapolis	Lt.-Col. E. F. McNeil	Lt.-Col. G. A. Le Cain.
5th Royal Highlanders	Lt.-Col. Martin Dickie	New Regiment.
78th Pictou Righlanders	Lt.-Col. D. D. Cameron	Re-organized.
Governor-General's Foot Guards.	Lt.-Col. J. W. Woods	Lt.-Col. D. R. Street.

V. Extensions in Command of Regiments.

87th Quebec Regiment	Lieut.-Col. L. N. Laurin.
4th Prince Edward Island	Lieut.-Col. H. McL. Davison.
45th Victoria	Lieut.-Col. R. H. Sylvester.
47th Frontenac	Lieut.-Col. J. E. Mabee.
4th Hussars	Lt.-Col. A. A. Binnington
15th Light Horse	Lt.-Col. G. Macdonald
24th Grey's Horse	Lt.-Col. T. R. Mayberry
17th Regiment	Lt.-Col. L. G. D. Marquis.
56th Stormont and Glengarry	Lt.-Col. A. G. F. Macdonald.
99th Regiment	Lt.-Col. A. D Rankin.

Incidents of the year included the organization at Ottawa, of the Canadian Central Committee of the St. John Ambulance Association (Mch. 25) with Provincial Branches for Ontario and New Brunswick and a large number of Societies in the West;* the celebration of the Semi-Centennial of the Queen's Own Regiment and Sir Henry Pellatt's notable action in taking his Regiment to drill in England;† the continued splendid work of the Royal North-West Mounted Police under command of Commissioner A. B. Perry, C.M.G., and with a total of 49 officers and 600 N.C.O.'s and men; the holding in August of the first Militia Staff course for Canada and the organization of a Canadian Army Veterinary Service; the contribution by Lord Strathcona of $200,000 more to his Physical and Military Training Trust for schools, the issue by the Militia Department of attractive Hand-books on the subject, and the adhesion or expected adhesion of practically all the Provinces except Quebec; the organization in Winnipeg of a new Highland Regiment—the 79th Cameron Highlanders—and of the 100th Regiment Grenadiers; the issue of a Militia notice forbidding Military bandsmen from neglecting their duties because of any Labour organization to which they might belong; the organization of a Western Canada Military Institute at Winnipeg and the banquet in that City on May 21st of 600 men who had served in Britain's battles in various parts of the world; the unveiling of Memorials (1) at Palmerston on May 13 in honour of Lieut. Arthur Leith Ross who served in the South African War and died in 1908, (2) at the University of Toronto on June 20 in honour of those who fell at Ridgeway, and (3) at the Toronto Armouries on Sept. 15 in memory of those who fell in the North-West Rebellion.

Sir John French and General Baden-Powell in Canada

The great military event of the year was the inspection of Canada's Militia by Major-General Sir John D. P. French, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., Inspector-General of the British Forces since 1907 and a hero of the Transvaal War. The arrangement had been made by the Government and the Colonial Office at the time of the Defence Conference in 1909 and Lord Kitchener was about the same time inspecting the Militia of Australia and New

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* NOTE.—See Empire Section, pages 94-5 of this volume.
†NOTE.—See pages 69-77 of this volume.

Zealand. The General arrived at Quebec on May 20th, inspected the 8th and 9th Regiments and was in Toronto on the 23rd where Empire Day was marked by a review of 3,200 boys of the Toronto Cadet Corps in the presence of 30,000 people and with congratulations from the Inspector-General on their "splendid soldierly appearance." On the following day an inspection of the Queen's Own, Royal Grenadiers and 48th Highlanders took place and, in some brief remarks, General French emphasized four points, namely, greater efficiency in discipline, a better knowledge of and greater expertness in rifle shooting, the importance of night operations, and the necessity of soldiers being able to handle shovels and picks.

A splendid memorial to the Canadians who fell in the Empire's battles in South Africa was unveiled on this day. Though Provincial in the contribution of its $38,000 of cost, and in the home and work of those who gave their time and patriotic energy to the task of raising the money and arranging the details, it was a national monument in the sense of including amongst those who were honoured every Canadian who fell in the War—whether he went from Quebec or British Columbia, Nova Scotia or Ontario, whether serving in Canadian contingents or with any other Regiment of the Imperial forces. It was national in its appearance also and worthy of the clever young sculptor—Walter S. Allward of Toronto, whose future fame could have no surer foundation. The Committee which had the matter in hand was organized on Jan. 29th, 1904, and at the time of the unveiling included the following: Hon. President, Sir George W. Ross; Hon. Vice-President, Sir J. P. Whitney; President, the Lieut.-Governor of Ontario; Vice-Presidents, the Mayor of Toronto, Brig.-General W. D. Otter, C.B., C.V.O.; Hon. Treasurer, Colonel James Mason. The Committee was made up of Mrs. S. Nordheimer, Sir Edmund Walker, Colonel G. Sterling Ryerson, D. R. Wilkie, Colonel W. C. Macdonald, Robert Inglis, J. P. Murray, Eden Smith, E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., and W. A. Sherwood. Sydney H. Jones was Secretary. The chief subscribers to this historic Memorial were as follows:

Ontario Government	$5,000	Imperial Bank of Canada	$500
Canadian Bank of Commerce	1,000	Dominion Bank	500
Bank of Montreal	500	Military Tournament	1,524
Bank of Toronto	500	Lord Strathcona	1,000
High and Public Schools of Toronto	539	Z. A. Lash, K.C.	1,000
Sir Edmund Walker	1,000	C. D. Massey	1,000
Hon George A. Cox	1,000	Sir William Mackenzie	500
J. W. Flavelle	750	Officers and Staff, Central Canada Loan & Savings Co.	500
E. R. Wood	500	E. B. Osler, M.P.	500
John C. Eaton	500	Mrs. Ph. C. Lawlor	500
D. R. Wilkie	500	Kemp Manufacturing Co.	500
City of Toronto	5,000		

The laying of the corner-stone had taken place on Sept. 12, 1909, with the Lieut.-Governor (Colonel Gibson) officiating and Colonel James Mason, who was one of the chief promoters of the project, in the chair; the unveiling of the splendid memorial now took

place (May 24) amid elaborate ceremony and with one of the great soldiers of the War—Sir John French—officiating. The Lieut.-Governor (Colonel J. M. Gibson) presided and speeches were delivered by Sir James Whitney, F. S. Spence, J. S. Willison, D. R. Wilkie and Colonel G. T. Denison. On the 25th the Permanent Corps was inspected by the General and a banquet given by the Toronto Garrison. The General's succeeding itinerary was officially given in his Report as follows:

May 26	Hamilton	Inspected 13th and 91st Regiments.
May 28	Montreal	Inspected 1st, 3rd, 5th, 65th Regiments and Cadets.
May 30	Quebec	Inspected Permanent Corps, Forts and Arsenal.
June 1, 2	Kingston	Inspected the 14th Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery and Royal Military College.
June 4, 5	Ottawa	Inspected the G.-G. Body Guards and 43rd Regiment.
June 7-10	Halifax	Inspected Permanent Corps, Fortifications, 63rd and 66th Regiments and 1st Canadian Artillery.
June 11	St. John	Inspected 62nd Regiment and 3rd Canadian Artillery.
June 15-17	Niagara	Inspected troops in Camp.
June 18	Kingston	Inspected troops in Camp.
June 19-20	Petawawa	Inspected troops in Camp.
June 23-25	Calgary	Inspected troops in Camp.
June 27-28	Regina	Inspected Royal North-West Mounted Police.
June 29	Sewell	Inspected troops in Camp.
June 29-July 2	Winnipeg	Inspected 79th and 90th Regiments.
July 4	Ottawa	Handed in report to the Hon. the Minister.

Incidents of the tour included the presence of 2,500 troops at the Montreal inspection, witnessed by 30,000 people, and a speech urging greater efficiency; an inspiring address at Kingston to the Military College Cadets; a Dinner at Halifax on June 8th in which Sir John French reviewed world-wide military considerations, urged a continuance and extension of the system of inter-changing officers throughout the Empire, and paid tribute to the personal work done by Sir F. Borden as Minister of Militia; the statement in an interview at Petawawa that the ground there for a Camp was one of the best he had ever seen. On July 2nd General French finished his inspection and on July 4th, after a day or two at Ottawa, handed in his Report to the Minister of Militia and at once returned to England. This fact, as to the anxiously looked for document, was not publicly known until long afterwards. Despatches appeared in all the papers from Ottawa saying that the Report would have to be prepared after the General's return home, that the Department did not expect to receive it for some time and that the Militia Council would exercise its discretion as to what was to be published. During the next three months there was every kind of statement in the papers as to the contents, character, opinion, criticisms, etc., of this Report. On July 17th a correspondent of the London *Times* tried to anticipate the General's comments and a despatch in *The Globe* next day said that so far as was known, in the absence of Sir F. Borden, "the Report has not yet been presented." On Aug. 8th it was officially announced that the document was in hand but would not be made public until the Premier had returned from the West and had seen it. As to all this speculation the Toronto

Globe had an interesting editorial on Aug. 9th: "A sturdy citizenship is the best military defence, and money spent in creating the conditions and standards of living that make for physical health and patriotic spirit give the best results in strengthening defence." On Nov. 22nd the Minister of Militia presented the Report to Parliament with, also, a comprehensive review of the best means of putting its recommendations into effect—prepared by Major-General Sir Percy Lake who had accompanied the General upon his Inspection. After reviewing conditions, as seen and noted throughout the Dominion, General French summarised his conclusions and recommendations as follows:

> An army which is maintained on a volunteer basis has certain decided advantages, and it is probably more suitable to a country like Canada than any other, if it can be made so efficient as to guarantee reasonable security. But sound organization, good staff work and competent commanders are the first essentials for its success, and there must be the closest adherence to Regulations laid down. The full measure of service and obligation which a volunteer, whether officer or private, takes upon himself must be exacted. In a force raised and maintained on a volunteer system, nothing less than this will do, and anything else will mean inefficiency, failure and, at last, disaster. According to my judgment these important requirements are not fulfilled.
>
> I may summarize the principal shortcomings as lying in an insufficiently developed organization; inadequate knowledge in the higher commands; in the test qualifications for officers and non-commissioned officers of the Active Militia laid down in Regulations, not being strictly enforced; and in the rank and file not being compelled to fulfil their engagements. Only when the regulations which govern the constitution and maintenance of the Canadian Militia are strictly enforced will it be possible to say whether the present system meets the defensive requirements of the country or not. Judging from what I have seen of the excellent material and the fine spirit which is apparent in all ranks, and taking also into consideration the marked progress which has been made within the past few years, and the evident signs of its continuance, I should be inclined to think that, so long as the present condition of affairs on the North American Continent remains as it is, the existing system, if strictly administered on a sound basis of peace organization, should suffice to meet the needs of the Dominion.

Of the details it may be said that Sir John considered the proportion between arms of the Service not properly adjusted and that there was too much devotion to ceremonial; that the infantry and heavy artillery were in excess of actual requirements and the field artillery 50 per cent. below; that only two cavalry Regiments had attained the right degree of efficiency; that the men's physique was excellent and their riding good but the methods of cavalry training and instruction faulty; that squadron and company commanders were not informed sufficiently to instruct their men. Among his recommendations were the following: The exaction of the full term of service from volunteers; larger and more efficient headquarters staff; the establishment of a remount staff; the training of all cavalry as mounted rifles; fewer

harsh commands by officers and more appeal to men's intelligence; a stricter enforcement of discipline and less irrelevant talk during manœuvres; greater care in selecting non-commissioned officers; enlargement and duplication elsewhere of the Royal Military College. General Lake's supplementary Report and the Minister's succeeding comments did not disagree with the General's conclusions and seemed to intimate that most of his recommendations would be carried out.

The visit of Lieut.-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell to Canada in August was much looked forward to and the coming of the General gave a great incentive to the Boy Scouts—an organization which he had initiated in England and which now had 250,000 members while spreading throughout the Empire with phenomenal rapidity and popularity. The Canadian visit was the first to the great Dominions in this connection and it was announced that South Africa, Australia and New Zealand would afterwards be visited and the organization of the Scouts confirmed and improved. To this work of developing the Boy Scout idea at home and in the Empire General Baden-Powell had now devoted himself entirely and for this purpose had retired in May from active service. Of the organization in Canada H. E. the Governor-General was Chief Scout and a tentative Council was in existence with Lieut.-Col. A. P. Sherwood, C.M.G., M.V.O., of Ottawa as Dominion Commissioner and Captain R. J. Birdwhistle Dominion Secretary. The movement as originally presented by General Baden-Powell had for its main objects the up-building of character and the training of boys in good citizenship and manly virtues. Every Scout being enrolled promised on his honour to do three things: (1) To be loyal to God and the King; (2) to help others at all times; (3) to obey the Scout law.

General Baden-Powell arrived on Aug. 5 at Quebec, with 16 visiting English Boy Scouts who intended to camp at Cochrane, Alta., for a time. To the press the General said: "I intend to consecrate myself to this cause which is getting beyond all bounds in its importance. One point I wish you to emphasize to your readers is that the practical side of the movement, allied to the moral side, is supreme. Of course, I do not object to our boys entering the Army, but I wish to teach them above all things to use intelligently the faculties which their Creator has given them. If I succeed in enthusing Canada somewhat, my work will not have been done in vain. In England it has the approval of King and country and why not here?" A passing visit to Montreal was made and then the General went right through to Victoria, B.C., where he received a rousing welcome, inspected the local Scouts and addressed a public meeting on Aug. 13th. The Canadian Club at Vancouver was addressed on the 15th; Edmonton was briefly visited on the 22nd and Regina on the 25th where the Barracks of the R.N.W.M.P. were inspected and a Luncheon

accepted from the citizens; the Canadian Club of Winnipeg entertained him on the 26th and the local Scouts were duly inspected; Toronto was reached on Aug. 30 and the Canadian National Exhibition opened by the General who also reviewed 2,000 Scouts and spoke at a joint Luncheon of the Canadian and Empire Clubs with 600 members present; Ottawa was reached on Sept. 1, a meeting of Boy Scout leaders addressed as well as a largely attended Luncheon of the Canadian Club; in Montreal a public meeting was addressed on Sept. 2 and also the Canadian Club. St. John was reached on the 11th and a public meeting and the Canadian Club also addressed.

After leaving Canada the General was entertained at New York by the Boy Scouts of America. He was at home again on Oct. 3rd after visiting 15 centres of the Scout movement in the Dominion and doing splendid work as well as receiving a welcome of the most enthusiastic character. As a result, organization was got underway in St. John and Mayor Guerin became President of an active Montreal District Committee; the Lieut.-Governor of Alberta presided at a meeting on Aug. 5th for the purpose of organizing that Province; a Council was formed at Victoria, B.C., with keen leaders of the movement at Nelson, Fernie, Grand Forks, New Westminster, Greenwood and Vancouver; a Provincial Council was formed for Saskatchewan and the Manitoba organization was put into active shape. On Dec. 21st H. E. Lord Grey addressed in Toronto a meeting at which a Provincial organization for Ontario was formed. The active membership at the close of the year was about 5,000 and the officials in the Provinces were as follows:

Ontario	Commissioner	Captain R. S. Wilson	Toronto.
Quebec	Commissioner	Lt.-Col. J. H. Burland	Montreal.
Manitoba	Commissioner	Col S. B. Steele	Winnipeg.
British Columbia	Commissioner	Lt.-Col. J. N. Hall	Victoria.
Alberta	Commissioner	Lt.-Col. W. H. Cunliffe	Calgary.
Saskatchewan	Secretary	Lt.-Col. R. Gordon Baker	Regina
New Brunswick	Secretary	W. H. Moore, Y.M.C.A.	St. John.
P. E. Island	Commissioner	Hon. D. A. McKinnon	Charlottetown.

XII.—CANADIAN TRANSPORTATION INTERESTS.

Record and Progress of the Canadian Pacific Railway

During 1910 Canada's first transcontinental and still greatest Railway made several important advances. It celebrated its 25th birthday with a mileage which had increased from 4,300 to over 15,000 and gross earnings which had grown from less than $9,000,000 to over $94,000,000. It was building and buying branch lines in various directions, acquiring new steamship interests and greatly developing its Western irrigation policy. Its stock reached the highest point in the history of the Railway and went up to 202 on the London Stock Exchange where 15 years before it could have been bought for 33. Of the national influence of this Railway the London *Statist* said in September: "Its progress and prosperity have stimulated other Companies to build new railways and have enabled them to obtain capital which otherwise they could not have raised. Undoubtedly, the success of the Canadian Pacific has done more than anything else to impress investors with the advantages of Canada as a field for investment and has induced them to find capital both for the construction of the great amount of new mileage built by the Canadian Pacific and of the vast amount of mileage that has been and is being constructed by the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern."

The net surplus for the year ending June 30, 1910, was $13,896,615; the gross earnings $94,989,490 and the working expenses $61,149,534; the net earnings $33,839,955; the year's dividend on Preference stock was 4 per cent. or $2,214,932 and on Ordinary stock 6½ per cent. or $9,750,000; the total receipts to date from the sale of North-West lands was $84,011,275; the average price received per acre, according to a careful article in the London *Standard* of Oct. 13, was $14.84 in 1910 as compared with $3.15 in 1901. Of the total proceeds from these Land sales $36,193,521 had been applied to Railway purposes and $3,462,425 to Irrigation purposes in Alberta.

The Assets of the Company at this time reached the enormous total of $526,250,289 as compared with $459,318,424 in 1909 and, in seven years, the gross earnings had grown $48,000,000 and the net earnings $19,000,000. Of the Assets the Railway and equipment were valued at $317,226,265, Steamships at $18,460,-161, acquired securities (at cost) $69,076,971, deferred payments on Land and Town-sites $27,942,113, temporary investments $10,088,734, and the Cash in hand $46,165,817, Trust properties and sundry accounts, $37,290,224. Lands were not included. The Liabilities totalled $483,380,443 of which the existing capitalization

in stock, debentures, mortgage bonds, etc., of $405,480,332, was the principal item. The mileage included in the traffic returns was 10,270. That of the controlled Minneapolis and St. Paul and Duluth and South Shore Railways totalled 4,222 miles and there were 262 miles of other Lines worked, with 471 miles under construction—a total of 14,754 completed miles in the system. The Land holdings of the Company in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta were 7,539,722 acres with 4,474,094 more acres in British Columbia. The following particulars of the year's business speak for themselves:

Earnings from Passengers	$24,812,020
" " Freight	60,158,887
" " Mails	791,745
" " Sleeping Cars, etc.	9,226,836
Transportation Expenses	27,425,237
Maintenance of Way, etc.	13,653,938
Maintenance of Equipment	12,567,493
Sundry Expenses	7,502,863
Freight forwarded—Flour (barrels)	7,489,812
" " Grain (bushels)	112,795,345
" " Live-stock (number)	1,381,183
" " Lumber (feet)	2,292,821,963
" " Manufactured articles (tons)	5,468,548
" " Firewood (cords)	280,878
" " All other articles (tons)	7,567,052
Total Freight Traffic—Tons carried	20,551,368
Number of Passengers carried	11,172,891
Equipment—Number of locomotives	1,534
" Number of Passenger and general cars	1,515
" Number of Sleeping, dining cars, etc.	355
" Number of Freight cars	48,850

The construction or proposed construction of 1910 was considerable. On Feb. 11 Mr. W. Whyte announced the Western programme as including 521 miles of which 346 miles were in Saskatchewan, 45 in Alberta, 174 in British Columbia and 56 in Manitoba. The latter work was double-tracking from Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie. The total expenditure involved was about $30,000,000. Of this $1,250,000 was appropriated for work and construction on Vancouver Island—chiefly the Alberni extension and Land clearing. In April a second million dollar order for this year was placed with the Dominion Car Co. for 1,000 steel frame box-cars—besides a turning out of some 24 cars a day from the C.P.R.'s own works. On May 5th plans were made public at Ottawa involving radical changes in the construction and route of its Line through that City—including a million-dollar tunnel and the use of part of the Rideau Canal bed in order to connect the Union and Central Stations. An entrance was, later on, acquired into Stratford by the taking over of the St. Mary's and Western Ontario charter; a new and greater Hotel Vancouver was announced for completion in three years; millions were expended on improvements at Montreal where the enlargement of the Place Viger Hotel and the additions to the Windsor Street Station were costing 3 and 4 millions with $2,500,000 additional expenditure on the double-tracking of the bridge at Lachine over the St. Lawrence.

Work was also started in the substitution of concrete for wooden trestles on the Sudbury Line. On Oct. 25 Sir Thomas Shaughnessy told *The Globe* that the Company had already spent in this year $2,000,000 on Toronto real estate, referred to the acquisition of the Government House site for extended facilities and promised a local train service operating out of North Toronto with a new train to Winnipeg from Toronto. He expressed a readiness to consider a Union Station project in North Toronto should the C. N. R. propose one. On Dec. 25th a contract was announced for a 38-mile line from Coldwater to Bethany as part of the wheat railway from the Georgian Bay to Montreal. Other announcements of the year included the expenditure of $500,000 on Calgary terminals and the building of a station at Regina. At the annual meeting in Montreal on Oct. 5th the Shareholders authorized the issue and sale of a sufficient amount of 4 per cent. consolidated debenture stock to provide for the construction of 553 miles of branch lines in the Province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; approved the agreement for the leasing of the New Brunswick Southern Railway, running from West St. John to St. Stephen, N.B. (83 miles); approved another agreement by which the St. Maurice Valley Railway was to be constructed between Three Rivers and Grand Mêre and then leased to the Canadian Pacific; approved of the construction in sections and leasing of a railway in British Columbia with, eventually, terminals at Golden, B.C., and at Galloway on the Crow's Nest Line.

The Directors also reported arrangements by which there would be transferred to the Canadian Pacific practically all the capital stock of the Dominion Atlantic Railway, consisting of £270,000 of Preference stock, and £230,000 of Ordinary stock, at the price of 60 per cent. of its face value for the Preferred and 20 per cent. of its face value for the Common shares. This Railway extended from Yarmouth to Truro, N.S., with branches to Kingsport and Torbrook Mines—a total of 247 miles—and a connection was thus made with Halifax under a contract with the Dominion Government for the use of 45 miles of the Intercolonial Railway. One of the incidents of this annual meeting was the retirement of Sir William C. Van Horne from the Chairmanship of the Board of Directors—a position to be filled in future by the President, Sir T. G. Shaughnessy. The latter was in Halifax on June 19 when he expressed the hope that the relations between that seaport and the C. P. R. would become much closer. Other lines of development included the enlargement of the Royal Alexandra Hotel at Winnipeg and the concentration of the C. P. R. offices in that city; the extension of the double-tracking which, by December, was complete from Fort William to Portage la Prairie, on to Brandon and Regina; the preparation of 100 farms for British settlers in the Irrigated

region of Alberta under the special supervision of the President and with imitation by the Duke of Sutherland in another colony in the same district; the building of a high river bridge giving the Railway access to Edmonton and the running of a trans-continental express from Toronto to the Coast; the doing of an exceptional amount of tourist business by the Crow's Nest branch line and the construction of new steamers for the British Columbia Coast service. New offices were opened in Europe at Hamburg, Paris and Vienna.

Steps were taken during the year to immensely develop the irrigation projects of the C. P. R. in Alberta; $8,500,000 was allotted to this work and Mr. J. S. Dennis was appointed Manager of these vast interests. It was stated that in the current extension the removal of 28,000,000 cubic feet of earth was involved, costing $5,230,000, and that it was to be completed in five years. When finished the whole project would see 4,000 miles of canals and waterways in existence. Negotiations were underway during 1910 for a C. P. R. Steamship line between Canada and South American ports; there was a great expansion in the passenger traffic between Europe and Canada on the Empress Line and a steady growth on the Pacific; the New Zealand Steamship Co., inaugurating a line from Montreal to Australasian ports, was acquired by the C. P. R. and it was said that the same Company had also in hand the promotion of Steamship connection with the West Indies. Of miscellaneous matters the Railway Commission on Jan. 11 gave judgment against the C. P. R. in the controversy with the Western Associated Press; Sir Thomas Shaughnessy stated on Oct. 13 that the C. P. R. would increase its grant for an Opera House in Victoria to $25,000; the C. P. R. train men numbering about 5,000 on June 22 refused to accept the Award of the Board of Conciliation and threatened a strike which was settled, finally, on July 21 by a compromise in which a general increase dating from May 1st was given. The following were the chief appointments and promotions made on this great system—within which 70,000 men were employed:

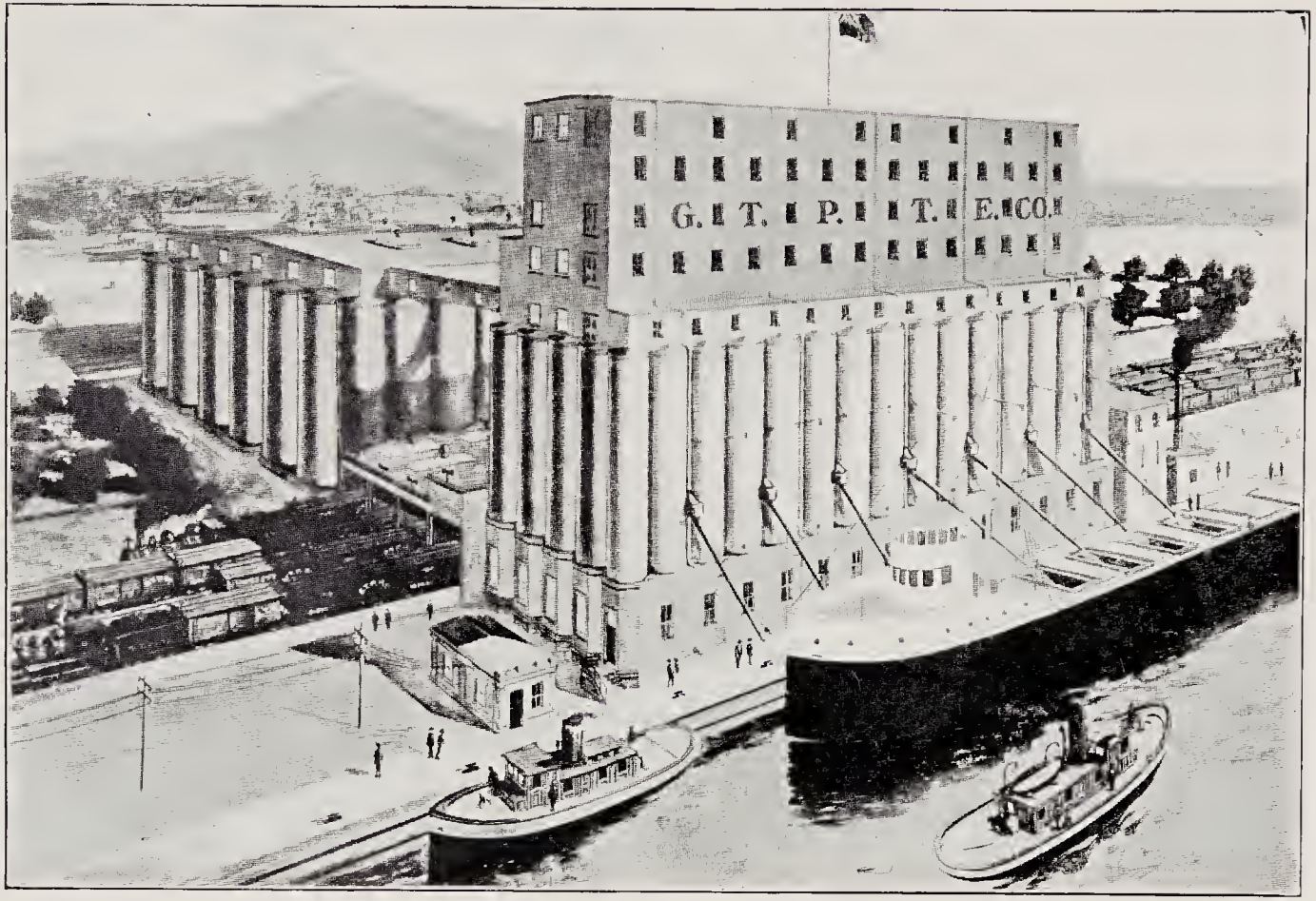
Office.	Name.	Headquarters.
General Agent C.P.R. Atlantic Steamship Lines	S. J. Sharp	Winnipeg.
Superintendent of Terminals	Edward W. Duval	Calgary.
Director of Company	A. R. Creelman, K.C.	Montreal.
European Traffic Manager	G. McLaren Brown	London.
Chief Surgeon	Dr. H. A. Beatty	Montreal.
General Tourist Agent	C. E. Benjamin	Montreal.
Chief Solicitor	E. W. Beatty	Montreal.
General Superintendent, Saskatchewan Division	J. J. Scully	Moose Jaw.
General Passenger Traffic Manager	C. E. E. Ussher	Montreal.
General Passenger Agent	M. G. Murphy	Montreal.
General Passenger Agent	C. B. Foster	Winnipeg.
General Passenger Agent	H. W. Brodie	Vancouver.
Assistant General Passenger Traffic Manager for Western Lines	C. E. Macpherson	Winnipeg.
Chief Engineer	E. C. Schwitzer	Montreal.
Superintendent of Construction	F. W. Ellingwood	Montreal.

The Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways

The progress of the Grand Trunk Railway had, in 1910 and in public view, become a matter of trans-continental importance. No mere difference of Company construction on the Eastern Division from Moncton to Winnipeg and of Government construction on the Western Division from Winnipeg to the Coast would differentiate one Line from the other. The latter part was only a Line to be leased from the Government but it was looked upon as one and the same enterprise. In his address at the half-yearly meeting of the Grand Trunk in London on Oct. 24 Mr. A. W. Smithers, the new Chairman, stated that high prices and high wages were their great difficulties in management and construction. Yet they had for the first six months of the year improved on their position in the same period of 1909 and had earned a dividend on the 2nd Preference stock for the first time (in that portion of the year) since 1907.

He had just returned from a trip over the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway with the President (Mr. C. M. Hays) and spoke of their new Elevator at Fort William as capable of housing 3,000,000 bushels which could be easily enlarged for 10,000,000; described the Lake Superior branch to Winnipeg as in fine order and the Line from Winnipeg to Edmonton as having daily trains for passenger and freight now running; stated that the Prairie line from Edmonton to Wolfe Creek (916 miles) had been inspected and that on the Mountain section from Wolfe Creek onward progress was good—the track being laid to Edson and expected to reach Athabasca River by the end of the year; spoke of the development of their terminus at Prince Rupert, its 3,000 people and magnificent harbour, fine buildings and splendid prospects with construction work completed eastward for about 100 miles; stated that the Labour question was a difficult one but that high wages had come to stay and they must make the best of the condition.

This problem affected progress with branch lines as well as in the mountains through scarcity of men—construction on the Lines from Melville to Regina, Melville to Yorkton and Canora, and Tofield to Calgary being somewhat retarded. In another form the matter came up through the strike of Trainmen which was called on July 18 and involved the System generally, with about 4,500 men out and the tying-up of business in all parts of the country. The majority award of the Board of Conciliation, which the Company accepted on July 8 with certain modifications and with the alternative of a Board of Arbitration composed of expert Railway men whose decision was to be binding on both sides, may be summarized as follows: (1) That wages upon the Grand Trunk ought not to continue indefinitely below the standard paid on the C. P. R. and other trunk lines; (2) that five-eights of the difference between the existing and standard wages should at once



New Grand Trunk Pacific Elevator at Fort William, 1910.

be given its men; (3) the remaining three-eights should be given at a date to be arranged between the Company and its men; (4) that in order to equalize wages on the Grand Trunk and other standardized lines conditions of service must also be standardized; (5) that the same basis of pay should be adopted on the Grand Trunk as on the C. P. R. and other railways, namely, the men should be paid so much a hundred miles, instead of so much a month. Mr. Hays proposed an 18 per cent. increase of wages to be distributed at so much a month among the Company's employees affected. This increase, he said, was equivalent to the five-eights advance laid down in the Award as the first step toward standardization. As for the remaining step Mr. Hays proposed that it should be taken when the Grand Trunk Pacific was completed and when, through it, the Grand Trunk was getting its share of profitable Western traffic. He refused to adopt the mileage basis of pay or the standardization of rules recommended in the Award. Financial conditions at present made this impossible.

From July 18 until Aug. 2nd the strike lasted. The Company maintained a strong position from the first. On July 26, a circular was issued to the men ordering their return to work and stating that if they would not do so their places would be filled. A certain number came back as the days and weeks passed and new men came forward in hundreds; some disorders took place—notably at Brockville on the 22nd where a riot occurred and the Militia had to be called out and at Belleville on the 21st where two men were hurt; the loss to the men in wages was estimated as at least $300,000 a month and to the Company in freight it must have been considerable; passenger trains were running on time between principal points before very long though freight trains were much later in getting near to normal conditions. The Government, or Department of Labour, early offered its services and the Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, was unremitting in his efforts to effect a settlement.

He stated on July 20 that the Government would pay all expenses of a Board of Arbitration, with findings which must bind both sides, but the men at first refused to consider the proposal except in the form which they had before suggested of two United States Arbitrators and Mr. Hays simply noted that the Minister's idea was the proposal he had himself made on July 8; finally, on July 23rd, the Minister received a telegram from James Murdoch, representing the men, stating that arbitration would be accepted with a Board mutually satisfactory and one from Mr. Hays stating that the time had now passed for arbitration and that, with adequate legal protection, the full operation of the road would be resumed. This attitude was maintained and by the time a settlement was effected the Railway was running in pretty good shape. As arranged, on Aug. 2nd, the men accepted the 18 per cent. increase, said to be equivalent to the Conciliation Board's Award,

the increase to take effect not on July 18th but on May 1st, 1910; a standard mileage basis of pay to take effect January 1st, 1912; the standard rules to take effect Jan. 1st, 1912. They returned to work with the exception of about 300 who had to wait for openings and who were still out at the end of the year; and they came back as new men losing their time and claims in the Pension Fund of the Company.

Other incidents of the year included the obtaining by the Grand Trunk, through its affiliated line, the Central Vermont Railway, of the right of extension through Massachusetts, to Providence, Rhode Island; the presentation of a viaduct scheme for Montreal to the Railway Commission which would cost $8,000,000 and abolish numerous grade crossings in that city; the statement by E. H. Fitzhugh, 1st Vice-President, in Toronto, on Apl. 2nd that plans and designs had been prepared for a splendid new station in that City but were awaiting settlement of certain matters with the C. P. R.; the application to Parliament in October for the repeal of that clause in their original Charter, which provided that the fare for each third-class passenger on the line between Montreal and Toronto should not exceed one penny for each mile travelled, and that at least one train having third-class carriages should run each way every day. The business of the G. T. R. during 1910 was as follows:

Particulars.	Half Year ending June 30, 1910.	Half Year ending Dec. 31, 1910.	Calendar Year.
Gross Receipts	£3,321,636	£3,699,898	£7,021,534
Working Expenses	2,456,065	2,790,685	5,246,750
Net Traffic Receipts	865,571	909,212	1,774,783
Net Revenue Receipts	1,046,966	1,081,256	2,128,222
Net Revenue Charges	699,805	695,291	1,395,096
Surplus	347,160	385,964	733,124
Half yearly dividends	346,447	389,412	735,859
Receipts from passengers	884,274	1,127,908	2,012,182
Number of passengers carried	4,990,401	6,097,437	11,087,838
Receipts from freight	£2,186,027	£2,254,619	£4,440,646
Tons of freight carried	8,832,332	8,890,164	17,722,496
Cost of maintenance of Way and Structure	£365,487	£592,719	£958,206
Maintenance of Equipment	638,696	647,680	1,286,376
Conducting Transportation	1,204,624	1,256,911	2,461,535
General expenses and taxes	247,258	293,376	540,634
Train mileage	9,548,039	9,654,559	19,202,598
Charged to capital account	£148,821	£376,963	£525,784
Gross Receipts—Canada Atlantic Railway.	£192,977	£198,239	£391,216
Working Expenses	169,500	179,763	349,263
Gross Receipts of Grand Trunk Western.	643,457	640,798	1,284,255
Working Expenses	509,571	502,464	1,012,035
Gross Receipts—Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee	199,488	215,501	414,989
Working Expenses	167,654	174,021	341,675

Meanwhile the Grand Trunk Pacific from Winnipeg westward had been making the progress, already summarized, toward the period when, it was claimed, the food products of Saskatchewan and Alberta would find a cheap route *via* this Line westward, by way of Prince Rupert and its Steamship Lines, to and through the Panama Canal. It was stated that the low grades through the Mountains would greatly decrease the general cost of haulage.

Great development was said to be accompanying the Railway across the prairie Provinces where the Divisional points were Rivers in Manitoba, Melville, Watrous and Biggar in Saskatchewan and Wainwright and Edson in Alberta with the following townsites showing conspicuous growth during 1910:

Lazare ..... Man.	Raymore ..... Sask.	Unity ..... Sask.
Spy Hill ..... Sask.	Semans ..... Sask.	Irma ..... Alta.
Atwater ..... Sask.	Nokomis ..... Sask.	King ..... Alta.
Waldron ..... Sask.	Kinley ..... Sask.	Bruce ..... Alta.
Fenwood ..... Sask.	Coblenz ..... Sask.	Holden ..... Alta.
Kelliher ..... Sask.	Landis ..... Sask.	Ryley ..... Alta.
Punnichy ..... Sask.	Scott ..... Sask.	Tofield ..... Alta.

Incidents of the year included the steady construction of the main shops of the great future system in St. Boniface at an estimated cost of $4,000,000; the departure from Winnipeg on July 8 of its first Edmonton Express; the continuous discovery of great mineral wealth in mountains and elsewhere along the route of the Railway and in other places of unexpectedly rich land or splendid forests; the visit of President Hays, Mr. Smithers and other officials to Vancouver, Victoria, Prince Rupert, Fort George and other Coast points in August; the urgent need of more labourers for construction—a shortage in British Columbia of almost 5,000 men—as to which Mr. Smithers said to the Victoria press on Sept. 3rd: " The people of England will not continue to pour their money in here at the very low rate of interest paid unless they can see that their investments are secured. All we get is four per cent. It cannot be expected that more will be sent unless the present labour conditions are relieved. We find it impossible to get half the men we want on the Grand Trunk construction work, and yet the men are paid $3.00 and $3.50 a day."

The Minister of Railways (Mr. Graham) at Prince Albert on Sept. 5th said that the Line from Winnipeg to Saskatoon was " the most perfect newly constructed railway on the continent "; an agreement was secured with the Canadian Northern to secure running rights over its lines at Winnipeg; the fear was expressed semi-officially that unless labour conditions changed on the Coast the Line could not be completed by 1914 as promised and after this the McBride Government refused to permit the use of Asiatic labour; the statement was made by E. J. Chamberlain, General Manager, at Ottawa on Oct. 21 that " the relaxation of immigration regulations has to some extent relieved the labour situation but many more men are needed for the Mountain section. There are now 4,500 labourers engaged in it and there should be 8,000." A thousand miles of Line were in operation and 800 branch lines under contract at the close of the year. Terms were settled with Regina and Prince Albert during the year for the construction of large works or terminals and with Prince Rupert and the Government for a large dock. Meanwhile, a Pacific Coast Steam-

ship Service had been started with the *Prince Rupert,* the *Prince Albert* and the *Prince George* as its first vessels. They had a tonnage of 2,850 each and were constructed at Newcastle-on-Tyne with all latest improvements. They were established on the routes between Vancouver and Prince Rupert, Seattle and the Canadian Coast Cities, the Islands and the Coast. A legal case involving the sale of 1,000 lots in Prince Rupert and a dispute between the Company and an English Syndicate resulted in judgment for the former in the Provincial Supreme Court on July 4; Mr. H. R. Charlton, Advertising Agent of the Railway, had an original exhibit and special building at the Brussels International Exposition of 1910; a loan of £4,270,500 was floated in London during the year.

This Western part of the Railway was under construction by the Grand Trunk Pacific Co. with Government guarantee of bonds; the Eastern Section was, meantime, being built for them by the Government's National Trans-continental Commission with a practically permanent lease to the Company in the future. The expenditure to Mch. 31st, 1910, on this Eastern Division was $19,968,126 for the year and $71,918,843 the total to date; the grading done was 1,106 miles and track-laying 813 miles; the contracts awarded for steel superstructures and bridges made up 38,984 tons; the Commissioners were W. S. Calvert, C. F. McIsaac, C. A. Young and S. N. Parent (Chairman). The political issues involved in this construction are dealt with elsewhere; so with the varied questions of total ultimate cost of the entire Railway. Excluding terminals the 1910 Government estimate of cost for this Eastern Division was $123,826,000. During the year expenditures on the New Brunswick part of the Line reached a total of $15,000,000 and a block of land was acquired at Courtenay Bay, St. John, for terminal facilities; in Northern Ontario construction was steadily sweeping through the rich areas of the "Clay Belt"; at Quebec it was announced that important workshops of the Railway would be located in that City and a great Tourist hotel erected; in Parliament and in the Conservative press it was claimed that the proposed terminal facilities at Providence, R.I., would seriously affect St. John to which Mr. Hays replied that it was their intention to make St. John one of the best-equipped ports on the Atlantic. The appointments on the G. T. R. and G. T. P. during the year were as follows—the change in the Presidency of the Grand Trunk having been announced in 1909 and dealt with in that volume:

Chairman, Board of Directors, G.T.R.	Alfred W. Smithers	London.
Vice-Chairman, Board of Directors, G.T.R.	Sir Henry M. Jackson	London.
President, G.T.R.	Charles Melville Hays	Montreal.
1st Vice-President, G.T.R.	E. H. Fitzhugh	Montreal.
2nd Vice-President, G.T.R.	William Wainwright	Montreal.
3rd Vice-President, G.T.R.	M. M. Reynolds	Montreal.
Assistant to President, G.T.R.	R. S. Logan	Montreal.
Assistant to 1st Vice-President, G.T.R.	D. Crombie	Montreal.
Superintendent of Mountain Section, G.T.P.W.	C. Mehan	Prince Rupert.

Progress of the Canadian Northern and Mackenzie-Mann Interests

These great Railway interests initiated, organized and controlled by the two men who in a succeeding year became known as Sir William Mackenzie and Sir D. D. Mann made marked strides during 1910. Since 1903 the operated mileage of the Canadian Northern proper had increased from 1,276 to 3,179 and was being added to monthly, the gross earnings had grown from $2,449,000 to $13,833,000, the enterprise was well on its way to the fulfilment of what had seemed a few years before a dream—the transcontinental stage. To the Winnipeg *Free Press* on June 20 Mr. Mackenzie said that July 1st, 1914, had been fixed on as the date of opening a through Line from Montreal to the Pacific Ocean. Another and a basic phaze of progress was intimated in a statement by H. W. Harding, Secretary of the Company in London, on Aug. 23rd; "When I was appointed here a little over 3½ years ago, about 2,000 people in Britain held two and a half million pounds of Canadian Northern Railway debentures. Now fully 35,000 people in the Old Land hold, among them, 14 million pounds of these debentures."

During this year the C. N. R., in some of its many developments, was building through British Columbia and Alberta and Saskatchewan; carrying 35 per cent., at least, of the grain marketed from the West; arranging these new Lines so as to serve the projected Hudson's Bay bread-route to Britain as well as the Lake Superior and St. Lawrence waterways; carrying the product of Port Arthur lumber mills, of its own great iron-industry at Port Arthur, of the coal beds of Alberta, of the Moose Mountain iron mines and of Sudbury nickel deposits in Ontario, as well as of the wheat-fields of the Prairies. Tenders were invited on June 1 for the construction of the Canadian Northern Pacific from New Westminster eastward for 60 miles; construction of Mr. Mann's Portland Canal Short Line (16 miles) to Stewart was underway at this time and it was said would run on through a short strip of United States territory to another mining field on the Salmon River where Mackenzie and Mann, Ltd., had properties under bond and that this would, in time, probably pass through the Mountains, connect with the rich Cassiar and Omenica Districts and thence join the main line; in June arrangements were completed with the British Columbia Government as to construction through that Province of the C. N. R. Line* running 600 miles from Alberta's boundary to the Coast and thence across Vancouver Island, with Government guarantees of $35,000 a mile; Branch lines were spoken of and discussed between the Provincial Premier and Mr. Mann which would run into the Okanagan and Kootenay regions though no decision was announced; in September tenders were called for construction of the

* NOTE.—For full details see Section dealing with British Columbia, pages 537-8.

first 30 miles of the Vancouver Island Line; preparations were underway at this time for building terminals and creating an industrial centre at Port Mann, the new townsite opposite New Westminster. To the Victoria *Colonist* on Sept. 7th Mr. Mackenzie said:

> It is our intention to link Edmonton and the Pacific Coast with all possible despatch consistent with building a standard line having the lowest gradients of any transcontinental railway. If any delay occurs it will not be our fault. We are getting in shape to let additional contracts this fall in addition to the contract lately awarded for the sixty-mile section from Port Mann to Chilliwack. The work can be attacked at various strategical points on both sides of Kamloops as well as in the Fraser River valley and in Fraser River canyon. We are also pushing construction of the main line west of Edmonton and should reach Yellowhead Pass at the summit of the Rockies, from the prairies, before the end of next year. There at present exist no reasons why we should not have the British Columbia end finished and in operation before the middle of 1914. The building of the Vancouver Island section will also be undertaken without any further delay.

Early in the year the Canadian Northern Alberta Railway obtained assistance from the Dominion Government in its construction from a point at or near Edmonton or Strathcona, thence in a generally western direction to the coal areas situated at or near the Brazeau River and the headwaters of the McLeod River, for a distance not exceeding 150 miles, by a Guarantee of the principal and interest of the bonds, debentures, debenture stock, or other securities of the Company to the extent of $13,000 per mile for the first 50 miles of the Line and for the remainder of it to the amount of $25,000 per mile—the interest to be at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly and the principal to be payable in 50 years. This Guarantee and arrangement cancelled the authorized aid to the Edmonton, Yukon and Pacific Railway project of which the Charter was held by Mackenzie and Mann. Everywhere the same activity and enterprise was apparent in connection with the C. N. R. and its operations. It must be said in passing that it is impossible to separate in such a record as this the plans and work of Mackenzie and Mann, Ltd., contractors and associates in a multitude of undertakings, from the interests of the Canadian Northern—with whose progress indeed all such enterprises were practically, if not technically, bound up.

On Apl. 30 Mr. D. B. Hanna, the 3rd Vice-President of the System, whose directing energies filled an important place in its work, stated that terminals would have to be shortly built in Montreal involving an expenditure of perhaps $4,000,000 and that it was intended to have a fleet of at least three fast steel freight boats to connect with the vessels of their Atlantic service; in January Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann had acquired control of the Dunsmuir Coal properties on Vancouver Island at a cost of $11,000,000, announced an immediate expenditure on develop-

ment and re-equipment of $3,000,000 more, and later in the year had a dispute with Mr. Dunsmuir involving another million; the building of the Canadian Northern Alberta to Brazeau was apparently connected with the purchase by Mackenzie and Mann—associated with German and British capitalists—of the Brazeau coal-fields costing some $10,000,000 and containing large deposits of soft-coal of high grade; the Western Lumber Co., Ltd., purchasing, in this year, the great Chemainus Mills on the Fraser, in British Columbia, was another subsidiary enterprise with Messrs. William Mackenzie and D. D. Mann and D. B. Hanna as Directors with A. D. Davidson—an associate in various Western plans—as President, and an issue in London of £1,500,000 of stock in May.

It was announced on May 26 that Ottawa was to be on the route of the Montreal-Toronto Line of the C. N. R. and plans were duly filed with the Department at Ottawa. On June 18, and for the first time, Canadian Northern common stock was quoted on the Toronto Stock Exchange—at 96½—and it was quietly intimated that one-third of the 5 per cent. income charge convertable debenture Stock, or $5,000,000 worth, was available for the Canadian investor. On July 15 it was announced that the C. N. R. had acquired control of 200 miles of standard gauge railway in eastern Ontario for feeders to its main-line between Toronto and Montreal—the Irondale and Bancroft Ottawa Railway, Marmora Railway and Mining Co., the Central Ontario Railway and the Brockville, Westport and Northwestern Railway Co., the Central Ontario Railway. These Lines would give the C. N. R. connection with Trenton and Picton on the south, and north as far as Maynooth, construction was underway to join the northerly line of the Grand Trunk at Whitney and the Brockville and Westport gave access to Brockville and the St. Lawrence traffic.

On Aug. 23rd it was announced that Mackenzie and Mann had acquired options on 4,000 acres of iron-ore lands at Grand Rapids on the Mattagami River in Northern Ontario. About the same time the Canadian Power and Pulp Co. was incorporated at Ottawa with headquarters in Toronto, $10,000,000 capital and F. H. Phippen, K.C., the C. N. R. Chief Solicitor as an incorporator. Mr. Mackenzie, in this connection, stated in Toronto on Sept. 29th that large works for the manufacture of paper, pulp and carbide would be erected on the Saugenay River near Lake St. John and on the line of the C. N. R.'s subsidiary railway to Quebec. Arrangements were concluded, also, in this month, by which the C. P. R. permitted the Canadian Northern in Alberta to run through its famous irrigation lands into Calgary. As to the Hudson's Bay Line Mr. Mackenzie said to the Winnipeg *Free Press* on Sept. 11th: "We hope the Government will listen to our representations in the matter. We have built the line from Hudson's Bay Junction to the Pas Mission, and if the Government

were not taking action, we would continue the line to the Bay. We hope, therefore, that we may have the opportunity of operating the road to the Bay." On the 23rd of this month Messrs. Mackenzie, Mann and W. H. Moore, held a conference with the Minister of Railways at Ottawa and discussed various pending matters—amongst them the Hudson's Bay line.

During the year a sustained effort was made to promote immigration and a Department of the Railway was organized on Oct. 1st with Thomas Howell, late of the Salvation Army immigration work as its chief. Far away on the Pacific Coast, in October, representatives of Mackenzie and Mann purchased the holdings of the Pacific Whaling Co. with large operations contemplated in whale and halibut fishing and with freezing plants to be erected at points in the Queen Charlotte Islands; strong efforts were made in the autumn by Northern Ontario residents to get construction of the C. N. R. from Parry Sound to North Bay and the rapid construction of the line from Key Harbour to North Bay; efforts were made by Mackenzie and Mann and their New York associates to further develop their iron industry at Moose Mountain and it was decided in November to instal a new process and plant for refining purposes with headquarters in Sellwood, Ont.—involving a finished iron product of 2,500 tons a day.

After some controversy with the G. T. P. as to its route north of Edmonton the Minister of Railways, finally, on Nov. 2nd, approved a line which was, however, to avoid the townsites of the former Line; at this time, also, the Alberta Legislature gave the C. N. R. power to construct a railway from Edmonton through the Peace River country to the Yukon; on Dec. 9th Mr. Mackenzie discussed with the Ontario Minister of Lands and Forests the question of utilizing in some way the great pulp limits and water powers of the Nepigon Forest Reserve, near to which the C. N. R. Ontario was to run; satisfactory arrangements were made during the year with the City of Brandon, Manitoba, for the erection of a large C. N. R. hotel; in Toronto Mr. Mann acquired control for a time —as to which a dispute afterwards occurred—of an extraordinary process invention by Dr. J. S. Island for the chemical conversion, under great heat, followed by immediate distribution, of ore into its constituent minerals; in Regina it was understood that the C. N. R. would make that place a Divisional point and erect a Union Station with the G. T. P.; in Winnipeg the great Union Station of the same two lines approached completion under C. N. R. construction; Quebec City hoped for the workshops of the C. N. Q. Railway as a result of the settlement of its difficulties with the bond-holders of the Quebec and Lake St. John Line. On Sept. 5th Mr. Mann issued a denial of the allegations of W. D. Lighthall, K.C., as to the C. N. R. having used unfair influence in various municipalities and declared that all such franchises were secured by open purchase; a handsome C. N. R. Hotel was

FORT GARRY UNION STATION, WINNIPEG.

Constructed and Completed in 1910 by the Canadian Northern Railway for the joint use of the C.N.R. and Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

completed at Port Arthur at this time; a strike of carmen took place in July on the Western lines of the C. N. R. but was soon settled; the new appointments of the year included the following:

Position.	Name.	Headquarters.
Superintendent of Rolling Stock	S. J. Hungerford	Winnipeg.
Manager C.N.R. Steamships in England	Scott Griffin	London.
General Superintendent of Telegraph and Express Department	William C. Muir	Winnipeg.
Treasurer	R. C. Vaughan	Toronto.
Assistant to 3rd Vice-President	L. W. Mitchell	Toronto.
Superintendent of Telegraphs and Express Department	George H. Stead	Winnipeg.
Chief Counsel in British Columbia	E. P. Davis, K.C.	Vancouver.

An important event of the year was the inauguration of a fortnightly service between Bristol and Montreal by the Canadian Northern's new Royal Line of Steamships. The vessels starting this service had been built about 18 months earlier by the Fairfields of Glasgow for the Mediterranean service with a tonnage of 12,000 and a speed of 20 to 21 knots. They were purchased by the C. N. R. and christened the *Royal Edward* and the *Royal George*. H. C. Bourlier of Toronto was appointed General Agent of the new Line and the first sailing was on May 12 from Bristol —the *Royal Edward* reaching Quebec on the 19th after averaging 18¾ knots. For the winter trade Halifax was the port decided upon and the first run in November was made in 5½ days. On Dec. 6th, in honour of this event a banquet was held at Halifax and addressed by Mr. D. B. Hanna who made this striking statement—evidently inclusive of all C.N.R. and Mackenzie-Mann projects: "Perhaps there is not one fact more illuminating than this, that whilst the Company operated 100 miles in 1897, they are to-day operating, or have in course of construction, 7,135 miles. This does not include the British Columbia section of some 500 miles, or the gap still to be constructed between Sudbury and Port Arthur of 600 miles. But it includes all our lines in Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia, so that by the end of 1914, when we hope to see the various gaps filled in, the Canadian Northern and its allied lines, all in Canada, with the exception of a few miles, we will operate not less than 10,000 miles of railway." Meanwhile, on May 19, it was semi-officially announced that Mr. Mackenzie had secured in Great Britain for use in developing the varied interests of the Company the immense sum of $40,700,000. Of this money $6,000,000 was from debentures of the C. N. R., $1,000,000 was for improvements in the Winnipeg Street Railway, $3,000,000 was for Steamship Service and 7½ million for use in the recently acquired timber interests in British Columbia, $14,000,000 was for the Dunsmuir colleries in the same Province, $6,000,000 was to be used in the Brazeau coal-fields and the Railway in Alberta, and the balance of $4,700,000 was said to be for the building of the Duluth, Winnipeg and Pacific Railway from Virginia Mines, 70 miles, into Duluth.

At the annual meeting of the Company on Oct. 15th Mr. Mackenzie presented the Report for the year ending June 30. The Assets showed a cost of Railway and equipment totalling $133,782,348; acquired securities $5,725,060; advances to other Companies, Lines under construction, Winnipeg Terminals and sundries $11,708,050; deferred payments on Land Sales and Cash on same account $12,964,627; Cash account with Dominion, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Governments and $1,796,968 of cash in hand—$9,873,704; or a total of $174,053,791. The Liabilities included $55,000,000 of Capital Stock and $44,490,-210 of Bonds and Stocks guaranteed by Governments; $33,058,049 of 4 per cent. perpetual consolidated debenture stock and Land Grant and Car Trust obligations of $17,863,942; current liabilities and sundries totalling $1,975,046; a surplus on Land Grant account of $12,497,029 and in Railway account of $4,950,859. The net earnings for the year were $4,344,390 or a total of $19,627,191 since 1902-3; the Surplus was $1,030,757, the returns from Passenger traffic were $2,415,440, and from Freight traffic $10,102,510; the gross receipts were $13,833,061 and the working expenses $9,488,671. Of the Stock issued during the year £600,000 was guaranteed by the Government of Alberta and £600,000 by that of Saskatchewan; £950,000 was in stock of the Duluth, Winnipeg and Pacific Co. guaranteed by the C. N. R. and the Company's 5 per cent. 20-year income charge convertible Debenture stock of which $5,000,000 was sold. The operated Mileage of the Railway on June 30 was 3,325 of which 353 miles were in Ontario, 1,530 in Manitoba, 1,182 in Saskatchewan, 214 in Alberta and 43 in the State of Minneapolis. The equipment at that date included 372 locomotives, 203 passenger coaches and 11,735 freight cars.

Transportation Incidents of the Year.

Jan. 12.—The Ottawa Board of Trade presents a Memorial to the Government and (Mch. 2) a large deputation of the Federation of Canadian Boards of Trade asks Sir W. Laurier to aid the Georgian Bay Canal project; Nov. 28 the Board of Trade of Montreal passes a strong Resolution in favour of it; Dec. 12 a large Delegation from Montreal, Ottawa, North Bay, etc., waits on the Government to urge it.

Feb. 7.—The official figures show a total of Canadian Elevators—transfer, interior, milling and terminal—of 1,802 with a capacity of 94,296,100 bushels.

Feb. 8.—The Minister of Railways states revised estimates of Hudson's Bay Railway cost, by alternative routes, as follows:

	Churchill.	Nelson.
Construction	$11,351,520	$8,981,000
Shops, etc.	7,757,152	7,440,000
Port Expenses	6,675,000	5,065,000

Mar. 31.—The number of Dominion registered steamers is 1,978 and the gross tonnage 440,819.

Mar. 31.—The 1st annual Report of the new Government Railways Managing Board—A. W. Campbell, Deputy Minister (Chairman), D. Pottinger, E. Tiffin, and F. P. Brady—states the condition of the Intercolonial Railway for the two fiscal years as follows:

Gross Receipts.	1908-9.	1909-10.	Increase.
Passengers	$2,628,218	$2,765,884	$137,666
Freight	5,502,550	6,048,884	546,333
Mail and Express	350,478	408,847	58,369
Miscellaneous	45,821	44,618	(Dec.) 1,203
	$8,527,067	$9,268,233	$741,165
Working Expenses	9,328,021	8,645,070	682,951

Apl. 12.—The Toronto *Globe* has a strong editorial in opposition to Hudson's Bay Railway construction.

June 2.—The Government advises Sir Robert Perks and his associates in the proposed construction of the Georgian Bay Canal that it "cannot at this moment assume any new obligations."

June 30.—The mileage of Canadian Railways is 24,731, of which 8,230 miles are in Ontario, 3,794 in Quebec, 7,639 in the West, 1,832 in British Columbia and 3,164 in the Maritime Provinces. The Capital of the Railways is $687,557,387 in stocks and $722,740,300 in Funded Debt.

June 30.—The Passengers carried on Railways for this year total 35,894,575 in number, the tons of Freight (2,000 lbs.) are 78,582,866, the Earnings $173,956,217 and the operating Expenses $120,405,440.

June 30.—The equipment of Canadian railways is made up of 4,079 locomotives, an increase in the year of 110; 4,320 cars in Passenger service or an increase of 138; 110,713 cars in freight service or an increase of 1,934; 8,648 cars in Companies' service or an increase of 780.

June 30.—Electric Railways have a mileage at this date of 1,047, a capital liability of $102,044,979, gross earnings of $17,100,789, operating expenses of $10,139,070, and a Passenger traffic of 360,964,876.

June 30.—During the year 2,139 persons are injured on Canadian Railways and 615 killed. The taxation of Railways in the year totals $1,792,648 of which Quebec levies $337,490, Ontario $747,004; Manitoba $92,476, Saskatchewan $161,575, Alberta $87,423, British Columbia $220,687.

Oct. 28.—Survey parties return from work on the Lake and River route from Winnipeg to the Rockies and the estimate is made that a 9-foot waterway can be created for $15,000,000.

Dec. 14.—A large Deputation representing many important Boards of Trade and municipalities of Ontario—headed by that of Toronto—waits on the Dominion Government and asks for a deepening of the Welland Canal.

Dec. 25.—The Dominion Railway Commission deals with the Express Companies and decides that (1) they are over-capitalized; (2) present tariffs are too high and must be revised at once; (3) they are only auxiliaries of railways, which could perform the service with equal efficiency; (4) the tariff on fruit between Ontario and Western points must be modified; (5) Carload rates between points where fruit and vegetables are likely to originate must be established; (6) present contracts between Express Companies and shippers are unfair and must be changed.

Dec. 31.—The Freight traffic for the year through Canadian Canals is 42,990,608 tons or an increase of 9,366,367 tons—the traffic through the Sault Canal being 36,395,687 tons for 1910 as against 27,000,000 in 1909 and 12,000,000 in 1908.

XIII.—FINANCIAL AFFAIRS AND CONDITIONS

Jan. 27.—The Staff of the Canadian Bank of Commerce presents an illuminated address and a handsome painting of himself—reproduced elsewhere in this volume—to Byron Edmund Walker C.V.O., LL.D., F.G.S., President of the Bank and for 41 years associated with its affairs.

Mar. 5.—The small Bank of St. Stephen (N.B.) closes its doors and later on its President, Frank Todd, voluntarily presents the Curator with $100,000 to relieve shareholders and others from liability or loss.

Mar. 16.—The Bank of Vancouver opens in that City with the quickly following organization of branches at Coquitlam, Chilliwack, Fort George, Victoria, and other points. Its paid-up capital (Nov. 30) is $334,950 and the appointment of R. P. McLennan as President and A. L. Dewar as General-Manager is announced.

Sept. 24.—The Toronto *Monetary Times* summarizes the mergers or industrial amalgamations in Canada since Jan. 20. Of these 19 had an authorized capital of $199,600,000; the number of Companies absorbed was 135; and the securities issued approximated $26,000,000.

Nov. 1.—The Privy Council in London decides that the shareholders of the Ontario Bank may be called upon, under the double liability clause of the Bank Act, to pay to the Bank of Montreal a sum amounting to about a million and a half dollars, to make up the amount by which the Ontario Bank's liabilities exceed its assets.

Nov. 3.—The absorption of the Union Bank of Halifax by the Royal Bank of Canada takes place.—See Supplement.

Dec. 20.—As the immediate result of an action brought by the Farmers Bank of Canada alleging conspiracy against certain officials of the Home Bank of Canada, Lindsay, who had formerly been in its employ, and of the trial which indicated that the Farmers Bank was in financial difficulties, it is compelled to close its doors. On the 22nd W. R. Travers, General-Manager of the Bank, is arrested, charged with making false returns to the Government, and to this theft is afterwards added.

Dec. 28.—It is announced that an arrangement has been made for the amalgamation of the Union Bank of Canada and the United Empire Bank—the latter institution with its 12 branches and $683,900 of subscribed capital being absorbed into the Union.

Dec. 31.—The failures in Canada during 1910 (including Newfoundland) are as follows:

	According to Bradstreets.			According to R. G. Dun & Co.		
Province.	No. of Failures.	Realized Assets.	Liabilities.	No. of Failures.	Nominal Assets.	Liabilities.
Ontario	420	$1,977,711	$4,912,431	395	$1,976,718	$2,428,206
Quebec	639	2,698,065	6,344,815	606	4,930,622	7,492,465
New Brunswick	86	1,271,665	1,982,051	63	704,576	1,239,443
Nova Scotia	68	187,130	391,966	75	210,600	446,976
P. E. I.	7	70,575	138,565	12	73,400	136,547
Manitoba	90	253,205	746,301	30	66,700	116,250
Saskatchewan	44	197,675	351,858	62	2,839,416	2,376,375
Alberta	56	113,934	205,225			
British Columbia	55	252,893	490,327	13	117,662	143,288
Newfoundland	10	114,200	187,482	6	93,702	135,100
Total	1,475	$7,137,053	$15,751,021	1,262	$11,013,396	$14,514,650

Dec. 31.—The Mergers of the year include (1) the Canadian Steel Corporation, Ltd., with headquarters at Hamilton, a capital stock of $35,000,000 and $24,846,000 issued, and including the Hamilton Steel & Iron Co., the Canada Screw Co., the Canada Bolt and Nut Co., and the Montreal Rolling Mills; (2) the Dominion Canners, Ltd., with an authorized capital of $12,500,000, and an issue of $5,700,000 stock and the inclusion of 45 factories in Ontario; (3) the Canadian Leather Co., Ltd., with an authorized capital of $20,000,000, an immediate issue of $17,500,000 and the inclusion of 15 companies in Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, St. Hyacinthe, London etc.; (4) the Canada Machinery Corporation (Galt) with an authorized capital of $4,000,000 and $1,875,000 issued and the inclusion of concerns at Galt, Preston, Hespeler, &c.; (5) the Canadian Cereal and Milling Co., Ltd., with $5,000,000 of stocks and bonds, $3,250,000 issued and including the Tillson, Flavelle and 6 other concerns; (6) the Dominion Steel Corporations, Ltd. (Holding Co.) and including the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., with a total stock and bond issue of $38,172,000 and the Dominion Coal Co., Ltd., with a total issue of $25,000,000; (7) the Canadian Pacific Lumber Co. with $5,000,000 capital and including 4 of the leading lumber concerns of British Columbia, with holdings of 135 square miles; (8) the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Co. with $20,000,000 authorized capital, $14,400,000 issued, and including the Quebec Railway Light and Power Co., two Quebec Electric Light Companies, and two Gas Companies. Other mergers of the year include one in the Box trade at Montreal, small Lake steamship lines at Toronto, the Murray-Kay, Ltd., combination in Toronto and the Maple Leaf Milling Co. of Toronto.

Dec. 31.—Fire Insurance figures for 1910 include net cash premiums received by Canadian Companies of $4,316,163 and amount of policies taken, $531,321,834; net cash premiums received by British Companies, $10,243,235 and amount of policies taken $931,103,261; net cash premiums of American Companies $4,148,489 and amount of policies taken $352,864,510.

Dec. 31.—Life Insurance figures for 1910 include Premiums for Canadian Companies of $19,971,666 and net amount in Force of $565,669,110; Premiums for British Companies $1,580,555 and net amount in Force of $47,800,798; Premiums for United States Companies of $8,239,486 and net amount in force of $242,629,174.

Dec. 31.—The Bank Statistics of Canada at this date are as follows:

Total Assets	$1,229,790,859
Specie and Dominion Notes held	109,418,934
Call and Short Loans in Canada	63,983,912
Call and Short Loans Elsewhere	90,710,437
Railway and Other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	59,519,918
Current Loans in Canada	677,064,829
Current Loans elsewhere than in Canada	40,400,839
Overdue Debts	6,553,475
Bank Premises	25,191,619
Deposits with Dominion Government for securities of Note Circulation	5,040,116
Notes and Cheques of other Banks	48,045,024
Balances due from all other Banks	46,541,952
Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Securities held	37,782,764
Total Liabilities	$1,036,075,636
Capital Authorized	154,266,666
Capital Subscribed	100,782,566
Capital Paid up	99,676,093
Amount of Reserve Fund	83,965,869
Notes in Circulation	87,694,840
Deposits by the Public on demand in Canada	280,910,695
Deposits by the Public, payable after notice in Canada	544,220,710
Deposits elsewhere than in Canada	70,574,871

Dec. 31.—During 1910 the I. O. F., of fraternal insurance fame, receives 29,882 applications for membership, pays out $2,192,314 in Mortuary benefits and $545,327 in other Benefits, adds $1,879,755 to the Accumulated Funds, which total $16,920,251, and has 236,500 members. With Elliott G. Stevenson as Supreme Chief Ranger of the Order and R. Mathieson, Supreme Secretary, the Provincial heads of the year are as follows:

Central Ontario,	High	Chief	Ranger...	Clarence Bell	Toronto.
Ontario,	"	"	"	...G. W. Wands.....	Chatham.
Eastern Ontario,	"	"	"	.. A. L. Smith.....	Cornwall.
New Ontario,	"	"	"	.. H. E. Royds.....	Port Arthur.
Alberta,	"	"	"	.. W. J. Webster.....	Edmonton.
British Columbia,	"	"	"	.. R. A. Bindon.....	Vancouver.
Manitoba,	"	"	"	.. E. R. Chapman.....	Winnipeg.
New Brunswick,	"	"	"	.. M. N. Cockburn, K.C..	St. Andrews.
Nova Scotia,	"	"	"	.. J. A. Grierson.....	Weymouth.
Saskatchewan,	"	"	"	.. P. McAra, Jr.....	Regina.

Bank Branches Opened or Closed in 1910

Home Bank of Canada.

Branches Opened.

Grandview	Man.
Goodlands	Man.
Lindsay	Ont.
Moose Jaw	Sask.
Welwyn	Sask.

Provincial Bank of Canada.

Branches Opened.

Alfred	Ont.
Lachute	Que.
Brownsburg	Que.
St. Barthelemi	Que.

Merchants Bank of Canada.

Branches Opened.

Edson	Alta.
Elko	B.C.
Antler	Sask.
Brooks	Alta.
New Norway	Alta.
Sidney	Man.
Fox Coulee	Alta.
Saskatoon	Sask.
Toronto (Dundas St.)	Ont.
Chilliwack	B.C.
Gull Lake	Alta.
Edgerton	Alta.
Islay	Alta.
Clive	Alta.
Halifax	N.S.
St. John	N.B.
Bury	Que.

Branches Closed.

Meadowvale	Ont.

Eastern Townships Bank.

Branches Opened.

Princeton	B.C.
Kitsilano	B.C.
St. Sebastien	Que.
Joliette	Que.
Pointe Aux Trembles	Que.
Winnipeg	Man.
La Tuque	Que.
St. Saveur	Que.

Branches Closed.

Farnham	Que.

Northern Crown Bank.

Branches Opened.

Ashcroft	B.C.
Central Park	B.C.
Lumby	B.C.
Peachland	B.C.
Arden	Man.
Isabella	Man.
Bladworth	Sask.
Brock	Sask.
Dubuc	Sask.
Duval	Sask.
Kinley	Sask.
Laura	Sask.
Luckwood	Sask.
Maymont	Sask.
Quill Lake	Sask.
Stornoway	Sask.
Venn	Sask.
Waldron	Sask.

Branches Closed.

Granun	Alta.
Kleinburg	Ont.
Mimico	Ont.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

Branches Opened.

Porcupine	Ont.
Transcona	Man.
Bounty	Sask.
Brooking	Sask.
Kerr Robert	Sask.
Kindersley	Sask.
Lamerton	Sask.
Marcelin	Sask.
Morse	Sask.
Nutana	Sask.
Swift Current	Sask.
Bassano,	Alta.
Champion	Alta.
Kitscoty	Alta.
Lougheed	Alta.
Milk River	Alta.
New Dayton	Alta.
Chilliwack	B.C.
Cumberland	B.C.
South Hill	B.C.
Stewart	B.C.
Mount Pleasant (Vancouver)	B.C.
North Victoria	B.C.
The Pas	N.W.T.

Branches Closed.

Elk Lake	Ont.
Skagway	Alaska.

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

Branches Opened.

Sault Ste. Marie	Ont.
Elmwood	Ont.
London (Princess St.)	England.
35 acquired from Union Bank of Halifax.	
St. Leonards	N.B.
Halifax (Buckingham St.)	N.S.
Lethbridge	Alta.
Unionville	Alta.
Davidson	Sask.
Prince Albert	Sask.
Saskatoon	Sask.
Scott	Sask.
Ladysmith	B.C.
Prince Rupert	B.C.
North Vancouver	B.C.
Vancouver (Fairview)	B.C.
Victoria West	B.C.

QUEBEC BANK.

Branches Opened.

Calgary	Alta.
Winnipeg	Man.
St. Sauveur	Que.
La Tuque	Que.

BANK OF VANCOUVER.

Branches Opened.

Vancouver (Carrall and Pender Sts.)	B.C.
Collingwood (East)	B.C.
Coquitlam	B.C.
Chilliwack	B.C.
Fort George	B.C.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

Branches Opened.

Halifax	N.S.
St. John	N.B.
Carroll	Man.
Newdale	Man.
Alsask	Sask.
Blackie	Sask.
Bounty	Sask.
Canora	Sask.
Jansen	Sask.
Kerr Robert	Sask.
Luseland	Sask.
Plenty	Sask.
Netherhill	Sask.
Neudorf	Sask.
Ogema	Sask.
Seven Persons	Sask.
Southey	Sask.
Togo	Sask.
Tompkins	Sask.
Watrous	Sask.
Webb	Sask.
Berlin	Ont.
Cayuga	Ont.
Goderich	Ont.
St. Catharines	Ont.

Branches Closed.

Kipling	Sask.
Lethbridge (North Ward)	Alta.
Saskatoon (West End)	Sask.

BANK OF TORONTO.

Branches Opened.

Bredenbury	Sask.
Churchbridge	Sask.
Glenavon	Sask.
Kipling	Sask.
Montmartre	Sask.
Vibank	Sask.
Porcupine	Ont.
London (Dundas and Talbot)	Ont.

DOMINION BANK.

Branches Opened.

Montreal (St. Lawrence)	Que.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Branches Opened.

Bonavista .....Nfld.
Burin .....Nfld.
Carbonear .....Nfld.
New Waterford .....N.S.
Port Arthur .....Ont.
St. Ann's Bay .....Ja.
San Juan .....Porto Rico
Sydney .....N.S.
Toronto (Bloor West) ....Ont.
Toronto (Bloor and Spadina) .....Ont.
Toronto (Don Branch)....Ont.
Toronto (Queen and Church) .....Ont.
Twillingate .....Nfld.
Weston .....Ont.
Whitney Pier .....N.S.

BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Branches Opened.

Hampton .....N.B.
St. Stephen .....N.B.
Hantsport .....N.S.
Norton .....N.B.
Petitcodiac .....N.B.

MOLSONS BANK.

Branches Opened.

Bedford .....Que.
Dashwood .....Que.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Branches Opened.

Agassiz .....B.C.
Fort George .....B.C.
North Vancouver (Upper Lonsdale Ave.) .....B.C.
Prince Rupert .....B.C.
Quesnell .....B.C.
Ceylon .....Sask.
Forward .....Sask.
Girvin .....Sask.
Ituna .....Sask.
Macleod .....Alta.
Punnichy .....Sask.
Saltcoats .....Sask.
St. John (Haymarket Sq.) .N.B.
St. Martins .....N.B.
Toronto (Royce Ave.) ....Ont.
Waldron .....Sask.

Branches Closed.

Greenwood .....B.C.
London (Hamilton Rd.)..Ont.
Laird .....Sask.

BANK OF OTTAWA.

Branches Opened.

Birch Hills .....Sask.
Kinistino .....Sask.
Montreal (Fairmount Av.) .Que.
Toronto (College and Ossington) .....Ont.
Porcupine .....Ont.

Branch Closed.

Hull (Bridge St.) .....Que.

STANDARD BANK OF CANADA.

Branches Opened.

McTaggart .....Sask.
Midale .....Sask.
Halbrite .....Sask.
Calgary .....Alta.
Layard .....Sask.
Kronan .....Sask.
Goodwater .....Sask.
Maidstone .....Sask.
Trenton .....Ont.
Camden East .....Ont.
Nestleton .....Ont.
Durnsford .....Ont.
Toronto (College and Clinton) .....Ont.
Toronto (Dovercourt and Van Horne) .....Ont.

Branch Closed.

Grimsby .....Ont.

TRADERS BANK OF CANADA.

Branches Opened.

Wroxeter .....Ont.
Beiseker .....Alta.
Bugessville .....Ont.
Fort George .....B.C.
Haileybury .....Ont.
Stewart .....B.C.
Kelso Mines .....Ont.
Munson .....Alta.
Porcupine .....Ont.
Rosetown .....Sask.
Steelton .....Ont.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

Branches Opened.

Hamilton (Barton-Victoria) .....Ont.
Penticton .....B.C.
High River .....Alta.
Perth .....N.B.
Prince Rupert .....B.C.

Branches Closed.

Andover .....N.B.
Warsaw .....Ont.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

Branches Opened.

Saskatoon	Sask.
Fort Qu'Appelle	Sask.
Wynyard	Sask.
Chase	B.C.
Toronto (Adelaide and Victoria Sts.)	Ont.
Marsheville	Ont.
Jordan-Vineland	Ont.
Sault Ste. Marie (West End)	Ont.
Porcupine	Ont.

Branches Closed.

Gowganda	Ont.
Lethbridge (East End)	Alta.

STERLING BANK OF CANADA.

Branches Opened.

Alton	Ont.
Brookdale	Man.
Gilbert Plains	Man.

Branches Closed.

Minden	Ont.

METROPOLITAN BANK.

Branches Opened.

Acton	Ont.
Campbellville	Ont.
Millbank	Ont.

Branches Closed.

Iberville	Que.

BANK OF HAMILTON.

Branches Closed.

Oakville	Ont.
Cayley	Alta.
Margaret	Man.
Champion	Alta.
Rosebank	Man.
Granum	Alta.
Vulcan	Alta.
Grenfell	Sask.
Armstrong	B.C.
Blackie	Alta.
Penticton	B.C.

Branches Closed.

La Riviére	Man.
Bradwardine	Man.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

Branches Opened.

Cap St. Ignace	Que.
Deschambault	Que.
Isle Verte	Que.
Jonquiere	Que.
Ste. Anne de Beaupré	Que.
St. Basile	Que.
St. Damase	Que.
St. Hillaire	Que.
St. Hugues	Que.
St. Jude	Que.
St. Michel	Que.
St. Pie	Que.
Upton	Que.

Branches Closed.

Mont Carmel	Que.

Bank Appointments, 1910

Bank of Toronto	President	Duncan Coulson	Toronto.
Bank of Toronto	General-Manager	Thomas F. How	Toronto.
Home Bank of Canada	Director	Thomas A. Crerar	Winnipeg.
Provincial Bank of Canada	Vice - President, Board of Censors.	Dr. E. P. Lachappelle	Montreal.
Provincial Bank of Canada	Member Board of Administration.	L. J. O. Beauchemin	Montreal.
Sterling Bank of Canada	Director	William Lyall	Montreal.
Bank of Ottawa	Director	H. F. McLachlin	Ottawa.
Banque d' Hochelaga	President	Hon. J. D. Rolland, M.L.C.	Montreal.
Banque d' Hochelaga	Director	Senator F. L. Beique, K.C.	Montreal.
Bank of Nova Scotia	Director	J. H. Plummer	Toronto.
Bank of Nova Scotia	General-Manager	H. A. Richardson	Toronto.
Bank of Nova Scotia	Local Manager	H. C. Flemming	Toronto.
Bank of Montreal	President	R. B. Angus	Montreal.
Bank of Montreal	Director	H. Vincent Meredith	Montreal.
Canadian Bank of Commerce	Western Inspector.	T. B. Francis	Winnipeg.
Canadian Bank of Commerce	Local Manager	C. W. Hallamore	St. John.
Canadian Bank of Commerce	Director	Robert Stuart	Chicago.
Canadian Bank of Commerce	Director	William McMaster	Montreal.
Canadian Bank of Commerce	Director	G. F. Galt	Winnipeg.
Eastern Townships Bank	Director	Dr. Charles W. Colby	Montreal.
Molsons Bank	Manager	P. W. D. Brodrick	Toronto.
Molsons Bank	Assistant Inspector.	E. W. Waud	Montreal.
Imperial Bank of Canada	Director	W. J. Gage	Toronto.
Union Bank of Canada	Director	W. R. Allan	Winnipeg.
Union Bank of Canada	Director	M. Bull	Winnipeg.
Union Bank of Canada	Supervisor of Eastern Branches	J. W. Hamilton	Toronto.

XIV.—RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Feb. 1.—The Franco-Canadian Convention of 1908 comes into operation and under its terms France obtains low rates upon various products which run somewhere between Canada's Intermediate and the British Preferential rates while the Dominion obtains the Minimum tariff of France upon a list of selected articles.

Feb. 4.—The International Fisheries Regulations for the protection and preservation of food fishes in the international boundary waters of Canada and the United States, prepared by the Joint Commissioners, Prof. E. E. Prince and Dr. David Starr Jordan, under the authority of the Treaty agreed upon in April, 1908, are tabled in the Commons. They are to come into force by simultaneous proclamation at Washington and Ottawa on a date to be agreed upon.

Feb. 15.—Mr. Fielding presents to the House of Commons an Agreement under which the Tariff war between Canada and Germany is ended. Since Nov. 28, 1903, Germany had penalized Canadian products by placing them under the Maximum Tariff because of Canada's preference to Britain; and Canada had retaliated by a Surtax duty of 33⅓ per cent. upon German goods. This Agreement is a provisional one, terminable on two months' notice and the question of a general Convention for the regulation of commercial relations between Germany and Canada is deferred for consideration to a time which may be found mutually convenient. It admits under Germany's Conventional Tariff Canadian grains, fruits, timber, live-stock, meats, leather, pulp, canned foods, footwear and hides. It also involves a recognition of Preferential rates within the British Empire as a domestic matter.

Mar. 1.—As a result of these negotiations between Dr. Karl Lang, Imperial German Consul for Canada, and the Canadian Minister of Finance, the German Surtax is repealed by Order-in-Council of this date.

Mar. 5.—With the purpose of obtaining a modification of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, prohibiting the maintenance of vessels of war on the Great Lakes, so that such vessels can be constructed for use elsewhere, the U. S. Congress passes a Resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information as to present obstacles in the way of the construction of vessels on the Great Lakes. Later on Ottawa is approached with a view to revising the Rush-Bagot Treaty.

Mar. 5.—U. S. Secretary P. C. Knox and British Ambassador James Bryce exchange ratifications of the International Waterways Treaty which relates to the use of waters on the 3,000 mile boundary of the United States and Canada. The Provisions of the Treaty, in effect, establish a Tribunal of Arbitration between Canada and the United States by which questions or differences arising, and which concern only the two countries in connection with Waterways, may be settled by their own representatives. The Treaty is to remain in force five years and thereafter until terminated upon 12 months written notice given by either Government.

May 21.—The U. S. Secretary of State and the British Ambassador sign a Treaty delimiting the boundary between the United States and Canada and running it from a point in Passamaquoddy Bay, between Treat Island and Friar Head, and extending through the Bay to the middle of Grand Manan Channel. This is subject to the approval of the U. S. Senate.

June 1.—James Pitt Mabee of Ottawa, Chairman of the Railway Commission of Canada is gazetted to be Canadian representative in connection with a proposed arrangement for the joint control of International Traffic rates between the United States and Canada.

June 1.—The Hague Tribunal of Arbitration, appointed to deal with the United States' claims as to the Atlantic Fisheries of Newfoundland meets from this date to Aug. 12th with Professor H. Larnmasch of Vienna, A. F. de Savornin Lohman of the Netherlands, Hon. George Gray of the United States Court of Appeals, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick of Canada, and the Hon. L. M. Drago of the Argentine Republic, as members of the Permanent Court. The United States Agent in the case is Hon. C. P. Chandler and the British Agent Hon A. B. Aylesworth, K.C.; the United States Counsel are Hon. Elihu Root, Hon. George Turner, Hon. S. J. Elder, Hon. C. B. Warren, Hon. J. B. Scott, Hon. Robert Lansing; the chief British Counsel are Sir W. S. Robson, K.C., and Sir R. B. Findlay, K.C., of Great Britain, Sir E. P. Morris, K.C., Hon. D. Morison and Sir J. S. Winter K.C., of Newfoundland, J. S. Ewart, K.C., G. F. Shepley, K.C., and W. N. Tilley of Canada. In the result Britain, Canada and Newfoundland win on the basic questions involved as below in 1 and 5; the United States wins the minor contentions. The U. S. claims were:

1. That Great Britain has no power to make laws regulating the Fisheries unless submitted to the United States for their approval. U. S. loses.

2. That citizens of the United States, when exercising their right to fishing, may employ foreigners. U. S. wins.

3. That as there were no lighthouses erected at the time of the said Treaty, the United States is not bound to pay lighthouse dues for lighthouses since erected by Newfoundland. U. S. wins.

4. That United States ships are not bound to enter the custom houses when they come to Labrador and Newfoundland, and that the Government of Newfoundland has no power to supervise these ships and to see what is on board. U. S. wins.

5. That the United States have the right to go into all the Bays in Canada, Labrador and Newfoundland until they reach a point six miles from each side of the shore. U. S. loses.

6. That the words, "bays, harbours and creeks" in the Treaty referring to Labrador, apply also to Newfoundland. U. S. wins.

7. That fishing vessels when exercising their rights of fishing, do not in any way lose their right of trading. U. S. wins.

June 6.—After negotiations between M. Scelsi, Royal Consul for Italy, and Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance, and in view of the terms of the French Treaty granting special considerations to that country which would deprive Canada of the benefit of the

Conventional (or lower) Italian Tariff, a temporary arrangement is agreed upon and duly signed by the two negotiators under which Italy grants to Canada the benefits of her Conventional Tariff, on a specific list of Canadian products, in return for the granting by Canada of the benefits of her Intermediate Tariff on a specified list of Italian products.

June 7.—By Order-in-Council—which explains that the Netherlands' Customs Tariff is very low, "all that Canada could reasonably desire," and admits wheat and other grains, cattle, horses, and agricultural implements free—the benefits of Canada's Intermediate Tariff are extended to the Netherlands when goods are imported direct or from a British country.

June 7.—By Order-in-Council, as a result of the French Treaty and after informal negotiations between H. Ketels, Consul-General for Belgium at Ottawa, and Mr. Fielding, the following enactment is made: "His Excellency-in-Council is pleased, in consideration of the benefits heretofore accorded by Belgium to the products of Canada to extend, and doth hereby extend under the provisions of the Customs Tariff, 1907, the benefit of the Intermediate Tariff to the goods enumerated in the schedule hereto, the produce or manufacture of Belgium, provided such goods are imported direct from Belgium or from a British country."

June 16.—A semi-official despatch from Ottawa in the British Press states that: "The negotiations which have culminated in the recent Canadian trade agreements were not proceeded with until the consent of Great Britain to taking up the question with the Foreign Consuls here had been secured. Any apprehension that Canada is carrying on diplomatic negotiations with Foreign countries without the knowledge of the Colonial Office is groundless." On the 21st the Colonial Secretary states in the Commons "the full knowledge and consent of the Colonial Office" to these negotiations.

July 14.—It is announced from Washington that an International Railway Commission with supervisory authority over the railroads of the United States and Canada will be the result of action taken by the United States Government in the appointment of Chairman Martin A. Knapp of the Inter-State Commerce Commission as the representative of the United States, to confer with Hon. J. P. Mabee, Chairman of the Railway Commission of Canada.

Aug. 17.—Dr. J. A. Macdonald, Managing Editor of the Toronto *Globe*, announces his partial retirement from that position to devote himself to "the advocacy of International Peace."

Aug. 20.—The *Monetary Times* estimates the Foreign capital (other than United States) invested in Canada at $77,889,650 of which France stands for $49,250,000 and Germany $16,500,000.

Dec. 14.—Mr. Andrew Carnegie transfers to a Board of Trustees $10,000,000 in five per cent. first mortgage bonds the revenue of which is to be used "to hasten the abolition of international war" and establishing a lasting world peace. The formal transfer is made at a meeting at the rooms of the Carnegie Research Foundation, New York.

Dec. 17.—The Canadian Minister of Marine is advised from Washington that the International Fishery regulations drafted a year ago by Prof. E. E. Prince and Dr. David Starr Jordan have been finally approved by President Taft and the American State Department.

Dec. 19.—After a three months sensational trial at Winnipeg, many public meetings and press protests against giving up a "political criminal" to the Czar, Sarvo Federenko, the Russian revolutionist charged with murdering two Russian policemen, is set free by Judge Myers.

Dec. 31.—By authorization of Secretary Knox of the U. S. Department of State, the joint report of Messrs. Mabee and Knapp on the proposed creation of an International Railway Commission is made public. It recommends and presents the draft of a proposed Treaty which would subject international carriers, within the limits outlined, "to obligations and requirements corresponding to those now imposed upon the interstate carriers of the United States."

Dec. 31.—During the year George E. Drummond of Montreal is appointed Consul-General for Denmark; Hon. L. P. Brodeur is made an Officer of the French Legion of Honour; Mr. Wang Sze Yuan becomes Consul-General for China at Ottawa; Colonel William Hutchison, Canada's Chief Commissioner at the Brussels Exposition, is created a Commander of the Order of King Leopold the Second and Thomas Coté, Joint Commissioner, an Officer of this Order.

United States Reciprocity Events of 1910.

Feb. 27.—Mr. Bryce, British Ambassador, advises the United States Department that the British Government will be glad to have the United States undertake its tariff negotiations direct with Ottawa.

Mar. 3.—A United States Delegation consisting of Dr. Henry C. Emory of the U. S. Tariff Board, Mr. Charles M. Pepper, of the Bureau of Trade Relations, and Consul-General J. G. Foster, of Ottawa, and appointed by the United States Government to enquire into and discuss trade relations with Canada arrives from Washington at the Canadian Capital.

Mar 12.—Messrs. C. M. Pepper and H. C. Emory return to Washington and report to the President as to their mission. It is announced in despatches from the United States capital that the United States insists on the same rates from Canada that France receives from that country under the Franco-Canadian agreement. If a mutually satisfactory agreement is not reached by March 31 the maximum tariff rates of the American law will, it is stated, apply to all imports from Canada.

Mar 16.—Mr. Eugene N. Foss of Boston, seeking election to Congress for the 14th Massachusetts District, says: "We need Canada more than she needs us. In a few years we shall have to beg for favours that now she might willingly grant." On the 22nd Mr. Foss turns a Republican plurality of 14,000 into a Democratic majority of 5,800 on the Reciprocity issue.

Mar. 19.—At the invitation of President Taft Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance, visits Albany, N.Y., and privately discusses the fiscal situation on that day and Sunday with the President.

Mar. 19.—At a banquet in Albany, N.Y., attended by President Taft and the Canadian Governor-General, Lord Grey says much of "reciprocal sympathy" and the President adds: "We must be as close friends as possible for mutual benefit. I don't say this because we are entering into a negotiation though I hope it may help a little. I am deeply impressed with the rapid growth and prosperity of Canada, and I want to say that it is to our advantage to be just to them and to their great advantage to be just to us."

Mar. 20.—To the Toronto *Globe* through Dr. J. A. Macdonald President Taft issues a "Message" to Canada in which occurs the following statement: "Please assure the people of Canada that it is my deliberate purpose to promote in such ways as are open to me better trade relations between the United States and Canada than at present exist. I am profoundly convinced that these two countries, touching each other for more than 3,000 miles, have common interests in trade and require special arrangements in legislation and administration which are not involved in the relations of the United States with countries beyond the seas."

Mar. 23.—A large delegation representing the Border States waits upon Mr. Secretary Knox at Washington and protests against Tariff war with Canada on the ground that the interests represented would lose $200,000,000 as a result.

Mar. 24.—Messrs. W. S. Fielding and G. P. Graham of the Government at Ottawa leave for Washington to discuss Tariff matters with President Taft and to try and meet the demand for the same conditions as were given France under the recent Treaty.

Mar. 26.—Mr. Fielding writes (at Washington) to Hon. P. C. Knox, U. S. Secretary of State, that in view of the President's suggestion that a settlement of the fiscal dispute of the moment and the opening of the way for negotiations having in view a broader scheme would be facilitated by Canada making some reductions in its present scale of duties as applied to products of the United States, "I agree that we shall forthwith recommend to the Parliament of Canada such amendment of the Canadian Customs tariff as will reduce the duties on the list of articles agreed upon between us." To this Mr. Knox replies on the same date: "The agreement encourages the hope that the future trade relations between the two countries will become even more intimate and expanded and will be regulated in a spirit of cordial reciprocation and independence. . . . . It seems clear that this trade should be fostered so that the markets of each may be open to the other on the most advantageous terms possible for the interchange of commodities." In immediate response Mr. Fielding writes at length declaring that the Canadian Government will gladly take up "the consideration of a readjustment of these relations upon broad and liberal lines."

Mar. 27.—It is announced from Washington in the Toronto *Globe* that Hon. W. S. Fielding and Hon. Geo. P. Graham, acting on behalf of the Canadian Government at the White House, have agreed to grant the United States enough tariff concessions to justify President Taft in giving the Dominion, in return, the benefit of the minimum schedules on April 1. The President will issue a proclamation to that effect on Mar. 30. Secretary of State P. C. Knox also issues a statement in which he announces that the negotiations begun at Albany have ended satisfactorily. "The White House Conference lasted an hour and in addition to the President there were present on behalf of the United States the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Franklin MacVeagh, Chairman Emory of the Tariff Board, and Charles M. Pepper, the tariff expert of the State Department."

Mar. 30.—In the Commons, Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance, announces the basis of the Agreement with the United States. The most important items favoured by the reduced Canadian rates are: Cotton-seed oil, drugs, and dyes, dates, figs. raisins, nuts, photographs, perfumery goods, china and porcelain table-ware, leather and skins, window glass, watch actions and movements, and feathers manufactured and unmanufactured.

Mar. 30.—The President of the United States signs a proclamation giving Canada the minimum rates of the United States Tariff law and Mr. Secretary Knox announces that under the arrangement with Canada: "The intermediate rates of the Franco-Canadian Treaty conceded to the United States by Canada cover business amounting, approximately, to $5,000,000 annually. They include about 40 staple commodities. The omnibus clause of the Canadian tariff which covers a large variety of miscellaneous articles, is conceded in its entirety."

Apl. 6.—Mr. Fielding in the Commons makes the following statement as to Dr. J. A. Macdonald's part in the Reciprocity negotiations: "Mr. Macdonald was at Washington as any other visitor might be. On his return to Canada he mentioned, to the Prime Minister and myself, that he thought the American Government would like to resume negotiations, and that if there was an assurance that the Canadian Government would be willing to meet them he thought an invitation would be sent. We certainly said we would be very happy to resume negotiations at any time on an invitation from the proper authorities. Thereupon the President sent me a telegram expressing his desire to see me at Albany and expressing his regret that the Prime Minister was not able to be present."

Apl. 7.—Mr. Bryce, British Ambassador at Washington, writes H. E. Earl Grey congratulating him and the Government upon "a settlement which has not only maintained friendly relations between the two countries, but has had, here in the United States, the double effect of enhancing the respect felt for the Canadian policy and statesmanship and of giving further proof of Canadian good feeling—a proof which is not lost on the American people."

May 2.—President Taft in an address at Pittsburg says: "It is the view of the Administration that the peculiar relations existing between Canada and the United States, with a boundary line of 3,000 miles in extent between them, justifies a different policy as to imports and exports between the two countries from that which obtains in regard to European and Oriental countries and that if, by reciprocal arrangements, we can make the commercial bond closer it will be for the benefit of both nations."

May 3.—In the Commons Mr. R. L. Borden for the Opposition takes this view of the settlement: "The Government of the United States looked at the Canadian Tariff as a whole. It has said, I assume, that the maximum tariff must be imposed under the terms of the statute unless Canada makes certain concessions. These concessions are made. I have said that these particular items of the tariff cannot in future be interfered with except with the consent of the Government of the United States unless we are prepared to have that maximum tariff imposed."

Sept. 27.—*The Globe* of this date, and Sept. 30, contains two notable articles by Senator Sir George W. Ross (Lib.) denouncing Reciprocity with the United States. He elaborates and emphasises these views before the Toronto Board of Trade on Nov. 3rd.

Sept. 28.—Congressman Eugene N. Foss of Boston says to the Toronto *Globe* correspondent: "Personally, I would like to see absolute free trade between the two countries, and I think it is only a question of time when it will come about but I recognize that a step so radical cannot be taken all at once. I have told you what this country ought to do of her own accord —lower the duties all along the line."

Oct. 1.—Henry M. Whitney, in the current *Atlantic Monthly*, has an important article from which the following is an extract: "The elevators for storing and handling Canadian grain should be located on this (United States) side of the line and the steamers of the C. P. R. and the Grand Trunk Pacific should in the winter time, at least, find their 'home port' in New York, or Boston, or Portland. And if under a Reciprocity arrangement or otherwise the farm products of Canada were admitted free of duty, the Canadian Government would be friendly instead of hostile to the use of American ports for Canadian business."

Nov. 4.—There opens at Ottawa a Conference on United States Reciprocity, held in Mr. Fielding's Office with Messrs. C. M. Pepper, J. G. Foster and Henry M. Hoyt representing the Washington Government and Messrs. Fielding and Paterson that of Canada. It holds 4 sittings of about 6 hours in length altogether and adjourns on Nov. 10. Mr. Fielding reports that "the whole discussion was of the most frank and friendly nature. While no conclusion was reached the ground was cleared for a further Conference, which will be held in Washington probably in January."

Nov. 11.—The Toronto *Globe* states editorially that "It is certain that Mr. Fielding and Mr. Paterson will consent to no serious lowering of Canadian duties in return for the free entry of Canadian lumber, ores, wood-pulp, and similar things into the United States. The free entry of articles of that sort is almost certain to form part of any tariff measure which can become law in the United States, during the next two years, and that without any reference to Canada's tariff. The Dominion is not going to pay for United States tariff reductions that would be made as a matter of course and without negotiation."

Dec. 6.—President Taft in his annual Message to Congress deals with the Canadian Reciprocity negotiations as follows: "The reciprocation on the part of the Dominion Government of the sentiment which was expressed by this Government was followed in October by the suggestion that it would be glad to have the negotiations which had been temporarily suspended during the summer resumed. In accordance with this suggestion the Secretary of State, by my direction, despatched two representatives of the Department of State as special Commissioners to Ottawa to confer with representatives of the Dominion Government. They were authorized to take such steps for formulating a reciprocal arrangement as might be necessary and to receive and consider any propositions which the Dominion Government might care to submit."

XV.—RELIGIOUS AND MORAL INCIDENTS.

Jan. 7.—Mr. Justice Bruneau, at Montreal, annuls the marriage of George Normandin and Emma F. Williams on the ground claimed by Normandin that he, being a Roman Catholic, and Emma Williams a Protestant, the Protestant Minister who married them at Detroit was not competent to do so and that, moreover, Archbishop Bruchési had for these reasons already annulled the marriage on Oct. 21, 1909.

Mar. 31.—In the year ending at this date the Excise revenue of Canada was $15,283,665, the quantity of spirits produced was 5,721,424 proof gallons and the pounds of malt consumed were 7,792,189, of Indian corn 57,897,554, of Rye 11,870,177 and of Molasses 17,109,995. The cigars manufactured were 204,285,596 and cigarettes 456,095,138.

Apl. 28.—With 450 earnest men engaged a Campaign is started in Toronto to obtain $650,000 for the erection of a Y. M. C. A. building. It begins with three subscriptions in hand totalling $200,000 and ends on May 9th with $685,803 received. $150,000—including the $35,000 surplus—is then raised for a Women's Building (Y.W.C.A.). A few of the chief subscribers are as follows:

The Massey Estate, through C. D. Massey..	$100,000	E. B. Osler.....	$5,000
E. R. Wood.....	50,000	D. A. Dunlop.....	5,000
John C. Eaton.....	50,000	J. W. Flavelle.....	5,000
Hon. G. A. Cox.....	25,000	Canadian Manufacturers Association	25,000
Harry Ryrie	10,000	Mrs. J. N. Shenstone....	10,000
George H. Wood.....	10,000	Toronto Railway Company	10,315
J. H. Gundy.....	5,000	W. A. Kemp.....	10,000
S. J. Moore.....	10,000	Globe Printing Co.....	5,000
Rev. Dr. Elmore Harris.	5,000	Z. A. Lash.....	5,000
Sir H. M. Pellatt.....	5,000	W. G. Trethewey.....	5,000
Byron E. Walker, c.v.o..	5,000	A. E. Kemp.....	5,000
G. H. Deacon.....	5,000	D. D. Mann.....	5,000
Cawthra Mulock	5,000	G. A. Morrow.....	5,000

June 8.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church supports the cause of Union with the Methodist and Congregational Churches by a vote of 184 to 73. The decision reached is to forward the bases of Union as drawn up to the Presbyteries for their judgment, the latter to be reported not later than May 1st, 1911.

Aug. 30.—The General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada closes its session at Victoria, B.C., after deciding on a dual Superintendency of the Church; the appointment of a Board of Education to consider and adjudicate upon doctrinal charges against Professors and teachers in Methodist Colleges; deletion of the famous "footnote" from the Church Rules which forbade dancing and cards; approval of Church Union and the sending of it to District meetings and Conferences for consideration.

Sept. 3-8.—The Bicentenary Celebration and Congress of the Church of England in Canada is held at Halifax with addresses from representatives of the Church in various parts of the Empire and the United States, including, in particular, the Lord Bishop of London; with an address to and cable from the King and the presentation from His Majesty of a beautifully bound and prepared prayer-book which is accepted by the Bishop of Nova Scotia for the Church in Canada; with the opening of the new All Saints Cathedral of Halifax, amid stately and impressive ceremonial (Sept. 3.)

Oct. 28-31.—The International Y. M. C. A. Association of North America meets in Toronto, elects E. R. Wood President for the next three years and reports an increase between 1900 and 1910 from 255,472 of a membership to 496,591 and in the value of property from $24,808,000 to $67,825,432. Canada reports 110 Associations with 55 buildings, 28,570 members and a property valued at $3,200,000.

Dec. 31.—The progress of Y. M. C. A. work during the year is marked by the collection of $46,000 in New Westminster, B.C., for a building; the raising of $500,000 and $6,000 over, in a Vancouver campaign for building purposes and extension of work; the collection in Belleville of $40,000 for Building purposes; the laying of the corner-stone of a $100,000 building at Victoria, B.C., and of a $130,000 building at Halifax, N.S.—the collection in five years up to April, 1910, of $1,250,000 in Canada for Y. M. C. A. work.

Religious Appointments of 1910.

R. C. Archbishop of Vancouver	Most Rev. Dr. Neil McNeil	Vancouver.
Bishop of New Westminster	Rt. Rev. Dr. A. W. de Pencier	New Westminster.
Chancellor, Anglican Diocese of Montreal	L. H. Davidson, K.C., D.C.L.	Montreal.
Joint General Superintendent, Methodist Church of Canada	Rev. Dr. A. Carman	Toronto.
Joint General Superintendent, Methodist Church of Canada	Rev. Dr. S. D. Chown	Winnipeg.
Secretary of Temperance and Moral Reform Committee	Rev. Dr. T. Albert Moore	Toronto.
Moderator, General Assembly, Presbyterian Church of Canada	Rev. John Forrest, D.D., D.C.L.	Halifax.
General Secretary, Church of England Mission Society	Rev. Dr. Sydney H. Gould	Toronto.
R. C. Archbishop of Ottawa	Most Rev. Dr. C. H. Gauthier	Kingston.
Apostolic Delegate to Canada	Mgr. Pellagrino Francisco Stagni, Archbishop of Aquila	Ottawa.
President, Catholic Church Extension Society of Canada	Very Rev. A. E. Burke, D.D.	Toronto.
R. C. Bishop of Keewatin	Rt. Rev. Ovide Charlebois, O.M.I.	Duck Lake, Sask.
General Secretary, Lord's Day Alliance of Canada	Rev. W. M. Rochester, B.A.	Toronto.
Chairman of Council of Laymen's Missionary Movement	Hon. W. A. Charlton	Toronto.

Some Financial and Industrial Appointments in 1910

St. Lawrence Flour Mills Co.	President	G. A. Grier	Montreal.
St. Lawrence Flour Mills Co.	Managing-Director	Lt.-Col. A. E. Labelle	Montreal.
Union Trust Company	Director	I. Hamilton Benn, M.P.	London.
Hudson's Bay Company	Director	William Mackenzie	Toronto.
Western Canada Accident & Guarantee Insurance Co.	President	T. M. Milroy	Winnipeg.
Western Canada Accident & Guarantee Insurance Co.	Director and Manager	P. E. Burch	Winnipeg.
Granby Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company	President	G. M. Luther	New York.
Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.	Director	Tancrede Bienvenue	Montreal.
Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.	Vice-President	W. W. Hutchison	Montreal.
Municipal Trust Company	President	Hon. H. B. Rainville	Montreal.
Maritime Fish Co., Ltd.	President	Lt.-Col. C. A. Smart	Montreal.
Peterborough Electric Power Co.	General-Manager	J. H. Larmouth	Peterborough.
London & Lancashire Life Assurance Co.	Secretary	Alex. Bissett	Montreal.
Prudential Trust Co., Ltd.	Vice-President and General-Manager	B. Hall Brown	Montreal.
Royal Exchange Assurance Company	Canadian Director	H. V. Meredith	Montreal.

Dominion of Canada Trust Corporation	Canadian General-Manager	Duncan Cameron	Toronto.
Dominion of Canada Trust Corporation	Canadian Director.	Sir F. W. Borden	Ottawa.
Dominion of Canada Trust Corporation	Canadian Director.	Hon. A. K. Maclean	Halifax.
Canadian Securities Corporation	President	Hon. C. J. Doherty	Montreal.
Nipissing Mines Co., Ltd.	Director	D. Lorne McGibbon	Montreal.
Canada Life Assurance Co.	Vice-President	J. H. Plummer	Toronto.
Canada Life Assurance Co.	Director	L. G. McCarthy, K.C.	Toronto.
Sovereign Life Assurance Co.	General-Manager.	Dr. H. J. Meiklejohn	Toronto.
Sovereign Life Assurance Co.	President	A. E. Dyment	Toronto.
Confederation Life Assurance Company	Inspector of Agencies.	C. R. Dent	Toronto.
Sherbrooke Power & Railway Co.	General-Manager.	Norman C. Pilcher	Sherbrooke.
Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company	Director	J. E. Aldred	Montreal.
Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company	General-Manager.	J. S. Norris	Montreal.
Toronto Electric Light Co.	General-Manager.	H. H. Macrae	Toronto.
Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Co.	President	R. Forget, M.P.	Montreal.
Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Co.	Vice-President	Lorne C. Webster	Qnebec.
Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Co.	Chairman of Executive	Neuville Belleau	Quebec.
Travellers' Life Assurance Co. of Canada	President	Hon. G. P. Graham	Ottawa.
Travellers' Life Assurance Co. of Canada	Managing-Director.	George H. Allen	Montreal.
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	Director	W. A. Black	Winnipeg.
New Brunswick Cold Storage Co., Ltd.	President	Col. J. B. M. Baxter, K.C.	St. John.
Shawinigan Water & Power Co.	Director	Howard Murray	Montreal.
National Trust Co.	Director	F. H. Phippen, K.C.	Toronto.
Union Trust Co., Ltd.	Vice-President	T. Willes-Chitty	England.
Canada West Trust Co.	President and Manager	D. C. Reid	Winnipeg.
Canada West Trust Co.	Sec.-Treasurer	A. E. Forbes	Winnipeg.
British Columbia Life Insurance Co.	President	Jonathan Rogers	Vancouver.
British Columbia Life Insurance Co.	Manager and Sec.	F. W. Law	Vancouver.
Dominion Coal Co., Ltd.	2nd Vice-President and Gen.-Man.	M. J. Butler, C.M.G.	Sydney.
Dominion Coal Co., Ltd.	Sec.-Treasurer	C. S. Cameron	Sydney
National Trust Company	Director	William MacMaster	Montreal.
Royal Trust Company	Vice-President	Sir E. S. Clouston	Montreal.
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co.	Director	Lorne C. Webster	Quebec.
Toronto General Trust Corporation	President	Hon. Featherston Osler, K.C.	Toronto.
Montreal Telegraph Co.	President	William McMaster	Montreal.
Canada Car & Foundry Co., Ltd.	Vice-President	Nicholas Curry	Amherst.
Montreal Cotton Co., Ltd.	Manager	John Low, Jr.	Montreal.
Royal Insurance Company	President	Hon. H. B. Rainville	Montreal.
Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co.	Director	F. W. Ward	Montreal.
Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co.	Director	T. H. Redder	Berlin.
Black Lake Consolidated Asbestos Co.	General-Manager.	Edward Slade	Montreal.
Amalgamated Asbestos Corporation	President	Thomas McDougall	Quebec.
Hudson's Bay Company	Deputy Governor.	Thomas Skinner	London.
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co.	Director	James Reid Wilson	Montreal.
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co.	Director	Kenneth W. Blackwell	Montreal.
Dominion Textile Co.	Director	Capt. D. O. C. Newton	Montreal.
Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation	President	W. G. Gooderham	Toronto.
Dominion Dry Dock Co., Ltd.	President	Andrew D. Allan	Montreal.
Dominion Bridge Co., Ltd.	Director	J. M. McIntyre	Montreal.
Dominion Guarantee & Accident Co.	General-Manager.	C. A. Withers	Toronto.
Montreal Street Railway	President	E. A. Robert	Montreal.
Montreal Street Railway	Vice-President	J. W. McConnell	Montreal.

CANADIAN OBITUARY IN 1910.

Name.	Particulars.	Place of Death.	Date.
Adams, Captain William Herbert	Late of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers and one-time Manager Hudson's Bay Stores	Winnipeg	Jan. 22.
Akers, K.C., John	Ex-President National Club, Toronto	Toronto	Mar. 26.
Archibald, Elizabeth Lavina, Lady	Widow of Sir Adams Archibald	New Glasgow	June 17.
Atkinson, K.C., Charles Richard	1st President Kent Bar Association	Chatham	Dec. 25.
Baker, Archer	European Manager C. P. R. System	London	Jan. 15.
Baker, M.A., K.C., ex-M.P., Hon. George Bernard	Senator of Canada	Montreal	Feb. 9.
Bartlett, Alexander	For many years Police Magistrate of Windsor, Ont.	Windsor	Dec. 22.
Bate, Lt.-Col. Henry A.	Late Commander Governor-General's Foot Guards, Ottawa	New York	May 1.
Bergevin, ex-M.L.A., Célestin	Quebec Conservative Politician	Valleyfield	July 10.
Bethune, K.C., D.C.L., Strachan	Ex-Batonnier of Montreal Bar; Chancellor of the Anglican Diocese of Montreal.	Montreal	Mar. 8.
Browne, B.A., M.D., Arthur.	For many years Professor of Medicine at McGill	Montreal	Jan. 26.
Cameron, D.D., Rt. Rev. John	Roman Catholic Bishop of Antigonish, N.S.	Antigonish	Apl. 6.
Canniff, M.D., William	Canadian Historian; one-time M.H.O. of Toronto and Professor of Pathology and Surgery in Victoria University	Belleville	Oct. 18.
Carey, Joseph Westrop	Western pioneer and Mayor of Victoria, 1884	Victoria	Apl. 28.
Carruthers, Major Wallace Bruce Matthews.	Distinguished in South African war	Kingston	Oct. 21.
Cayley, Major Arthur	Royal Artillery	Singapore	Nov. 18.
Charlton, John	For 24 years member of the Commons from Norfolk	Lynedoch	Feb. 11.
Chevrier, ex-M.L.A., Felix.	Registrar of Deeds in County of Marquette	Winnipeg	Nov. 20.
Chicoyne, ex-M.L.A., Jerome Adolphe	Journalist and Politician; ex-Mayor of Sherbrooke	St. Hyacinthe	Sept. 20.
Chipman, Warwick William Lawrence	Well-known Banker	Montreal	Oct. 4.
Cochrane, Robert Rutherford	Professor of Mathematics and Chairman of Science Faculty, University of Manitoba	Winnipeg	Apl. 3.
Cockshutt, Charles	Prominent merchant and Director of Imperial Bank.	Toronto	Feb. 9.
Cooper, Joseph	Journalist and publisher for many years of the Victoria *Warder*	Lindsay	Sept. 18.
Cornwall, B.A., Hon. Clement Francis	One-time Senator of Canada and Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia	Victoria	Feb. 15.

Name.	Particulars.	Place of Death.	Date.
Cowan, M.D., ex-M.L.A., James	Manitoba Pioneer and Politician	Portage la Prairie.	Sept. 11.
Crathern, James	Eminent merchant and financier; ex-President of Montreal Board of Trade	Montreal	June 1.
Creed, Charles Major	Secretary of the Maritime Board of Trade	Halifax	Jan. 1.
Cunningham, Chartres Ramage	Member of Ottawa Improvement Commission; City Alderman for many years.	Ottawa	July 26.
Dart, B.A., D.D., D.C.L., Rt. Rev. John	Anglican Bishop of New Westminster, B.C.	New Westminster	Apl. 15.
Davidson, Lt.-Colonel John Irvine	For many years Commanding 48th Highlanders	Toronto	Apl. 28.
Day, Oliver Hampton	Prominent business man and sportsman	Winnipeg	Aug. 25.
Deacon, M.D., Joseph Melville	Ex-President of New Brunswick Medical Association.	Milltown	Feb. 20.
Defoe, Daniel M.	Ex-Alderman of Toronto; Chairman, Board of Revision	Toronto	Apl. 6.
Desnoyers, Hon. Mathias Charles	Police Magistrate of Montreal, 1876-1907; Judge of the District Court of Special Sessions for 30 years.	Montreal	July 4.
Dole, William P., B.A.	Journalist and Educationist.	St. John	June 25.
Dow, M.A., John Ball	Registrar of Ontario County and ex-Chairman Ontario Educational Association	Whitby	Feb. 28.
Drummond, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., Hon. Sir George Alexander	Senator of Canada; President Bank of Montreal; President Canada Sugar Refining Co.; ex-President Montreal Board of Trade.	Montreal	Feb. 2.
Duncan, Thomas W.	Canadian Government Agent at Syracuse and a Western Pioneer	Syracuse, N.Y.	Oct. 27.
Earle, K.C., D.C.L., Allen Otty		St. John	Oct. 24.
Edgar, Matilda (Ridout), Lady	Widow of Sir J. D. Edgar; President of the National Council of Women	London	Sept. 29.
Everett, Edward J.	Grand Master of Masons in New Brunswick, 1904-7.	St. John	Apl. 9.
Ewan, John Alexander	Assistant Editor, Toronto *Globe*	Toronto	July 28.
Fabre, C.M.G., Hector	Canadian Commissioner-General in Paris; ex-Senator of Canada; one-time journalist and author	Paris	Sept. 2.
Fraser, B.A., D.C.L., LL.D., ex-M.P., Duncan Cameron	Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia	Halifax	Sept. 27.
Gagne, K.C., ex-M.P., Hon. Jean Alfred	Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec	Quebec	Aug. 8.
Genge, M.L.A., Colin	Manitoba Pioneer and Politician	Macleod	Mar. 25.
Gilbert, Marwood A.	Manager for 33 years of Imperial Bank and ex-President Board of Trade.	St. Thomas	Aug. 12.
Goad, Charles Edward	Eminent Civil Engineer and Surveyor	Toronto	June 10.
Gray, M.D., James H.	President N. B. Medical Association	St. John	Dec. 17.
Gregory, Hon. George Frederick	Six years Mayor of Fredericton; nine years Supreme Court Judge	Fredericton	July 23.

Name.	Particulars.	Place of Death.	Date.
Greenfield, Joseph	Architect and local Superintendent of Public Works for Dominion Government.	Winnipeg	Nov.
Griffin, James Kent	Inventor of a mill for the crushing of ores	Seattle, U.S.	Sept. 18.
Gzowski, Lieut. Roy Maurice	Queen's Own Regiment, Toronto	London	Sept. 25.
Hannay, D.C.L., F.R.S.C., James	Eminent journalist and Historian	St. John	Jan. 13.
Harvey, B.A., John Hewlett	41 years Secretary of the Acadia Fire Ins. Co.	Halifax	July 9.
Hay, George	Ex-President Bank of Ottawa.	Ottawa	Apl. 25.
Hill, ex-M.L.A., George Frederick	One-time Speaker of the N. B. Legislature	St. Stephen	Oct. 21.
Hodgins, M.A., K.C., Hon. Thomas	Judge of the Admiralty Division Exchequer Court and Master-in-Ordinary	Toronto	Jan. 14.
Hoodless, Mrs. John	Treasurer of the National Council of Women and Founder of the Ontario Normal School of Domestic Science	Hamilton	Feb. 26.
Houston, ex-M.L.A., John	Well-known British Columbia politician and journalist	Quesnel	Mar. 8.
Houston, Stewart Field	Managing-Editor *Financial Post*, Toronto	Toronto	Feb. 7.
Hughes, Captain William Otas	Pacific Coast Navigator	Victoria	Feb. 19.
Hunter, M.A., K.C., John Howard	Ontario Inspector of Insurance	Toronto	Oct. 6.
Hunter, William Henry	Ex-Warden of Dufferin County	Orangeville	May 24.
Hutchinson, K.C., Robert		Rexton	Sept. 18.
Ibbotson, D.D.S., Lieut.-Col. Edward Benjamin	12 years Chairman of Quebec Provincial Rifle Association; President Montreal Military Institute; 5 years Commandant of 4th Royal Scotch Regiment, Montreal.	Montreal	June 16.
Ironside, ex-M.L.A., Robert	Winnipeg millionaire and member of the firm of Gordon, Ironside & Fares	Montreal	Oct. 12.
Jenkins, ex-M.P., Edward	Agent-General for Canada in London, 1874-76	London	June 14.
Jones, Clarkson	President Ford-Jones Manufacturing Co.	Toronto	June 12.
Kidd, C.M.G., John	Chief Clerk in Governor-General's Office, 1875-80	London	Feb. 11.
Kilvert, ex-M.P., Francis Edward	Collector of Customs and ex-Mayor of Hamilton	Hamilton	Aug. 21.
Dodds, Edmund King	Publisher of the *Canadian Sportsman*	Toronto	Sept. 18.
Laberge, M.D., Philemore	Sheriff of Beauharnois Co.	Beauharnois	Sept. 25.
Laferrière, Rudolphe	French-Canadian journalist.	Ottawa	Jan. 17.
Laflamme, D.D., F.R.S.C., Mgr. Joseph Clovis Keller	Rector of Laval University and Superior of the Seminary School	Quebec	July 6.
Larke, John Short	Canadian Trade Commissioner in Australia since 1894	Sydney	Apl. 23.
Lawless, Thomas	Supreme Treasurer of the I.O.F.	Toronto	July 13.
Leggatt, Matthew	Prominent merchant	Hamilton	Jan. 2.
Lewis, M.D., ex-M.L.A., ex-M.P., William James	New Brunswick physician and Politician	Moncton	June 22.

Name.	Particulars.	Place of Death.	Date.
Livingston, Harry Armstrong	Canadian Journalist	Toronto	Oct. 12.
Magee, William Loftus	One-time Chief Clerk, Department of Marine	Ottawa	Jan. 7.
Magnus, Robert	Dominion Inspector of Weights and Measures	Winnipeg	Dec. 26.
Marchand, M.L.A., Gabriel.	Quebec Politician	St. Johns	Sept. 16.
Marshall, B.A., Rev. Edson Everett	Well-known Methodist Minister	Edmonton	Feb. 16.
Michel, Rev. Canon Joseph Francois	28 years Parish Prlest of Buckingham, Quebec	Buckingham	Mar. 28.
Molson, John Thomas	Prominent Commercial and financial man	Montreal	Oct. 13.
Murdock, George H.	1st Mayor of Calgary	Calgary	Feb. 2.
Murray, B.A. (Oxon.), F.R.S.C., George	Journalist, Poet, scholar and Literary critic, Montreal	Montreal	Mar. 13.
Murray, D.D., LL.D., Rev. Robert	For 44 years Editor of the *Presbyterian Witness*	Halifax	Dec. 12.
Macdonald, Randolph	Well-known Contractor and Vice-President Sovereign Bank	Toronto	Jan. 21.
Macdonell, K.C., ex-M.L.A., Samuel	Inspector of Customs	Port Hood, N.S.	Jan. 1.
MacGillivray, K.C., A. H.	Town Clerk of Guysboro	Guysboro, N.S.	June 12.
McAvity, James H.	Prominent business man	St. John	Jan. 16.
McCormick, Hugh	One-time Champion professional skater of the world.	St. John	Aug. 28.
McCulloch, Hugh	President, Goldie & McCulloch Co.	Galt	Sept. 13.
McDougal, Frank	Ex-Mayor of Ottawa	Ottawa	Mar. 6.
McKenzie, Peter	Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company	Montreal	May 1.
McKendry, John Nelson	Prominent Toronto merchant.	London, Eng.	July 9.
Nancekivell, Wm.	Ex-Warden of Oxford County.	Ingersoll	Dec. 30.
Newton, Rev. Canon William	Church of England Pioneer Western Missionary	Victoria	Feb. 11.
Ogden, M.D., Uzziel	Ex-Professor of Gynæcology, University of Toronto	Toronto	Jan. 4.
Pearson, M.A., D.C.L., Rev. Canon John	24 years Rector of Holy Trinity	Toronto	June 13.
Peck, K.C., Charles A.		Hopewell	Oct. 29.
Penhallow, D.Sc., F.R.S.C., David Pearce	Macdonald Professor of Botany, McGill	At Sea	Oct. 20.
Pense, ex-M.L.A., Edward John Barker	Proprietor of the Kingston *Whig;* ex-President of Board of Trade and Mayor.	Kingston	May 7.
Phillimore, M.D., Lieut.-Col. Raymond H.	Commanding 7th Hussars	Montreal	Dec. 28.
Rebbeck, James Knight.	Eminent Engineer and Naval architect	Victoria	Sept. 1.
Reeve, George Bell	One-time General-Manager and 2nd Vice-President of the G.T.R.	Los Angeles	May 1.
Rennie, William	Well-known Scientific agriculturist	Swansea, Ont.	July 14
Richardson, Benjamin Park	Pioneer Saskatchewan settler	Grenfell	Aug. 8.
Richardson, M.D., James H.	First Graduate of Medicine, Toronto University	Toronto	Jan. 15.
Rletvell, C.S.S.R., Rev. Henri Benedict	Superior of the Redemptorist Fathers	Winnipeg	Feb. 5.
Rosamond, ex-M.P., Bennett	President Rosamond Woollen Mills Co.	Almonte	May 18.
Roy, ex-M.L.A., Phillippe Henri	One-time Speaker of Quebec Assembly and President of La Banque St. Jean	Montreal	Dec. 17.
Ryan, Carroll	Canadian Journalist and Poet.	Montreal	Mar. 24.

Name.	Particulars.	Place of Death.	Date.
St. Charles, F. X.	President Bank of Hochelaga; Treasurer Laval University	Montreal	Sept. 20.
Sandham, Alfred	One-time General Secretary of Y.M.C.A., Montreal; Antiquarian, Historian and Collector	Toronto	Dec. 26.
Sheard, Matthew	Prominent Architect	Toronto	Mar. 3.
Short, ex-M.L.A., William.	Ontario Agriculturist and politician	St. Thomas	Oct. 25.
Skinner, K.C., ex-M.L.A., ex-M.P., Charles Wilson.	One-time Judge of Probate; City Recorder of St. John since 1894	St. John	Sept. 22.
Smith, Dr. Andrew	President of Ontario Veterinary College; ex-President Toronto Exhibition Association	Toronto	Aug. 15.
Smith, M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., Professor Goldwin	Eminent Author, Journalist and Controversialist	Toronto	June 7.
Smith, M.L.C., Hon. William B.	Prominent New Brunswick Politician	West Head, Cape Island	June 6.
Spence, James Bruce	Chief Draughtsman Railways and Canals Department	Ottawa	May 20.
Steele, Richard Clarke	Ex-President Toronto Board of Trade	Toronto	Sept. 11.
Stevenson, Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Allan	Prominent Business man, Militia man, Politician and Mason	Montreal	Apl. 9.
Stevenson, ex-M.P., James.	For 10 years Mayor of Peterborough and M.P. 1887-1896	Peterborough	Oct. 26.
Sutherland, D.D., Rev. Alexander	For 36 years Foreign Mission Secretary of the Methodist Church of Canada	Toronto	June 30.
Stevenson, James Alexander	Prominent Business man and ex-Secretary Hunt Club	Montreal	Dec. 16.
Stewart, D.D., Rev. Charles.	Professor of Old Testament Theology, Mt. Allison University	Sackville	Aug. 24.
Tatlow, ex-M.L.A., Hon. Robert Garnett	For 6 years Minister of Finance and Agriculture in British Columbia	Victoria	Apl. 11.
Thompson, ex-M.L.A., Allen Edwin	Manitoba politician	Los Angeles	Feb. 12.
Thompson, James Duncan.	Ex-Mayor of Kingston; Registrar of Frontenac	Kingston	Feb. 25.
Tiffin, William Richard.	Superintendent of the Northern Division of the G.T.R.	Barrie	May 29.
Torrance, James	Prominent Business man of Montreal	Ottawa	Oct. 25.
Ward, M.L.C., Hon. James Kewley	Montreal financier, Director in various Cotton mills and public-spirited citizen	Montreal	Oct. 2.
White, J.P., D.C.L., Richard.	President of the *Gazette* Printing Co., Montreal; President Turnpike Trust Co.; member for years of Montreal Harbour Board.	Montreal	June 21.
Wiggins, M.A., M.D., Ezekiel Stone	Educationalist, author, Civil Servant at Ottawa and weather prophet	Ottawa	Aug. 14.
Wilson, M.D., John Delmage	Ex-Mayor of London	London	May 16.
Winslow, Warren C.	Ex-Mayor of Chatham	Chatham	Dec. 25.
Wood, ex-M.P.P., Lieut.-Colonel Alpheus Field.		Madoc	Jan. 21.
Young, D.D., Rev. George.	1st President of Manitoba and North-West Methodist Conference	Toronto	Aug. 1.

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HISTORICAL SKETCH OF

THE BANK OF MONTREAL

The Bank of Montreal has the double distinction of being the greatest single banking institution upon the Continent of America and the first to transact banking business in Canada. Early in 1817 a number of prominent men in what was then the small town of Montreal met, discussed, and organized an Association for the carrying on of a Banking business in the Province of Lower Canada. The Stock-book was opened on June 23rd and by Sept. 20 the last of the 5,000 shares, of £50 each, were subscribed. Meanwhile, on Aug. 17th, the first general meeting of shareholders took place and the following were elected Directors: John Gray, John Forsyth, George Garden, George Moffatt, Horatio Gates, Thomas A. Turner, F. W. Ermatinger, John McTavish, Austin Cuvillier, James Leslie, Hiram Nichols, George Platt and Zabdiel Thayer. Of these men Messrs. Moffatt, Cuvillier, Leslie and Gates were afterwards eminent in the public life of the community; all were well known and respected in business circles. The Bank opened for business on Nov. 3rd in premises on St. Paul Street with a paid-up capital of £87,500, in the Halifax currency of the day, or $350,000.* The first Articles of Association and the early documents in the Bank's history indicate the use of the name "Montreal Bank" and it was not until 1826 that the modern designation came into continuous use.

There were preliminary difficulties as to incorporation owing, in part probably, to the existing confusion in currency with its British sovereign and coinage, the Mexican and Spanish dollars, the United States and so-called Halifax currency, the few Army bills still unabsorbed from the War of 1812 and in part, no doubt, to fears by the British Government that conditions were hardly ready for the establishment of such institutions. At all events, though incorporation was approved by the Legislature in 1817, it was held over for the Royal Assent and this was not finally given until 1822 after the Charter had again passed the Legislature. This Charter was, in many important respects, the same as those of all Canadian banks in this 20th Century and it illustrates the stability of Canadian finance and, also, the instinctive business

*Foot-Note.—The figures in this record up to Jan. 1, 1858, when the Bank discarded the Halifax currency system of $4.00 to the pound and adopted the decimal system, are given in the former currency.

capacity of the men who organized the Bank of Montreal. The following is a summary of the clauses:

1. The Charter was granted for 10 years.
2. The Directors were to be British subjects; the qualification was four shares of £50 (currency) each, or a total of $800 par value; any compensation given was to be granted by shareholders in annual meeting; and they were not to engage in private banking.
3. Directors were to appoint all officers of the Bank, to take surety bonds for faithful performance of duties, to declare dividends when earned, to keep proper stock-books and submit an annual statement to the shareholders.
4. The Bank was authorized to receive deposits, to deal in bills of exchange, to discount notes and buy gold and silver coin and bullion. It was forbidden to engage in business other than banking.
5. The Bank was not to lend directly upon real property though this could be taken as additional security for loans already made, and it was not permitted to lend money to a Foreign country or Government.
6. The issue of notes as money was authorized up to the general limit for all such obligations.
7. The Government might, at any time, for the protection of the public, call for and obtain a statement under oath of the Bank's position.
8. Transfers of shares were not to be valid unless registered in the Stock-book of the Bank and the institution was given a prior lien on this stock for ordinary debts due by the holder.
9. The total liabilities were not to exceed three times the paid-up stock and Directors were made personally liable if they permitted such excess.
10. Shareholders were exempt from any liability except that of paying for their subscribed stock under a penalty of 5 per cent. after installments matured.
11. Voting by shareholders was limited—the number of votes diminishing by a scale, as the holdings of stock increased, up to 20 votes. One share gave one vote, 10 shares only 5 votes, 30 shares ten votes, and so on.

Meanwhile, at the first meeting of the Board, John Gray had been elected President of the Bank and T. A. Turner Vice-President. Robert Griffin was immediately appointed Cashier at a salary of £300 or $1,200 with a staff of three assistants. In January, 1818, the Bank appointed Agents in New York and, a little later, an Agency was opened in Quebec styled an "Office of Discount and Deposit." Agents were also appointed in York and Kingston, Upper Canada, mainly for the circulation of the Bank's bills. At the annual meeting on June 1st, 1818, the first half-yearly dividend of 3 per cent. was paid. On Oct. 22nd the first development in a long series of varied relationships with the governing forces of British America began in an application to the Duke of Richmond, then Governor-General—and in control of the British moneys which so largely came in those days to supplement the small resources of the country—for the right to "supply the Government with such moneys as may be wanted for different Departments in Upper and Lower Canada." About this time also there came into existence the first elements of competition in the organization of the Quebec Bank. On November 6th an increased half-yearly dividend of 4½ per cent. was declared. It

may be well here to give in tabulated form the chief officials of the institution from the beginning up to the present time (1910)—Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Cashiers or General-Managers.

Presidents.

1817.....John Gray.	1869.....Edwin H. King.
1820.....Samuel Gerrard.	1873.....David Torrance.
1826.....Hon. Horatio Gates.	1876.....Lord Mount Stephen.
1826.....Hon. John Molson.	1881.....C. F. Smithers.
1834.....Hon. Peter McGill.	1887.....Lord Strathcona.
1860.....T. B. Anderson.	1905.....Sir G. A. Drummond.
1910.....Richard B. Angus.	

Vice-Presidents.

1817.....Thomas A. Turner.	1847.....T. B. Anderson.
1818.....Charles Bancroft.	1860.....John Redpath.
1819.....George Garden.	1869.....Hon. Thomas Ryan.
1822.....Thomas Thair.	1873.....George Stephen.
1825.....John Forsyth.	1876.....George W. Campbell.
1826.....John Fleming.	1882.....Hon. Donald A. Smith.
1830.....Hon. Peter McGill.	1887.....Hon. G. A. Drummond.
1834.....Hon. Joseph Masson.	1905.....E. S. Clouston.

Cashiers.

1817.....Robert Griffin.	1846.....Alexander Simpson.
1827.....Benjamin Holmes.	1855.....David Davidson.

General-Managers.

1862.....David Davidson.	1879.....C. F. Smithers.
1863.....Edwin H. King.	1881.....W. J. Buchanan.
1869.....Richard B. Angus.	1890.....E. S. Clouston.

From 1817 to 1841, when Upper and Lower Canada were united under one Legislature, the Bank of Montreal's record was in some things a mirror of the troubles, business ups and downs, financial limitations and slow, chequered growth of what is now known as the Province of Quebec. Through good management it escaped some of the trials of the time and overcame others; through inevitable mistakes or misfortunes it experienced losses. Upon the whole the cautious policy of its Directorate and management was well illustrated by its condition during these trying years. Half-yearly dividends were paid continuously, after the yearly total of 7½ per cent. in 1818, as follows: 1819, 3½ and 3 per cent.; 1820, 3½ and 3 per cent.; 1821, 6 per cent. altogether; in 1822 and 1823 and 1824 6 per cent. In 1825 the Banking disasters which occurred in England affected very closely conditions in Canada and the Bank was only able to pay one 3 per cent. dividend and had to use more than half of its Reserve. A very cautious policy was pursued in succeeding years and no dividend was paid in 1827 and 1828 though a Reserve of £25,000 was accumulated. In 1829 2½ per cent. was paid the shareholders and a larger one in the next three years. A period of great temporary prosperity came at this point and in 1832 12 per cent.

was paid; in 1833, 1834 and 1835 14 per cent.; and in 1836 the figure was 12 per cent. The year 1837 saw the increasing racial and political troubles in the Province and the figure was reduced to 7½ per cent. In 1838 it was six per cent., in 1839 seven per cent., in 1840 six per cent. According to a statement made by the President, Hon. Peter McGill, on June 3rd, 1844, the Bank divided between Dec. 1, 1829, and Dec. 1, 1837, 102 per cent. amongst its shareholders or an average of 12¾ per cent. per annum. From Dec. 1, 1837, to June 1, 1844, greatly troubled national and international conditions had intervened yet the division of profits had totalled 42 per cent. or 6½ per cent. per annum besides the creation of a Reserve of £53,700.

Gradually, steadily, the business of the institution had grown. In 1819 the Capital Stock was increased to £162,500, in the following year to £187,500. In 1828 the paid-up Stock was £200,790, in 1831 it was £250,000, in 1841 it was £500,000. During these years the circulation varied greatly and while it totalled £142,365 in 1828 it was £286,595 in 1831 and £203,710 in 1841. Deposits were, respectively, £60,206, £216,661 and £237,646 while Discounts stood at £657,290 in 1831 and £878,022 in 1841. The total Assets in this latter year were £1,139,955 and the principal shareholders of the Bank—100 shares or more—were Villiers T. Hatton and Sir Gabriel Wood of London, J. J. Hutchison, Hon. Samuel Hatt, John Molson, Hon. Joseph Masson, John Redpath of Montreal, the Peter Smith Estate, the Montreal Savings Bank, and William Yule of Chambly. During these years business conditions were varied. In 1817 and for some considerable time profits were made out of the local purchase and sale in New York of Spanish dollars; the fur trade in the West was an element in the Bank's interests and policy; the lumber trade was, during all of this period, a vital factor in the finance and commerce of the Province. The few agencies in Upper Canada—including one opened at Queenstown in 1819, at Perth in 1821, at Brockville and Bytown in 1840—were mainly circulation offices; though some business was done directly from Montreal—such as a Loan of £20,000 in 1835 to the Commercial Bank and one to the Bank of Upper Canada, of £50,000 to the latter Bank in 1837, of £25,000 to William Hamilton Merritt, President of the Welland Canal Company in 1840.

These early loans, and one of £8,000 to the Commissioners of the Lachine Canal in 1823 and one of the same amount to the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal in 1840, are mentioned here as illustrating, even at this early period, two points in the Bank's policy which were maintained throughout its history—(1) to become a banker for the Banks of Canada and (2) to use its money for purposes which would not only pay a profit to its shareholders but help in developing the youthful community for which it was so long to be the greatest of financial institutions.

During these years the Rest or Reserve Fund of the Bank had fluctuated greatly. In 1819 a balance of £1,042, remaining in hand after the dividend of 8 per cent. had been paid, was put aside as a Rest. In 1825 this Reserve Fund was £7,570, in 1826 it was £3,016, in 1828 £26,771, in 1830 it stood at £7,840, in 1835 it was £20,165, in 1837 £49,582, in 1840 it was £22,370.

Meanwhile, in 1830, the Bank's Charter had been renewed but only for seven years. Some restrictions were made in its functions. No notes were to be issued of less denomination than 5 shillings ($1) and the total of notes for smaller denominations than £1/5/0 or $5.00 was not to exceed one-fifth of the capital stock; the Legislature retained the rgiht to restrict or suppress the issue of these small notes at any time and the penalty of violating either restriction was a loss of Charter; improvements were made in the form of the Government returns and the somewhat drastic clause was inserted that if the Quebec Bank Charter were not renewed that of Montreal should also cease in order to prevent a Banking monopoly. There was no local competition at this time as the Quebec Bank had no branch in Montreal but, in 1833, the City Bank was chartered there. The year in which these Charters were to be renewed, or otherwise dealt with was, of course, a stormy period and the Province was governed by a Special Council. The Bank carried on business for a short time without a charter, obtained additional capital and then a renewal from the Council for another four years. The Directors of the Bank in this year were Hon. Peter McGill, Hon. Joseph Masson, Charles Brooke, John Redpath, William Walker, William Lunn, John Torrance, John McPherson, Hon. Louis Gugy and James Logan.

Besides political difficulties the financial situation in the United States at this time forced the Banks of that country to suspend specie payments and in the Canadas the Bank of Montreal, by request of the public and under authority from the Government, took similar action, in conjunction with the other Banks, to avoid an absolute drain of specie from this country to the United States. The situation was further complicated, locally, by two bad harvests, by unsound banking in certain institutions and by the dangerous Legislative experiments of the time. Resumption of specie payments took place during June, 1839, in Lower Canada and during November in Upper Canada. The Bank of Montreal in this year petitioned the Lower Canada Legislature to obtain for it the right to open branches in Upper Canada and asked that protection and recognition in either Province be given for the banking institutions of the other. Pending this it took steps to acquire control of a private concern in Toronto called the Bank of the People and by 1840 this Branch was practically in operation—though not formally constituted until 1842.

From 1841, when the two Provinces were united and the Bank

of Montreal acquired full and free rights in Upper Canada, or Canada West as it was now termed, until 1867 when the further unifying influence of a wider federation was felt, the story of the institution is a record of slow progress without striking features though with many interesting incidents and financial struggles; the meeting of difficulties in the way of legislation, periods of panic or depression, unsound banking experiments in various quarters, and a political condition which was a constant groping, often in the dark, after something better. In this year, 1841, the Board of Directors took the unusual step of approving the candidacy of its Cashier, Benjamin Holmes, for the Legislature of the now United Provinces in view of the fact that currency, banking and financial legislation would necessarily have a prominent place in its first Session.

Mr. Holmes, who had since his appointment in 1827 gradually assumed the practical management of the Bank—a function at first divided with the President—was elected for one of the Montreal districts and took his part in the important modification and changes in Charters which followed. In accordance with the terms of Lord John Russell's notable despatch of May 4, 1840, it was enacted (1) that the debts or engagements of the Bank were not to exceed at any time thrice the amount of the paid-up capital plus the amount of deposits held in specie or Government paper; (2) that it was not to hold shares in its own stock or to advance money on security of lands, houses, ships or pledge of merchandise; (3) that the issue and circulation of its notes be forbidden over the amount of paid-up capital; (4) that shareholders be bound by a double liability in event of the Bank's failure. This latter clause was the most vital change. In connection with Mr. Holmes' work in the Legislature it may be added that the Directors made him a presentation of £500 in 1842 and that on Jan. 25th, 1844, the Board decided to ask him to resign his seat on account of the increasing business of the Bank. He retired, accordingly, but political recriminations seem to have followed him even into political retirement and, in 1846, his letter (Feb. 21) resigning his position of Cashier gave as its reason "the political hostility of the press." Alexander Simpson, for many years the valued Agent of the Bank at Quebec, was his successor.

Meantime, and in succeeding years, the Bank was more or less associated with the institutions in Canada West. In 1841 the Gore Bank had opened an account with the Bank of Montreal and in the same year the latter's relations with the Commercial Bank of the Midland District became strained while in December, 1842, an agreement which had existed for some years was closed. With the Bank of Upper Canada the association was always more or less close and the latter as, practically, the Government Bank in the other Province frequently requested and obtained loans from the Lower Canada institution. As illustrating the Bank of Montreal's

early relations with the Government it may be stated that in 1842 it discounted the notes of the Receiver-General—the Finance Minister of that day—for £45,000. In this year, also, the Bank's capital was increased by £250,000; a Contingent Fund of £50,000 established which was found very useful during ensuing years of severe depression; and the Bank's Charter was extended to 1862. The total paid-up Capital on Sept. 23rd, 1842, was £576,285, the Circulation £250,736, the Deposits £211,725 and the Discounts £1,035,042. Four years later, Aug. 31, 1846, the paid-up Capital was £750,000 (held by 558 persons), the Circulation £466,080, the Deposits £238,031 and the Discounts £1,278,323.

During the two years following Provincial Union the Bank took advantage of new conditions to expand into Canada West and, following the complete organization of the Toronto branch with William Wilson as Cashier, other branches or agencies were immediately organized at Kingston and Bytown—the Ottawa of later days—Amherstburg, St. Thomas, Belleville, St. Catharines, Cobourg, Brockville, Hamilton and London, while Quebec was formally constituted a branch under a new code of arrangements, instructions and duties. In 1843 instructions were issued by the Directors that the Cashier or Assistant Cashier should inspect these branches yearly. At the annual meeting on June 3, 1844, Mr. McGill mentioned the continued depression and added: "The business of the Bank—though not by any means so extensive as we could have carried on from the abundance of disposable funds at our command—has nevertheless continued steady and on the increase. No means, however, out of the ordinary course has been adopted to force business; no new principles of conducting it have been introduced; and no losses of any amount have been sustained." The policy of extending by means of branches and agencies was stated to be for the better "encouragement of agriculture and commerce."

In the years immediately following this the United Provinces had to face a succession of bad harvests and varied political convulsions. On Dec. 26, 1845, the annual Report of the President included the statement that "in view of the danger of trouble between Great Britain and the United States (the Oregon question) it was necessary to provide for possible hostilities." Reduction was, therefore, ordered in the operations of nine Western (Canada West) branches from a limit of £387,500 for loans, and an actual discount of £382,346, to £305,000. On Apl. 21, 1846, a further reduction of £35,000 was ordered.

In 1845 and 1846 a new building was erected, where the Bank now stands, with John Try and John Redpath as the Directors in charge of arrangements and oversight of construction. During the latter year an increase in the capital stock by £500,000 was authorized but not issued owing to the increasing depression in the country. New branches since 1842 had, meanwhile, been estab-

lished in Upper Canada at Brantford, Peterborough, Guelph, Port Hope, Port Stanley, Windsor and Cornwall. Then followed a period of the deepest depression but by 1851 conditions had righted themselves and the stock of the Bank in that year was in demand at a premium of 11 per cent.; in 1852 the country was described as quiet and generally prosperous; in 1853 a lot of new Stock was taken up and in the succeeding year growing trade and improved conditions induced a request to the Legislature for £500,000 more of a Stock issue. Then came adverse conditions and this stock was only taken up in a slow and steady way. The expansion of 1856-7 was temporary—owing chiefly to a heavy expenditure on Public Works and high prices for agricultural products which ceased by the end of 1857—and was followed by the financial panic in the United States when an almost complete suspension of specie payments took place. Canadian Banks, generally, maintained their position and no Canadian issues were descredited while the Bank of Montreal only had a slight decrease in its profits—from £176,936 in 1857 to £139,786 in 1858.

Meanwhile David Davidson had become Cashier in 1855 and a reduction in the Board by Legislative consent took place in 1858 when the Directors elected were Hon. Peter McGill, T. B. Anderson, John Redpath, Thomas Ryan, Benjamin Holmes—the late Cashier—James Logan, Henry Thomas, D. Torrance and D. Finlayson. It may be added that in, and following, 1841 the dividends had been maintained at a rate of 6, 7 and 7½ per cent. In 1849 the name of Hugh Allan appeared as a Director; in 1859 that of Hon. John Rose, Commissioner of Public Works; and in the ensuing year that of Sir George Simpson, the head of the Hudson's Bay Company. At the 1859 annual meeting, when the Rest stood at £185,000, the Directors' Report laid down a principle which was afterwards consistently followed: "Recent events (continued deficiency in harvests and general depression) have more than ever impressed the Directors with the importance of holding a large reserve from the accumulated profits so as to meet the difficulties occurring in periods of depression without curtailing the return of the shareholders."

In 1860 Hon. Peter McGill, after serving on the Board since 1819, with four years as Vice-President and 26 years as President, retired on account of ill-health and was succeeded by T. B. Anderson. Then came political difficulties, followed by the Civil War in the States, with a period of profitable lumber-trading and resumption of the wholesale and personal credit system of earlier days. In 1862 an office of the Bank of Montreal was opened in Chicago, with a view to obtaining a portion of the produce trade of the Western States. The following table of statistics illustrates the position of the Bank from 1847 to 1863, and up to the time when it entered upon a period of extraordinary expansion:

Year.	Capital.	Rest.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Discounts.	Dividends.	Total Assets.
	£	£	£	£	£		£
1847....	750,000	75,000	524,748	273,608	1,468,471	7½	1,777,031
1848....	750,000	15,250	348,518	288,790	1,072,126	7	1,426,267
1849....	750,000	19,064	355,619	266,767	1,146,999	6	1,446,437
1850....	750,000	30,048	448,053	357,310	1,231,474	6	1,610,732
1851....	750,000	54,088	611,530	414,541	1,549,546	6	1,871,688
1852....	750,000	80,598	594,990	501,732	1,582,934	6½	1,984,228
1853....	885,990	106,217	780,804	598,397	1,777,055	7	2,408,170
1854....	992,670	171,320	1,243,154	678,125	2,571,204	7	3,133,038
1855....	1,000,000	212,500	988,884	492,603	2,208,567	7	2,757,362
1856....	1,257,625	175,000	900,270	571,167	2,459,720	7	2,956,964
1857....	1,377,435	185,000	831,279	669,130	2,602,070	8	3,121,102
	$	$	$	$	$		$
1858....	5,759,320	740,000	2,338,777	2,506,863	9,612,055	7	11,589,390
1859....	5,928,800	740,000	2,382,374	2,767,633	9,928,763	8	12,072,695
1860....	6,000,000	740,000	2,257,529	3,131,252	9,059,023	8	12,413,923
1861....	6,000,000	740,000	2,861,467	3,747,251	10,023,281	8	13,658,195
1862....	6,000,000	800,000	2,739,456	4,777,099	9,779,977	8	14,623,854
1863....	6,000,000	700,000	2,217,945	6,061,272	11,184,397	8	15,252,471

Mr. Davidson retired from the Bank's management in 1863 to assume charge of important interests in the Bank of Scotland. His task had been a difficult one, in a difficult period, and he had done much to increase the strength and standing of the institution —including the establishment in 1857 of a Head Office and a Branch in Montreal. Of the latter E. H. King of the Bank of British North America had assumed charge on Jan. 1, 1858. Mr. King now (1863) became General-Manager and faced the critical times developed by the American War. Some losses followed upon the necessary conversion of the Bank's United States investments into gold and the almost entire cessation of business with that country. Deficient harvests in Canada, low prices for agricultural products and increasing bank competition also contributed to the perplexities of the local situation. Drastic steps were taken, $100,000 was utilized from the Rest Account, loans were restricted and particularly strong ground was taken by the new management against the loans on accommodation or personal paper, which were then in such vogue in Upper Canada banking circles.

One element in the Bank's policy at this time was to increase its holdings of Government securities from $1,138,799, in 1863— and much less in preceding years—to $2,629,066 in 1864, $2,989,-673 in 1866 and $4,116,693 in 1868. Mr. King advised the shareholders in 1864 that "the Directors, having entire confidence in the ability of Canada to meet all its engagements were glad to have it in their power to meet the views of the Provincial Government by purchasing their securities at a period when it was deemed inadvisable to resort to the London market." At this and succeeding annual meetings he emphasized the evils of accommodation advances and in 1865 announced the definite policy of declining such business—a line of action in which other Banks, to some extent, followed suit and which worked a not very popular revolu-

tion in financial methods. During these years of war the Bank benefited by receiving large United States deposits at interest—the total of its deposits rising by more than seven millions between 1861 and 1866.

In 1866 commenced a period of great prosperity for the Bank of Montreal which was marked, in 1869, by Mr. King's promotion to the Presidency and by his remaining partially in charge of the management with Mr. R. B. Angus as General Manager. Between that time and 1873 the capital almost doubled, deposits increased by a third, discounts more than doubled, net profits multiplied three times, dividends jumped, with bonuses, to 16 per cent., total assets leaped up from 21 to 35 millions. Conditions in the United States contributed largely to this development; Canada gained greatly by the termination of the Civil War and the Bank had a clever, courageous and yet careful management of large funds. Hence the successful business of this period. In 1863, also, this institution which had so long acted, informally, as the Banker of the Provincial Government was officially appointed to that position and in 1867 entered into an agreement with the Provincial authorities to surrender, temporarily, the right to issue currency notes while undertaking, instead, to circulate Provincial notes. This arrangement terminated in 1872. During 1867, also, a Special Meeting of the Directors issued a statement defending the Bank's refusal to go beyond certain limits in helping the Commercial Bank, Kingston, to avert suspension. It was a much-discussed matter at the time and involved a sum of $300,000 or more. Mr. King's policy appears to have been fully approved by his Board. Meantime great opportunities for profit were developing in New York and London as well as at home. Expansion following the War was the cause in the former centre; high rates for money in the latter. The Bank of Montreal's balances due by other Banks—including Agents abroad—increased from $4,576,347 in 1866 to $9,560,391 in 1872. Everything combined to raise the net profits from $773,050 in 1866 to $1,820,813 in 1873 and the Dividend from 8 per cent. in 1864-5-6 to 10 per cent. in 1867 and 1868, to 11 per cent. in 1869 and 12 per cent. in 1870, to 12 per cent. with a 4 per cent. bonus in 1871, 1872 and 1873.

In 1870 an Office had been opened in London, England, with an influential Local Board and on June 6th, 1871, Mr. King told his shareholders that they could not expect the large profits to continue. Those of the current year he stated to be due in large measure to the Franco-Prussian War and a disturbed state of the money market which made it impossible to use their funds to the greatest advantage. More money, however, was required to meet demands and, at a Special Meeting of shareholders on Jan. 9th, 1872, it was decided to issue new stock to the extent of $2,000,000 at 25 per cent. premium and at the rate of one new share to three

old ones. It was very soon taken up. The President referred at this meeting to the easy availability of a large part of the Bank's funds, the necessity of sometimes using a portion, temporarily, outside of Canada and declared that: "The past success of the Bank of Montreal has been attributable in a great measure to the power of concentrating its funds at particular points when such concentration was desirable."

The paid-up Capital of the Bank at this period was greater than that of any other Bank in the British Empire with the exception of the Colonial Bank and the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of England and three other British institutions. At the annual meeting on June 3, 1872, it was announced that the Rest had been increased by another million, partly out of surplus profits and partly out of premiums on new Stock. A Resolution was unanimously approved to set aside $10,000 for the purchase of a suitable Testimonial to Mr. King as "a grateful appreciation of his eminent services to the Bank." The Board at this period of great success (1872) included Mr. King, George Stephen, T. E. Campbell, Dr. G. W. Campbell, J. G. Mackenzie, Peter Redpath, Hon. Thomas Ryan, Henry Thomas and D. Torrance. At the annual meeting on June 2, 1873, the capital stock was increased by $5,000,000 and it was announced by Mr. King that he was retiring from the Presidency and the Board of the Bank. The Bank's business during this stirring period was as follows:

Year.	Capital.	Rest.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Discounts.	Net Profits.	Total Assets.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1864..	6,000,000	700,000	2,576,649	7,796,453	12,006,408	485,421	17,356,898
1865..	6,000,000	700,000	2,276,645	9,113,320	11,424,334	492,920	18,378,894
1866..	6,000,000	950,000	3,087,881	10,927,836	10,454,435	773,050	21,245,017
1867..	6,000,000	1,250,000	988,286	11,198,831	11,021,526	906,079	19,787,499
1868..	6,000,000	1,500,000	411,172	12,043,535	12,807,359	902,410	20,350,591
1869..	6,000,000	2,000,000	275,971	14,424,983	12,505,682	1,120,979	23,106,143
1870..	6,000,000	3,000,000	217,147	19,972,342	14,469,005	1,079,926	29,605,627
1871..	6,000,000	3,000,000	182,683	19,122,603	14,711,796	1,262,352	29,143,553
1872..	7,000,000	4,000,000	3,116,037	17,335,769	18,138,480	1,273,988	33,353,610
1873..	11,000,000	5,000,000	3,364,295	13,777,322	22,485,991	1,820,813	35,252,614

With the coming of Mr. Torrance to the Presidency and Mr. Stephen to the Vice-Presidency and Mr. Angus to the more complete business management of the institution a new situation had to be met which up to and for a brief season after 1879, was one of continuous depression in the country. Several new Directors also came on the scene in 1873—Sir A. T. Galt, T. W. Ritchie, K.C., Edward MacKay and Hon. Donald A. Smith. Speaking at the annual meeting on June 1, 1874, President Torrance declared that "considering the intimacy of our relations with the United States it is a matter for congratulation that the Bank did not sustain any direct injury by the monetary panic which has pre-

vailed in that country and affected our own community during the Autumn of last year." Practically, however, the Bank in a time of severe depression had still made 12 per cent. upon its $17,000,000 of capital and reserve fund. Mr. Angus on this occasion stated that the opening of Branches would be restricted and this policy remained in force until the development of the West in after years. The great function of the Bank, Mr. Angus added, was that of directing facilities "for the larger commercial operations of the country and of being the Banker of other Banks." Its progress in past years had "greatly depended upon holding available large sums of money to meet the larger operations of trade." The additional capital lately obtained was, he explained, to take the place of certain Government deposits which the Bank had long enjoyed at a moderate rate of interest. Mr. C. F. Smithers, and his administration of the Bank's affairs in New York during the United States panic, were specially commended and the Board was urged to aim at a Rest of 50 per cent. of the capital.

In the succeeding year low rates of interest prevailed in Canada and there was no profit in employing money in New York, the Canadian Lumber trade was prostrated, over-trading in various directions was meeting with its usual reward and, though the profits of 1875 would have permitted of a continued bonus, it was thought better to keep the reserves strong. At the annual meeting on June 7, 1875, reference was made to the increasing competition of Government Savings Banks, building societies, and new Banks, in the matter of obtaining deposits—which the Bank of Montreal had always declined to seek or accept at rates above the legitimate current figure. It was stated at this time that the shareholders of the Bank totalled 1,831 in number. At the 1876 annual meeting $567,926 was reported at the credit of Profit and Loss Account for contingencies and Mr. Angus had to intimate (June 5) "a universal derangement of trade and extraordinary shrinkage in values." In 1877 the rate of interest on deposits, payable after notice, was reduced and other Banks followed suit. In this year the Bank first issued circular credits for the benefit of customers and shareholders travelling abroad. The contraction of business continued into 1878 and 1879 and profits were still further reduced. So great was the shrinkage in securities that it was necessary for the second and last time in the history of the Bank to make a call upon the Rest.

This year was also marked by the retirement of Mr. Angus to take charge of the financial management of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway and the accession of Mr. Smithers to office. At the same time Sir A. T. Galt retired from the Board. It is worthy of note that despite the financial difficul-

ties of this period the Bank had averaged a distribution of 13 per cent. annually to shareholders, upon a capital of $12,000,000. During Mr. Smithers' management of two years the depression continued but with evidences of improvement at its close. In 1880 the discounts were reduced by $7,000,000 and the dividend to 9 per cent. The bottom of the depression was now reached and in 1881 profits showed a large increase and the dividend which, in 1874, was 12 per cent. and a bonus of 2 per cent., in 1875 and 1876 14 per cent., in 1877 13 and in 1878 12 per cent., in 1879 10 per cent. and in 1880 9 per cent., was put at 8 per cent. with a bonus of 2 per cent. Mr. Stephen's retirement at this stage on account of his immense interests in the new Canadian Pacific Railway project, after ten years' service on the Board, made way for the promotion of Mr. Smithers to the Presidency and of Mr. W. J. Buchanan to the post of General-Manager. During this period of continuous national depression in trade and finance the Bank's business was as follows:

Year.	Capital.	Rest.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Discounts.	Net Profits.	Total Assets.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1874..	11,930,335	4,000,000	3,793,264	16,231,477	27,125,760	2,072,540	39,466,897
1875..	11,960,700	5,500,000	3,280,522	15,319,023	28,409,127	1,994,406	38,339,140
1876..	11,979,400	5,500,000	3,270,711	14,622,615	27,185,671	1,838,679	37,512,960
1877..	11,998,300	5,500,000	3,275,508	16,018,575	30,827,510	1,189,312	38,625,238
1878..	11,998,400	5,500,000	3,183,929	13,838,994	27,718,613	1,430,903	36,196,321
1879..	11,999,200	5,000,000	2,958,645	14,782,158	27,312,000	611,487	36,221,226
1880..	11,999,200	5,000,000	3,601,655	22,322,237	20,561,528	1,049,340	44,661,681
1881..	11,999,200	5,000,000	4,124,247	18,762,777	20,705,601	1,452,789	41,623,898

With the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the opening up of the West, the encouragement of industrial production, came a new era to the Bank of Montreal as well as to the country. Dr. G. W. Campbell, the much respected Vice-President of the Bank, died in 1882 after 13 years of service on the Board and Mr. Redpath resigned his seat. The Hon. G. A. Drummond, in 1882, and Hugh McLennan and Hon. John Hamilton, in 1883, were elected Directors. In this latter year there was a severe stringency in the United States and a slighter one in Canada which, however, did not greatly affect the Bank's business and, at the annual meeting on June 2nd, 1884, the officials and Directors were able to congratulate themselves upon reaching the ambition of successive managements with a Rest of $6,000,000 which was 50 per cent. of the paid-up capital. At the same time a Superannuation scheme for officials was announced under which the old-time Annuity and Guarantee Funds Society, established in 1861 with 85 members and which now held accumulated profits of $206,000, was to be superceded. An additional charge on the Bank of $25,000 a year for five years, with a specific assessment on salaries, and interest on the $206,000 in hand, were expected to meet the situation.

Another change had taken place in 1885 when the President was able to say that the profits were above the average of the past 9 years and that they were made despite a dimunition of profits in New York and Chicago. Canada was now prosperous and growing but the Bank during these years appears to have pursued a very even policy and a business without striking variations so far as figures of circulation, deposits, discounts or profits were concerned. The dividend which, in 1882, stood at 9 per cent. and a bonus of 1 per cent. was 10 per cent. in 1883 and 1884. It was the same with a bonus of 1 per cent. in 1885 and 1886, and of 2 per cent. in 1887. Thence to 1891 inclusive it was 10 per cent. In his 1885 address to the shareholders Mr. Smithers once more put the Board's opinion on record in favour of securing the note issues of the Banks by the deposit of bonds with the Government. He also sounded a note of warning for both Canada and the United States against the over-building of railways while the Vice-President (Mr. D. A. Smith) drew attention to the great future of the North-West.

The death of Mr. Smithers in 1887 resulted in Sir D. A. Smith becoming President of what was now said to be the third largest joint stock Bank in the British Empire. Mr. Buchanan who, in a measure, had been Joint General-Manager, now assumed full charge. A branch was opened at Vancouver in this year and although no great Western extension was yet made that region was constantly referred to at the annual meetings of these and succeeding years as one of great future development. Meantime a new period of national depression was slowly evolving though in the Bank no change was made in dividends and little change showed in profits; its Profit and Loss Account, in 1888, standing at $690,241. In 1890 the usual renewal of Bank charters took place and the Bank of Montreal opposed any suggestion of an official audit or Government inspection—maintaining the present system to be satisfactory to its shareholders—and the proposal of no practical value. In connection with the Government policy of 5 per cent. to be contributed annually by the Banks for the purpose of guaranteeing solvency of the note issue the first deposit of the Bank of Montreal with the Government was in 1892 and totalled $135,000; in 1910 it was $600,000. In 1891 a financial crisis in England and dullness in Canadian business caused a reduction in the Bank's net profits though the dividend was not affected. Savings Bank departments were opened in all the Branches of the Bank during this year and resulted in an immediate increase of interest bearing deposits—from 18 millions in 1891 to 28 millions in 1898. A branch was also opened at Victoria, B.C., and R. B. Angus was elected a Director as were Hon. J. J. C. Abbott and W. C. Macdonald in 1889. The McKinley legislation in the United States was a disturbing factor in business at this time. Meanwhile, ill-health had compelled Mr. Buchanan's retire-

ment in 1890 and Mr. E. S. Clouston, who for some time had been Joint General-Manager, was appointed his successor. The business of the Bank in the decade since 1881 had been as follows:

Year.	Capital.	Rest.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Discounts.	Net Profits.	Total Assets.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1882..	12,000,000	5,500,000	5,086,340	21,115,680	30,639,586	1,641,256	45,385,986
1883..	12,000,000	5,750,000	5,359,580	18,907,150	30,581,636	1,556,788	43,452,524
1884..	12,000,000	6,000,000	5,258,155	20,589,690	30,031,295	1,434,260	44,859,575
1885..	12,000,000	6,000,000	6,047,968	20,030,216	32,990,067	1,393,116	45,288,556
1886..	12,000,000	6,000,000	4,956,639	22,859,742	25,839,555	1,465,976	47,138,476
1887..	12,000,000	6,000,000	5,204,072	17,324,382	27,468,802	1,520,195	42,074,905
1888..	12,000,000	6,000,000	5,467,743	23,716,305	31,452,541	1,284,501	48,633 211
1889..	12,000,000	6,000,000	5,349,452	27,084,187	32,593,745	1,377,176	52,021,450
1890..	12,000,000	6,000,000	5,275,284	21,208,400	32,663,629	1,377,311	46,166,448
1891..	12,000,000	6,000,000	4,964,640	23,557,449	30,173,430	844,999	47,652,990

Mr. Clouston commenced his long term of prosperous management amid unfavourable conditions. The depression of some years came to a head in 1891-3 and lasted well into 1897-8. In his first annual address (June 1, 1891) Mr. Clouston reviewed financial conditions, denounced "a fever of borrowing" which seemed to prevail and advocated the establishment of a Court of Bankruptcy for the purpose of dealing with and winding up insolvent estates. In December, by a Canadian Order-in-Council, the Bank became Financial Agent of the Dominion Government in London. At the annual meeting on June 4, 1894, it was found that despite the prevailing and world-wide diminution of trade and contraction of credits, the Bank's profits were only $12,500 less than those of 1893. It was pointed out at this time that while the Bank of England shares between 1880 and 1894 had increased in value by 25½ per cent., those of the London and County Bank 24½ per cent., and of the London and Westminster Bank 22 per cent., the shares of the Bank of Montreal had increased 59 per cent. The market price of the stock at this time was 225 per cent. or $450 a share. By 1897 Mr. Clouston was able to state that though the financial future was still shrouded in uncertainty the clouds appeared to be lifting. In 1898 increased values for grain and general national development marked the commencement of better conditions.

Meanwhile A. F. Gault in 1894 and W. W. Ogilvie in 1895 had become Directors. At this time the Bank had 536 employees. On June 4, 1900, the General Manager was able to report that from every Province except British Columbia came statements of universal prosperity. Another million was added to the Rest and Mr. Drummond, Vice-President, told the shareholders that changed conditions since 1884 warranted a larger proportion of Rest to Capital. The total liabilities of the Bank to the public in the former year were $25,941,000; they were now $58,822,000. Obviously an increase was in order. In the succeeding period

of South African war the Bank contributed liberally to Imperial and Home organizations for the care of soldiers and their dependents. The business of the Bank during the first decade of Mr. Clouston's management was as follows:

Year.	Paid Up Capital.	Rest.	Notes in Circulation.	Deposits.	Loans and Discounts.	Net Profits.	Total Assets.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1892..	12,000,000	6,000,000	4,912,415	26,977,007	31,609,868	1,325,887	51,058,058
1893..	12,000,000	6,000,000	5,125,377	27,098,826	31,762,786	1,325,810	51,520,478
1894..	12,000,000	6,000,000	4,637,189	29,801,849	31,437,103	1,313,289	53,856,760
1895..	12,000,000	6,000,000	4,260,962	34,090,199	33,733,762	1,210,436	57,774,683
1896..	12,000,000	6,000,000	4,585,038	32,316,876	34,769,687	1,241,196	56,389,097
1897..	12,000,000	6,000,000	4,563,386	40,024.750	36,725,725	1,230,561	64,095,486
1898..	12,000,000	6,000,000	5,563,990	40,617,653	39,318,507	1,265,300	65,744,297
1899..	12,000,000	6,000,000	5,446,507	46,413,838	42,836,211	1,350,582	71,593,567
1900..	12,000,000	7,000,000	6,161,649	52,645,605	53,430,332	1,524,388	78,852,197
1901..	12,000,000	7,000,000	6,482,214	72,686,627	58,850,449	1,537,522	99,582,059

The year 1901 commenced the greatest period in the annals of the Bank of Montreal up to 1910. Like the country itself, it grew by leaps and bounds. Its total Assets increased by 120 millions, its deposits by 120 millions, its note circulation more than doubled, its loans grew by 90 millions. In the year when this progress began the Board of Directors was made up of Donald A. Smith, now become Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Senator G. A. Drummond, A. T. Paterson, R. B. Angus, E. B. Greenshields, A. F. Gault, R. G. Reid, Sir W. C Macdonald and James Ross. In the matter of Branches a new period of expansion had commenced. In 1862 they numbered 29 and in 1886 only 31. After this they increased rapidly. Meantime a special meeting of shareholders in 1903 approved an increase of Capital by $2,000,000 and this was issued at 70 per cent. premium. In this year, also, the old building was again re-constructed and the existing handsome and solid banking-house built. Branches were also opened at Edmonton, Indian Head, Brandon and other points and Mr. H. V. Meredith became Assistant General-Manager as well as Manager at Montreal. The profits of the year were the largest since 1876, when the Assets were 37 millions, as against those of 125 millions at this time. The date of the annual meetings was also changed to December and Mr. Clouston's speeches were now bright and optimistic—as were the national condition and outlook. On May 16, 1905, a special meeting of shareholders approved the purchase of the People's Bank of Halifax for $1,150,000 of which sum $1,012,000 was in 4,000 fully paid-up shares of the Bank of Montreal at $253 per share, and $138,000 in cash. By this step 24 new Branches were obtained with an established business at points where the Bank of Montreal was not represented. The value of the People's Bank stock at this time was about 140 per cent. and it was acquired for $1.15. After 1905 the dividends of the Bank were paid quarterly. The increase and distribution of Branches during this period was as follows:

BRANCH EXPANSION—1886-1910.

Year.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Maritime Provinces.	North-West.	British Columbia.	Outside of Canada.	Total.
1886.....	21	2	4	2	None.	2	31
1903.....	26	5	8	5	8	2	54
1905.....	27	17	24	14	12	2	96
1910.....	51	22	25	26	20	7	151

At the annual meeting in December, 1905, the appointment of an Hon. President was authorized and Lord Strathcona appointed, after having acted as President for 18 years. Mr. Drummond was promoted to the Presidency and Mr. Clouston became a Director and Vice-President as well as General-Manager. The Hon. Robert MacKay was also elected to the Board and a By-law passed increasing the number of Directors to 10. In 1906 26 new Branches were opened in Ontario through the taking over of the business of the Ontario Bank and on Dec. 3rd Mr. Clouston explained the Bank's policy in this connection: "When in October the deplorable condition of the Ontario Bank was submitted for the consideration of a number of Bankers it was thought best in the interests of all concerned that the Bank should be liquidated and with the view of allaying an excitement which would probably be detrimental to the interests of the commercial community, generally, it was decided that this Bank should undertake to assume all the liabilities of the Ontario Bank—a guarantee being subsequently given by the other Banks in the event of the Assets being insufficient to discharge the liabilities. This Bank is also a party to the guarantee and we have agreed, in addition, to pay $150,000 for the good-will of the business."

During 1907 D. Morrice and Sir T. G. Shaughnessy were added to the Board and in 1908 C. R. Hosmer and in 1909 A. Baumgarten. At the 1907 (Dec. 2) annual meeting Mr. Clouston spoke of the coming stringency and advised general retrenchment. Very largely this advice was followed and, with the cautious policy of other Banks, prevented any serious Canadian trouble during the ensuing collapse of credit and depression in the United States. Upon the Bank's policy regarding Call and Short Loans abroad he spoke in words which are self-explanatory: "Every dollar of this money is loaned on Call at short date upon the most ample security. It constitutes a part of the Reserves of Canadian Banks. If to-morrow we were to call in the whole of our loans of this class, which are at all times immediately available, the merchantile public of Canada would derive absolutely no benefit from the action. Being a portion of our Reserves the choice given the Bank is between retaining the money unproductive in its vaults or lending it at Call upon interest in foreign financial centres." In the Autumn of 1908 Mr. E. S. Clouston, Vice-President and General Manager of the Bank was created by the King a Baronet of the United Kingdom.

The Deposits of the Bank in 1909 increased by $36,000,000 largely through money coming to Canada from Great Britain. In December of this year Sir Edward Clouston issued a warning against the tendency to speculate in real estate which was visible in certain parts of Canada and which he described as a form of gambling certain to bring disaster. In 1910 Sir George A. Drummond died, after 28 years' service on the Board, and Mr. R. B. Angus succeeded to the chair of the institution whose business interests he had once managed and so long promoted. Mr. H. V. Meredith became a Director while maintaining his post of Assistant General-Manager. The other members of the Board at this time were Lord Strathcona, Hon. R. MacKay, Sir W. C. Macdonald, A. Baumgarten, D. Morrice, E. B. Greenshields, C. R. Hosmer, Sir E. S. Clouston, Bart., Sir T. G. Shaughnessy and James Ross. The figures of the Bank's business during this period of great and almost unbroken prosperity will afford a fitting conclusion to this narrative:

Year.	Paid Up Capital.	Rest.	Notes in Circulation.	Deposits.	Loans, Discounts and Call and Short Loans.	Net Profits.	Total Assets.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1902	12,000,000	8,000,000	7,007,321	86,825,633	92,432,051	1,601,152	114,670,653
1903	13,379,240	9,000,000	7,968,972	93,397,919	98,810,535	1,813,483	125,548,110
1904	14,000,000	10,000,000	10,925,689	94,794,412	105,803,937	1,609,207	131,166,768
1905	14,000,000	10,000,000	8,206,795	101,508,477	107,449,360	1,638,659	135,124,452
1906	14,400,000	11,000,000	12,036,097	129,901,450	140,224,231	1,797,976	168,001,173
1907	14,400,000	11,000,000	12,500,549	126,138,157	136,063,168	1,980,138	165,234,768
1908	14,400,090	11,000,000	10,492,869	130,097,538	135,220,973	1,957,658	167,357,600
1909	14,400,000	12,000,000	10,455,537	170,238,174	162,573,478	1,826,167	207,938,995
1910	14,400,000	12,000,000	11,959,522	194,942,370	183,538,917	1,797,992	234,438,318

HISTORY OF THE
ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Department of Education in Ontario was the natural outcome of (1) the passing away of the founder of the Provincial Educational system and (2) of the dominant desire under popular government to control all the functions and forces of public policy. In a sense the institution developed gradually. There was in the earlier days of pioneer life and settlement the law of 1807 creating 8 public (grammar) schools and dividing the Province of Upper Canada into 8 Districts for this purpose with a grant to each of $400 a year. Under the Elementary Schools Act of 1816, a Board of Education for each District was to be appointed by the Lieut.-Governor and $24,000 was voted for encouraging popular education. The natural evolution came in 1824 of a General Board of Education for the whole Province appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, for the Crown, and composed of the Rev. Dr. Strachan, the Hon. Joseph Wells and Hon. G. H. Markland of the Legislative Council, the Rev. Robert Addison, John Beverley Robinson and Thomas Ridout. There was a similarity in this to the later system of a political Minister in that all the members of the Board were of the dominant governing party of that time.

With somewhat varying powers in the matter of prescribing text-books, courses of study, qualifications of teachers, &c., and with greatly changing *personnel* this Board existed until 1850, at which time its powers were advisory chiefly, and it was entirely under the control of the Chief Superintendent. In that year the Council of Public Instruction was constituted in its place with nine members appointed by the Governor-in-Council and with powers which—continued by the Act of 1871—included the preparation of examination papers for teachers' certificates, the preparation of a course of study for Public Schools, the training of teachers, the selection of text-books, and regulations for the government and administration of Public and High Schools. It was abolished in 1876 by the Act which put Education under the control of a responsible Minister of the Crown.

Meanwhile, the Educational system, generally, had been going through varied conditions and changes. The Public Schools Act of 1807 dealt with early settlements and a scattered, isolated population and provided for the appointment of School Trustees by the Lieut.-Governor to control the few Public Schools. The ensuing Elementary Schools Act of 1816 endeavoured to establish common schools for the mass of the community with elective

Trustees; and the Common Schools Act of 1824 transferred control over the qualifications of teachers from the Trustees to the District Boards of Education of which there were then only 11 in the entire Province. The Act of 1841, in days of somewhat greater population, was passed immediately after the Union with Lower Canada and was a much more comprehensive measure. As a result of the long-preceding efforts, agitations and policy of the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, it constituted the basis of Ontario's modern educational system. The chief clauses were as follows:

1. A permanent Educational Fund was established to be made up of moneys accruing from the sale of lands appropriated by the Legislature or otherwise provided.
2. The grant for Education (Upper and Lower Canada) was increased to $200,000.
3. A Chief Superintendent of Education was to be appointed for the two Provinces.
4. Municipal Councils were empowered to raise by assessment such sums of money for school purposes as would be equivalent (or more) to the amount appropriated by the Legislature for each school.
5. District Boards of Trustees were abolished and their powers given to the Municipal Councils, which were also authorized to organize school sections and assess the people for building schools and purchasing school books.
6. Township Boards of Trustees called School Commissioners were to be elected by the people and to supervise local educational matters.
7. A religious minority was given the right to form Separate Schools in any section, but under the same general conditions as those of common schools.

By an amending Act of 1843 the office of Chief Superintendent was confined to the Province of Ontario and put in the hands of the member of the Government occupying the post of Provincial Secretary. In 1846, after Dr. Ryerson had been to Europe, studied educational conditions under many Governments, and made elaborate recommendations to the Provincial authorities, a new Act was passed taking the control out of the Provincial Secretary's hands, creating the office of Chief Superintendent of Schools, with such Assistants as might be required—the appointment to be made by the Governor of the Province. The duties were to be the proper distribution of Legislative grants for school purposes; to prepare regulations for school reports and to deal with complaints against the school law; to provide uniform and approved text-books in all forms; to recommend suitable plans for school-houses and books for school libraries. The position was continued under the Act of 1850 when, also, a clause permitted freeholders and house-holders in every school section to decide whether the school should be maintained by fees or be declared free and this in turn led to the free or public school legislation of 1871. Under this latter Act, and for five years more, the office of Chief Superintendent was retained.

The holders of this important office had not been numerous. In 1842 Hon. R. S. Jameson, Vice-Chancellor of the Province,

was first appointed with Rev. Robert Murray as Assistant Superintendent; when the change came in 1843 the Provincial Secretary —Hon. S. B. Harrison—was Chief Superintendent with Rev. Dr. Egerton Ryerson as Assistant Superintendent, in 1844, in succession to Mr. Murray; after the next change in the law (1846) Dr. Ryerson was appointed Chief Superintendent of Education and this post he retained with a dominating control over all the forces of Provincial education until his retirement in 1876. J. George Hodgins was his chief Assistant and in 1855 was formally appointed Deputy Superintendent of Education—a position he retained until the change of 1876.

In this year the entire educational system of the Province was taken over by the Government and placed under the control of a political Chief responsible to the Legislature for his policy and administration. It was an absolute and revolutionary change. Dr. Ryerson had constructed the machinery, framed the regulations, ruled and developed the system without regard to party or party government and, until about 1868, he had pretty much his own way. The new policy was, however, recommended by him, the clauses of the 1876 legislation were compiled and endorsed by him; the plan was, he considered, the best means of handing over his work to others. Writing in 1872 he reviewed what had been accomplished as follows: "The system of popular Education in Ontario has opened a Free School to every child in the land and proclaimed his right to its advantages; it has placed a school-house in nearly every neighbourhood and, in hundreds of instances, made the school-house the best building in the neighbourhood; it has superseded the topers and broken-down characters, so common as teachers of a former era, by a class of teachers not excelled in morals by the teachers of any other country and who, as a whole, compare favourably in qualifications with those of any State in America; it has achieved a uniformity of excellent Text Books, earnestly sought for by educators in the neighbouring States and has spread throughout the land books of useful and entertaining knowledge to the number of nearly a million of volumes; it is the nearest approach to a voluntary system of any Public School system in the world; and it has developed larger resources than that of any other State in America, in proportion to the wealth and number of its inhabitants."

The new arrangements provided that: "There shall be a Department of Education, which shall consist of the Executive Council, or a Committee thereof appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and one of the said Executive Council to be nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor shall hold the office of Minister of Education." The following were placed under the control of the new Department—(1) Elementary Schools, including Kindergartens, Public and Separate (Roman Catholic and Protestant) Schools; (2) the Training of Teachers including County Model Schools,

Provincial Normal and Model Schools, High School Training Institutes and Teachers' Institutes, and Ontario Teachers' Association; (3) High Schools, Collegiate Institutes and Upper Canada College; (4) the University of Toronto and University College; (5) Technical schools including the School of Practical Science and Schools of Art; (6) Schools for special classes such as the Institutions for Deaf and Dumb and Blind; (7) Literary and Scientific Societies; (8) Public Libraries.

Of these varied elements in the system the evolution of the Separate Schools was an important part. The principle itself was introduced in the 1841 legislation when (1) the right of Roman Catholics to establish Separate Schools for their children was recognized; (2) the right to appoint teachers of their own faith was accorded; (3) the right to public moneys for the maintenance of their own schools was granted; and (4) the right of members of a religious Order to teach without examination recognized but afterwards abrogated. With amendments and variations these principles were perpetuated in the 1843 Act, embodied again in 1850, elaborated in special amendments of 1852, reenacted in 1855, practically completed by the Hon. R. W. Scott's legislation of 1863 and recognized as a constitutional right in the Confederation Act of 1867.

In its modern acceptance the term "Separate Schools" was applied to Protestant and coloured persons as well as to Roman Catholics; but, practically, this exception to the general Public School system has been confined to Roman Catholics who desired to establish Separate Schools in localities where they were sufficiently numerous to support them. The principle of these schools was, and is, that any Roman Catholic ratepayers might elect to support a Separate School and, upon giving the prescribed notice, be exempt from the Public School rates. The schools were governed by Trustees who were elected by the supporters of such schools and were a corporation with powers similar to those of other school Trustees. The teachers were since 1907 required to possess proper certificates of qualification, and the schools shared in the Legislative grant in proportion to the attendance, and were subject to inspection by the Department of Education. In case of any disagreement between the Separate or Public School Boards and the Municipal bodies such dispute was subject to the arbitrament of the Minister of Education, with a right of appeal to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. Another interesting element in the Provincial system was the religious instruction given in the Public and High Schools. It has varied in detail and character but in 1910 was as follows:

1. Every Public and High School shall be opened with the Lord's Prayer and closed with the reading of the Scriptures and the Lord's Prayer, or the prayer sanctioned by the Department of Education.

2. The portions of Scripture used shall be taken from selections authorized for that purpose by the Department of Education, and shall be read without comment or explanation.

3. Where a teacher claims to have conscientious scruples against opening and closing the school as herein provided, he shall notify the Trustees to that effect in writing.

4. No pupil shall be required to take part in the exercises above referred to against the wish of his parent or guardian, expressed in writing to the master of the school.

5. When required by the Trustees the Ten Commandments shall be repeated at least once a week.

6. The Trustees shall place a copy of the authorized Readings in each department of the Public and High Schools under their jurisdiction within one year from the date hereof.

The first Ontario Minister of Education, under the Act of 1876, was the Hon. Adam Crooks, Q.C., LL.D., who remained in office until 1883. He was succeeded by the Hon. George W. Ross, LL.D., who held the position until 1899 when he became Prime Minister and was replaced by the Hon. Richard Harcourt, Q.C., LL.D. Upon the change of Government in 1905 Hon. R. A. Pyne, M.D., LL.D., was appointed to the post The first Deputy Minister of Education was J. George Hodgins, Q.C., LL.D., I.S.O., 1876-1889; in the year 1890 Alexander Marling, LL.B., succeeded to the position. Upon his death, in the same year, John Millar, B.A., was appointed; in 1905 he passed away and A. H. U. Colquhoun, B.A., LL.D., succeeded him in 1906. Under the new system and these different heads the Department had wide powers in administration and policy. It was, and is, the duty of the Minister to direct the educational forces of the Province—(1) as a member of the Legislative Assembly and (2) through the officers of his Department. It was, and is, claimed that through the discussion of Educational questions in the Provincial Parliament the Minister's position as a member and as a public man would give him the best facilities for understanding the workings of the school law and ascertaining the trend of public opinion. As the head of his Department a constant official intercourse with Trustees, Inspectors and teachers would give him the best opportunities for prescribing from time to time whatever amendments to the Regulations might be considered wise in the general interests of Education. From the wide sweep of legislation which he was expected to direct and as a member of the Government responsible to the people's representatives, he was in a position to make necessary changes and to, at the same time, guard the unity of the system and preserve its symmetry while checking any needless innovations. Though extensive powers were given the Department yet every regulation or Order-in-Council made under the statute was to be laid before and approved by the Legislative Assembly. It was given authority to make regulations:

1. For the classification, organization, government and examination of all schools and institutes and for the equipment of school-houses and the arrangement of school premises;

2. For the authorization of text-books for the use of pupils attending such schools or institutes, and for the selection of books of reference for the use of teachers and pupils and school libraries;

3. For determining the qualification and duties of inspectors, examiners and teachers of such schools and institutes, and for the appointment from time to time of such examiners as may be requisite for that purpose;

4. For the payment of the pensions of superannuated inspectors and teachers and the proper distribution of all moneys set apart by the Legislative Assembly for such purposes;

5. For extending, on the petition of a Board of School Trustees, and on such evidence as to efficiency as may be deemed necessary, any third class certificate issued under the authority of The Public Schools Act;

6. For the study of agriculture and for scientific instruction as to the nature of alcoholic stimulants and narcotics with special reference to their effect upon the human system;

7. To appoint inspectors of High Schools, Separate Schools and County Model Schools, masters of Normal and Model Schools, and Directors of Teachers' Institutes;

8. To affiliate with the School of Pedagogy such High Schools or Collegiate Institutes as may be necessary for practical instruction in the art of teaching.

9. To determine the fees to be paid by candidates at Departmental examinations.

10. To accept in such subjects as may be deemed expedient, the examination of any University in the British Dominions in lieu of the Departmental examinations.

11. To prescribe such forms for School registers and Departmental reports as may be deemed expedient;

12. To accept, on passing the annual Departmental examination, the professional or training certificates of any Normal School or other training institution in the British Dominions.

During this 35-year period of public control over the Educational system of Ontario there have been inevitable issues of a political or partisan nature—especially in connection with the principle of, and practice in, Separate Schools. Upon the whole, however, the broad general basis of administration and policy was not seriously interfered with by the Legislature. Time, of course, worked changes. Dr. Ryerson laboured for an ideal of free public schools and compulsory attendance of pupils; Mr. G. W. Ross and his party successors up to 1905 had the ideal of a system in which University, High Schools and Public Schools should each form a co-ordinated and exact part of one great whole; Mr. Whitney and Dr. Pyne, when in Opposition, claimed that the Public School part of this should be considered the basis of the Educational structure rather than as one of several equal parts in a system. One of the first steps of the new Administration was the revival in another form (1906) of the old position of Superintendent of Education and the appointment of John Seath, M.A., LL.D., Inspector of High Schools, to the office. His powers were defined by an amendment to the Department of Education Act and gave him "the general supervision and direction, subject to the control of the Department of Education, of all classes of High Schools and Public Schools, of Technical and Professional Training Schools, of

Departmental examinations for Teachers, Teachers' Institutes, Art Schools and School Libraries and the Inspectors of all schools."

In 1905-10 more money was granted to rural and urban public schools and high schools; better training for teachers was provided by creating Faculties of Education at the University of Toronto and the University of Queen's College, Kingston, revising the course of study at Normal Schools and increasing their number; cheaper text-books were given the pupils and free tuition granted teachers in training; examinations were modified and Continuation Schools and fifth classes encouraged; the Schools in New Ontario were extended and the system adapted to the new conditions there; large sums were granted the University and courses in Agriculture established at various points to supplement the work of the College of Agriculture. The following tables afford a general view of Educational conditions in Ontario in 1854 when free schools were in process of evolution; in 1874 near the close of Dr. Ryerson's long period of control and when his ideal was practically achieved; in 1899 when the Hon. G. W. Ross had completed his long tenure of the Ministry of Education; in 1909 after a new policy had been in operation for some years:

Public and Separate Schools.	1854.	1874.	1899.	1909.
Population (estimated)	1,000,000	1,700,000	2,100,000	2,400,000
Number of Schools	3,244	4,758	6,006	6,380
Number of Pupils	204,168	464,047	483,311	475,462
Number of Teachers—				
Male	2,508	2,601	2,713	1,747
Female	1,031	3,135	6,620	8,527
Teachers' Salaries	$578,868	$1,647,750	$2,951,812	$5,008,542
Amount of Legislative Grant.	90,491	267,782	374,277	810,595
Municipal Grants and Assessments	483,523	2,214,976	3,509,059	6,574,372
Total Expenditure	754,342	2,865,333	4,372,059	8,141,423

High Schools and Collegiate Institutes.	1854.	1874.	1899.	1909.
Number of Schools	64	108	130	145
Number of Pupils	4,287	7,871	22,460	33,101
Number of Teachers	90	248	568	820
Teachers' Salaries	$43,490	$179,946	$528,614	$941,657
Amount of Legislative Grant.	21,939	76,874	103,700	170,102
Total Expenditures	47,033	286,593	722,239	1,621,637

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF
THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

The Canadian Bank of Commerce was born with the birth of the Canadian Dominion; it has shared in the national growing-pains and has developed with Canadian development. It has contributed not a little to the marvellous growth of the country; it now shares in the prosperity of its people and in the hopefulness of the national outlook. Such conditions make the record of the Bank particularly attractive and a summary of its history important. The men who founded and built up the institution have been typical Canadians. Its first President, the Hon. William McMaster, was a pioneer of Toronto and of Ontario; its Directors and men in control during many years have in the main been of the same type—careful, shrewd business men who had made their own fortunes and were fitted to look after other people's money.

The original charter had been granted in 1858 for an institution called the Bank of Canada with an authorized Capital of $3,000,000. The financial conditions of that time, however, prevented organization and on Aug. 15th, 1866, the charter was amended by the Legislature, the authorized Capital was reduced to $1,000,000 and the work of establishing the new institution under the altered name of "The Canadian Bank of Commerce" was taken up energetically and effectively. The first meeting of shareholders was held on April 18th, 1867, and a Board of Directors elected, composed of Hon. William McMaster as President, H. S. Howland, a prominent wholesale merchant, as Vice-President, and William Alexander, John Macdonald, years afterward a Senator of Canada, William Elliot, John Taylor and T. Sutherland Stayner as the other Directors. On May 15th—within a few weeks of the birthday of the Dominion—the Toronto Office was opened for business and branches opened also at London, St. Catharines and Barrie. During the first few months Archibald Greer was Cashier—as the General Manager was then called—but owing to illness he was succeeded on Nov. 5th by R. J. Dallas who held the post for nearly two years. The chief officials of the Bank during its 44 years of history have been as follows:—

President.

1867. Hon. William McMaster.
1886. Henry W. Darling.
1890. Hon. George A. Cox.
1907. Sir Edmund Walker.

Vice-President.

1867. H. S .Howland.
1874. Robert Wilkes.
1876. Hon. Adam Hope.
1879. William Elliot.
1886. Hon. George A. Cox.
1890. John I. Davidson.
1896. Robert Kilgour.
1910. Z. A. Lash, K.C.

Cashier.

1867. Archibald Greer.
1867. R. J. Dallas.
1869. H. S. Strathy.
1872. W. N. Anderson.

General Manager.

1874. W. N. Anderson.
1886. B. E. Walker.
1907. Alexander Laird.

There was a more or less steady progress, accompanied by certain inevitable set-backs, during the first twenty years of the Bank's history. But there was no startling success or sensational development and in this the institution was an epitome of Canada's general position. Between 1868 and 1887 the total Assets of the Bank grew from $2,997,081 to $19,574,094, the Deposits from $1,302,480 to $9,985,040, the Current Loans and Discounts from $1,894,294 to $14,816,572. The Branches were confined to Ontario, with a few exceptions, and the institution was essentially a Provincial one in this and some other important respects. A Montreal Branch was, however, opened in 1870, a New York Agency in 1872, and one at Chicago in 1875. In 1887 there were only 37 branches all told. The first important event during the earlier years of this period was the acquisition in 1870 of the Gore Bank, an old-time Hamilton institution with large transactions in Montreal; and this latter condition led to the opening of what was the only Branch of the Bank in Canada, outside of Ontario, for 20 years. At this time a large business was being built up and at the annual meeting of 1872 the President expressed his congratulations upon the result of the first five years' operations. Then came the period of depression in all Canadian interests and industry and business—the lean financial years in which the profits of the Bank lessened and, despite all caution, some losses developed with a corresponding call upon the Rest. The financial progress of the institution during these years, in the further time of difficulty which proved in 1887 to be the prelude to a period of pronounced expansion and then of leaping progress, is illustrated in the following statistics of the Bank's business:

	Capital Paid Up.	Rest.	Deposits.	Loans.	Net Profits.	Assets.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868..	916,359	40,000	1,302,480	1,894,294	97,783	2,997,081
1869..	1,408,875	100,000	2,064,650	3,329,111	141,236	4,679,529
1870..	2,036,765	250,000	3,442,423	5,132,380	336,536	7,844,681
1871..	3,193,375	600,000	4,673,203	8,522,300	572,130	11,018,645
1872..	4,748,334	1,000,000	6,157,158	11,635,894	765,513	14,947,142
1873..	5,875,273	1,500,000	6,073,103	13,396,357	969,159	16,657,555
1874..	6,000,000	1,800,000	7,409,172	14,500,684	833,573	18,259,864
1875..	6,000,000	1,900,000	7,816,086	15,091,935	742,067	18,300,081
1876..	6,000,000	1,900,000	7,314,122	13,803,356	653,933	17,988,649
1877..	6,000,000	1,900,000	7,583,219	12,878,828	453,920	17,707,194
1878..	6,000,000	1,400,000	8,062,521	13,073,965	541,550	17,989,977
1879..	6,000,000	1,400,000	9,802,132	15,481,068	576,426	20,150,525
1880..	6,000,000	1,400,000	11,106,627	13,883,913	631,875	21,435,711
1881..	6,000,000	1,400,000	12,755,479	16,256,873	652,333	23,950,851
1882..	6,000,000	1,650,000	15,571,923	20,603,740	758,965	27,495,273
1883..	6,000,000	1,900,000	13,734,776	20,145,008	774,363	26,044,518
1884..	6,000,000	2,000,000	11,535,074	17,825,483	635,919	23,030,396
1885..	6,000,000	2,100,000	10,430,059	17,148,339	630,721	22,109,206
1886..	6,000,000	1,600,000	10,951,325	16,413,234	557,636	21,930,086
1887..	6,000,000	500,000	9,985,040	15,557,000	606,714	19,574,094
1888..	6,000,000	600,000	11,009,556	16,027,388	507,512	20,699,023
1889..	6,000,000	700,000	12,089,873	18,413,259	538,113	23,038,441
1890..	6,000,000	800,000	12,493,883	17,587,037	524,062	22,596,520
1891..	6,000,000	900,000	15,171,429	20,254,207	514,431	25,360,677
1892..	6,000,000	1,000,000	17,000,184	19,654,711	529,642	27,263,545
1893..	6,000,000	1,100,000	17,966,200	21,360,937	536,511	28,912,387

These figures tell a remarkable story of their own but they do not explain the process of growth. As with countries, so with great institutions, it is personality that often counts for more than fortune or good-luck. In the case of the Canadian Bank of Commerce the men in command were suited to the national conditions. In days when Canadian growth was sluggish, and finance conservative in operation, and commerce slow in its advancement, the management of the Bank appears to have been cautious and conservative to a degree. There was no leaping ahead of the country's growth or plunging into speculation upon a still unknown future. Up to 1893, indeed, no Branch had been established in Western Canada and the Bank had thus saved itself from sharing in the land boom and collapse which so hampered Winnipeg and other portions of the West for many years. With the change which came to the country between 1887 and 1897 the man arrived. Canada was no longer lying dormant between two great currents of progress—that of the United States and of Great Britain—which rushed along on either side of her; she was preparing to share in the wealth of each and to contribute of her vast resources to the enrichment of all.

Sir Edmund Walker's name first appears prominently in the Bank's records as one of its New York Agents, in 1873. He managed several branches, was inspector for a short time, and in 1887 became General Manager. It was a time of re-organization, of remedial measures in certain important directions, of adjusting an established, increasing, and secure business to new conditions arising out of national expansion, of preparation for the coming of another brief period of trade depression. Mr. Walker's first step was to re-value the Assets of the Bank and cut down the Reserve Fund by a million dollars; his second was the construction of a new building suited to the business of the institution and its place in a progressive country; his third was the inauguration of a series of annual addresses which have had no rivals in Canada or elsewhere as masterly presentations of the country's trade, production, financial condition and international relationships in a commercial sense. As the Bank expanded and the Dominion grew, as the Branches increased in number and business expanded, Mr. Walker was able from year to year to place his finger upon the pulse of Canadian progress, to trace the causes and effects of Canadian development, to describe accurately and clearly the condition of the national business. There is nothing in the world quite like his annual statement; the nearest approach to it in Canada is the yearly Budget of the Finance Minister.

Meanwhile, the new General Manager had in close association with him other men who in different ways worked harmoniously and ably in the development of a Banking business which grew from $19,000,000 of Assets in 1887 to $39,000,000 in 1899 and literally leaped from the latter figures to $157,000,000 in 1910. No Canadian needs to be told of the financial ability and success of Senator George A. Cox. Not only the Bank to which he devoted so much time and thought but the Canada Life Assurance Company, the Grand Trunk Pacific enterprise, and a multitude of other national

concerns speak volumes upon the subject. Mr. J. H. Plummer was Manager of the Ottawa Branch in 1874, when Mr. Walker was in New York; he preceded the latter as Inspector in 1877-8, he became Assistant General Manager in 1887, and so remained until 1902, when he passed from the Bank's service to control a great business corporation. Mr. Alexander Laird took his place, after years of effective service in New York, and in 1907 succeeded also to the post of General Manager. These are the men who built up the institution during these latter 20 years of pivotal progress—an historic time of evolution in the Dominion generally, an all-important period in the Bank's record.

The opening of the Vancouver Branch in 1897 marked the beginning of another era for the Canadian Bank of Commerce. No Western expansion had followed the establishment of the Winnipeg Branch four years earlier and Ontario with its 43 Branches was still the heart and centre of the institution. But with the change of Government at Ottawa and various new national developments came a change in Banking policy, the acceptance of the Dominion Government's agency for the collection of royalties on all gold mined in the Yukon Territory, the organization of branches at Dawson and several points in British Columbia, the acquisition in 1900, of the Bank of British Columbia with its eight branches in that Province and one each at Portland, Me., San Francisco, and London, England. In 1901 and 1902 came extension into the new and growing West and branches were established at Calgary, Edmonton, and ten other points. In 1903 a branch was opened at Sydney, N.S., and the Halifax Banking Company, with its 17 branches in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, was acquired. In 1907 the Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island, with five local branches, was absorbed. During the next few years this policy of expansion was continued until the Bank which, in 1887 when Mr. Walker came to the helm, had only 35 branches—almost entirely located in Ontario—was in 1910 the possessor of 230 branches. Of these 29 were in British Columbia and the Yukon, 106 in Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, 70 in Ontario and Quebec, 19 in the Maritime Provinces, 4 in the United States, one in Great Britain, and one in the City of Mexico.

Other incidents of this period may be briefly summarized. The Australian, United States, and, in lesser degree, Canadian depression of 1893-4, was surmounted without serious trouble to the Bank; a London, England, Board was formed in 1900, with Sir Robert Gillespie as its first Chairman; a Pension fund for officers of the institution was established in 1894; a Halifax Board established in 1903 with Robie Uniacke as Chairman, and a Charlottetown Board in 1907, with William Weeks as Chairman, marked the amalgamation with the two Maritime Banks; in the latter year, also, Mr. A. H. Ireland, who since 1888 had been Inspector or Chief Inspector, was appointed Superintendent of Branches with H. H. Morris as Superintendent of Pacific Coast Branches, and V. C. Brown as his successor in the Chief Inspectorate. Early in 1911, the appointment was announced

of Mr. John Aird, who for many years had been Manager at Winnipeg and since 1908 Superintendent of Central Western Branches, as Assistant General Manager. Meanwhile, in 1909, Mr. Walker had been appointed a member of the National Battlefields Commission and received a C. V. O., at the hands of the Prince of Wales in Quebec; in 1910, he was knighted by His Majesty, the King. At the close of this latter year, the staff of the Bank numbered 1,700 and the enormous increase in its business since 1893 may be recorded in the following figures.

	Capital Paid Up.	Rest.	Deposits.	Loans.	Net Profits.	Assets.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1894..	6,000,000	1,200,000	17,570,236	21,224,340	528,095	28,182,010
1895..	6,000,000	1,200,000	17,636,489	19,635,987	441,028	28,408,274
1896..	6,000,000	1,000,000	18,212,418	19,213,751	466,623	28,596,160
1897..	6,000,000	1,000,000	19,354,957	17,598,515	445,730	29,566,610
1898..	6,000,000	1,000,000	23,289,106	18,854,588	477,456	34,256,103
1899..	6,000,000	1,000,000	27,726,363	25,025,532	542,802	39,682,786
1900..	6,000,000	1,250,000	29,680,269	29,481,769	766,582	42,822,799
1901..	8,000,000	2,000,000	48,004,599	49,050,666	854,323	67,553,578
1902..	8,000,000	2,500,000	53,923,287	54,568,192	1,028,509	72,285,632
1903..	8,700,000	3,000,000	62,783,655	60,846,339	1,004,217	83,341,889
1904..	8,700,000	3,500,000	70,459,351	62,223,548	1,124,973	91,055,798
1905..	10,000,000	4,500,000	74,373,490	75,656,693	1,376,167	98,375,597
1906..	10,000,000	5,000,000	87,152,536	88,430,455	1,741,125	113,545,960
1907..	10,000,000	5,000,000	87,041,057	88,878,695	1,752,349	113,683,538
1908..	10,000,000	6,000,000	95,037,796	87,836,433	1,627,332	122,338,214
1909..	10,000,000	6,000,000	120,486,978	109,036,872	1,510,695	148,998,482
1910..	10,000,000	7,000,000	126,834,255	111,159,181	1,838,065	157,053,015

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF

THE CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Ranking in 1910 with the oldest financial institutions of the country the Canada Permanent has had a record of consistent progress—though one of inevitable struggle at times with difficulties which were national and international in character. Commencing in 1855, in modest quarters which were significantly described in the annual statement of Jan. 31st, 1856, as "the first brick house in Toronto north of the post-office," with total Assets of $343,990 and a paid-up capital of $156,635, it celebrated in 1879 the 25th year of business with a capital of $2,000,000 and Assets of $6,669,809. The founder of the Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society, as it was called until 1874 when the name was changed to the Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company, was Mr. J. Herbert Mason who acted as Secretary-Treasurer or Manager until 1883 when he joined the Board and became Managing-Director. The President in 1855 was Joseph D. Ridout, the Vice-President Peter Paterson and the other Directors were J. G. Chewett, T. D. Harris, A. Nordheimer, E. F. Whittemore, J. G. Beard and Thomas Maclear. The Solicitor was E. C. Jones, succeeded some years afterwards by Jonas Ap Jones and these duties remained under various firm names in charge of the same family for the next half-century—Mr. Beverly Jones being one of the Solicitors at the present time (1910).

When the institution started business it had to face the stringency and depression of 1857-8, and it was operating in a new country of enormous distances, poor transportation facilities, small population, and undeveloped, unknown resources. Building Societies were not popular owing to preceding conditions of management and the method at first adopted of securing money was by terminable shares under which periodical payments were accepted for a stated number of years—the money at the end of that time being available in cash or, after 1860, transferable into fixed stock—the shareholders, meanwhile, realizing as high as 18 and 20 per cent. profit. The objects of the Company were defined in the annual Report of 1858. "The encouragement of Institutions having for their object the advancement of Capital to the proprietors of real estate is a subject of acknowledged national importance and when, as in this instance, this object is combined with that of promoting habits of prudence and forethought in other classes by furnishing

inducements to save; such Institutions confer undoubted advantage on the community. Especially would it seem to be the case in our own country where capital is thinly distributed."

In the following year the President was able to report the Society as having "fairly taken its place amongst the financial institutions of the Province" and by 1867 the general lines of its business had become so popular that at least $4,000,000 was invested in this or similar Ontario institutions. In 1865 arrangements had been made to gradually close the issue of accumulative shares and the Act of Incorporation was amended accordingly. In 1866 there were 1,656 of these shares with subscriptions of $1,011,329; as a Savings Bank the institution had 2,357 depositors with total funds of $1,225,735; as a borrowing medium for the public it had 3,077 loans outstanding—largely in farm property—and totalling $2,779,600. By 1869 the accumulative shares were practically all paid up and capitalized to the amount of $1,260,600.

The year 1871 saw a serious real estate inflation in Toronto followed by a widespread monetary crisis and years of severe depression which made it desirable for the Company in 1874 to obtain power from Parliament to issue Debentures. At this time the subscribed Capital of $1,500,000 was fully paid up, the Reserve Fund amounted to $457,481, the Contingent Fund was $30,000 and the cash transactions of the year were $3,264,673. Up till this time the accumulation of purely Canadian capital and its investment in the development of Canadian resources had been the primary object of the Society; now it was felt that the country needed outside capital for this purpose and the Company, as it became in this year, naturally turned to Britain. In 1875, therefore, Debentures were placed on the market and netted $334,826 while on January 1st of the following year 5,000 shares of new stock were allotted and added $325,000 more to the Company's capital. A further issue of Debentures gave them $749,826 more and in 1877 5,000 additional shares of stock were issued at $18 premium. By 1879, when the quarter-century period was reached, with Mr. Ridout still President, Mr. Paterson still Vice-President and Mr. Herbert Mason, Manager; with J. G. Worts, S. Nordheimer, A. M. Smith, Edward Hooper, Joseph Robinson and S. B. Smith as Directors; the record of business during four-year periods was as follows:

Year.	Capital Stock.	Total Assets.	Deposits.	Debentures.	Reserve Fund.	Mortgages Held.
1856...	$73,612	$134,821	$63,160	.....	.....	$143,335
1858...	157,002	269,189	62,545	.....	.....	200,000
1862...	537,519	849,139	182,991	.....	$8,323	806,959
1866...	990,349	1,534,182	316,987	.....	47,428	1,393,515
1870...	1,244,409	2,284,813	744,753	.....	211,054	2,249,254
1874...	1,500,000	3,415,482	1,254,172	.....	457,481	3,338,698
1878...	2,000,000	6,355,342	1,236,573	$2,080,628	850,000	6,216,316
1879...	2,000,000	6,669,809	1,234,623	2,341,722	900,000	6,405,473

During these 25 years the average dividend paid to stockholders was 11·88 per cent. per annum; the total number of loans made was 20,381 and the number outstanding 7,800; the total amount loaned was $16,280,472 and the total outstanding $6,405,473. In 1880 investments were authorized outside of Ontario and extension planned into Manitoba. During this period the Company had to face, and did so without serious check to its progress, the depression in business, depreciation in price of property, and increasing competition amongst lenders, which marked these years and which, in the early eighties, were replaced by new conditions of national expansion and progress. By 1883 there was so marked an increase in the demand for money that 20,000 new shares were issued. In this year, also, occurred the first break in the management of the institution when Mr. Ridout retired through advanced age and Mr. Paterson passed away. Mr. Edward Hooper, a Director since 1861, was elected President and Mr. S. Nordheimer who had replaced his brother on the Board in 1860 became Vice-President; while William Gooderham, B. Homer Dixon and J. Herbert Mason were added to the list of Directors. At the annual meeting on Feb. 11, 1885, Mr. Nordheimer stated, with some enthusiasm, that: "We find this Company in the front rank, its position and resources in every way strengthened, its earning powers, I may almost say marvellous. I am just reminded that 28 years ago the assets of this Company were $68,000; they are now nearly nine millions. Then there is the unusually high dividend that has been paid every year, regularly; the accumulated rest and contingent fund amounting to nearly a million and a quarter; and I may remind you of the liberal bonus which was distributed a short time ago by which every shareholder who held one share of $50 was benefitted to the extent of at least $10—taking the new stock at its market value."

The demand for loans continuing both in town and country and a general agency having been established in Winnipeg (1881) the limit of borrowing and lending power on the existing capital was reached in 1886, and a new issue of stock ($500,000) was authorized. During the succeeding year Parliamentary authority was obtained for the issue of an improved form of Debenture stock and the opening of an office in Great Britain. In 1888 Mr. Hooper retired from the Presidency on account of age and accepted the Vice-Presidency which Mr. Nordheimer voluntarily vacated for him, while Mr. Herbert Mason received the reward of his long and valued labours by being promoted to the position of President. Mr. Wm. Gooderham died in the following year and was replaced on the Board by W. G. Gooderham. During the next half-dozen years the Company had to face the severest trial in its history—the continued business depression and low rates of interest in 1891-6, the financial crisis in the United States and Australia of 1893, and the collapse of the Winnipeg and

Western inflation of 1882-3 which had thrown many properties on its hands. These had to be held for a number of years before the great prosperity of another era opened up the boundless opportunities of the West.

The annual Reports in 1893, and for three succeeding years, showed reduced profits in the East and more remunerative conditions in the West. At the same time there was abundance of money available at very moderate rates, had national conditions permitted its use for investment, while the credit of the Company itself had never stood higher. In 1896 there was a reduction in dividend but this was quickly followed by reviving general prosperity and improving business for the Company. Accounts in arrear were placed in a satisfactory condition, farming lands proved more readily saleable, while all securities held were rigidly inspected and re-valued in accordance with the real estate depression. Meanwhile, in 1898, Mr. Hooper had retired at the age of 90 from the post of Vice-President and been replaced by W. G. Gooderham. In 1899 steps were taken to bring together several Land Mortgage Companies with a view to saving expenses and maintaining dividends upon a high or higher level; and the Western Canada Loan & Savings Company, the Freehold Loan and Savings Company, the London and Ontario Investment Company, met the Canada Permanent in consultation and, finally, in agreement to unite. An Amalgamation Board was appointed and, under its direction, a committee of four expert Valuators, one appointed by each Company, made a thorough examination of the securities held by the respective Companies. The Canada Permanent Report of this year noted the result: "It must be gratifying to the shareholders to know that our published statements were fully confirmed, and that, so far from its being necessary to reduce our Reserve Fund as the result of that examination, it was found that the provision we had made in our Contingent Fund for possible depreciation was so much larger than was necessary that $100,000 from the Fund could be safely added to the Reserve."

At this point in its existence the Company had Assets totalling $10,325,809; its stock and reserve fund totalled $3,900,000; its record of dividends showed an average in 44 years of 11½ per cent. These dividends were only paid on the Stock which averaged about one-fourth of the total amount of capital employed by the Company. The amounts held for investment from the public, through deposits withdrawable on notice, or by debentures payable at fixed dates, totalled $32,952 at the end of 1855; $306,691 at the close of 1864; $1,254,172 ten years later; $4,944,948 in 1884 and $5,192,757 in 1899. In this latter year when the amalgamation took place the President and General-Manager was still J. Herbert Mason; the Assistant-General-Manager, who had held that post for 40 years was Alfred J. Mason; the Superintendent was R. S. Hudson who had joined the Company in 1877.

The statistics of the Company since 1879 had been as follows and they carry on, in four-year periods, the earlier figures already given:

Year.	Capital Stock.	Total Assets.	Deposits.	Debentures.	Reserve Fund.	Mortgages Held.
1883..	$2,200,000	$7,905,387	$1,031,956	$3,369,079	$1,100,000	$7,461,599
1887..	2,300,000	9,555,106	1,017,087	4,636,140	1,180,000	9,075,477
1891..	2,600,000	12,091,772	1,052,601	6,709,930	1,445,000	11,376,328
1895..	2,600,000	12,037,462	902,319	6,854,288	1,450,000	11,357,980
1899..	2,600,000	10,325,809	682,894	5,511,707	1,300,000	9,718,579

Of the other Companies going into this amalgamation the best known was the Western Canada Loan & Savings Company, organized in 1863, and known until 1874 as the Western Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society. The Hon. George W. Allan had been President and Walter S. Lee Secretary, or Managing-Director, from its formation until 1899 and George Gooderham was, latterly, its Vice-President, while the total Assets had risen from $129,472 to $5,950,929. The Freehold Loan and Savings Company was organized in 1859; its President was C. H. Gooderham and its Managing-Director for many years the Hon. S. C. Wood; its Assets on Dec. 31. 1899, were $4,423,995. The London and Ontario Investment Company was organized in 1876; its President was Sir Frank Smith, its Vice-President, W. H. Beatty and Manager Lieut.-Col. A. Morgan Cosby; its total assets on 31st December, 1899, were $2,571,252.

At the 45th and last annual meeting before amalgamation (12th March, 1900) the President of the Canada Permanent L. & S. Co. spoke of the future as follows: "The Canada Permanent and Western Canada Mortgage Corporation begins business under exceptionally favourable circumstances. It will start out with a carefully scrutinized and selected volume of Assets, amounting to more than twenty millions of dollars, which have cost the several Companies contributing them many years of time and a large sum of money to obtain. It will inherit the agencies established and the experience acquired in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, as well as in British Columbia, together with a valuable connection throughout Canada and in Great Britain, which has been secured as the result of the expenditure of time and money, and all of which the new Company will get at little or no expense. Its cost of management should be a much lower percentage on capital than the aggregate cost of managing the four Companies separately. For example, these Companies have each now an office in Toronto and also one each in Winnipeg, making eight in all. Six of these will be unnecessary and will be dispensed with."

The new Company was organized on Apl. 11, 1900, as the Canada Permanent and Western Canada Mortgage Corporation—

a name changed in 1903 to the more simple style of Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation. The paid-up Capital was $5,951,-350; the Reserve Fund was $1,450,057; the Assets were $22,696,-885. George Gooderham was elected President, J. Herbert Mason 1st Vice-President and Chairman of Executive Committee, W. H. Beatty 2nd Vice-President. The other Directors were W. G. Gooderham, R. K. Burgess, George W. Monk, S. Nordheimer, Fred. Wyld, W. D. Matthews, C. H. Gooderham, Alfred Gooderham, George W. Lewis, G. F. Galt and R. T. Riley of Winnipeg and J. M. Robinson of St. John. The General-Manager appointed was Walter S. Lee with R. S. Hudson, Assistant-General-Manager and George H. Smith Secretary. John Massey, who had joined the Western Canada in 1872, became Manager of the Corporation at Toronto. On Jan. 4th of this year Mr. Lee passed away and was succeeded by Mr. Herbert Mason as Managing-Director. Speaking at the annual meeting on Feb. 24th, 1902, Mr. W. H. Beatty indicated something of the work which had been done by the Directors during the past two years in organizing the affairs of the Company. He added that they were working for their own interests as well as those of the other shareholders; in fact the Directors held amongst themselves $1,200,000 of Stock or over one-fifth of the total, together with $500,000 more of bonds, debentures and deposit receipts.

In presenting the 1904 annual Report to the shareholders (Feb. 7, 1905) Mr. Herbert Mason referred to the difficulties naturally connected with the complex properties assumed by the Corporation in 1900 and stated that amongst the Assets then taken over were "a number of properties held for sale by the respective Companies although the rights of the original owners had not been foreclosed. You will be pleased to know that these properties have nearly all been disposed of. Of the whole of our $24,000,000 of Assets representing investments on securities extending all over the Dominion, the aggregate of properties in default and held for sale at the end of last year amounted to less than $20,000." He added that, in 50 years' business experience, it had never been his privilege to present "a cleaner and more thoroughly satisfactory balance sheet" than that for 1904. The net Profits for 1900 had been $466,836, for 1901 $385,870, for 1902 $494,348, for 1903 $514,219, for 1904, $537,193. During the succeeding year several important changes took place.

Following the death of Mr. George Gooderham, Mr. W. H. Beatty was elected President; Mr. Herbert Mason retired from the management and active work of the institution and retained, merely, the position of Chairman of the Board of Directors; W. G. Gooderham was elected 1st Vice-President and W. D. Matthews 2nd Vice-President; while in May, 1905, R. S. Hudson and John Massey were appointed Joint-General Managers. This joint management was a new experiment in Canadian financial

circles—outside of certain Banks—but a glance at the succeeding statistics of progress show that the business grew greatly between 1905 and 1910—Deposits increasing by $3,000,000, Sterling Debentures by $1,700,000, the Reserve Fund by $1,500,000, the Mortgages on real estate by more than $5,000,000, the total Assets by $5,000,000. In this period, also, the Stock advanced from 119 to 170. A Saskatchewan Branch was organized with headquarters at Regina and, by this time, the other local branches had all assumed Provincial names—Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, Maritime Provinces and Alberta. Mr. Beatty in his first Presidential address —Feb. 2, 1906—was able to say that the greater part of the twenty-five millions invested by the Company had been lent to Canadian farmers, and that the latter were now in a more independent position than ever before in the history of the country. "Never before have they paid interest and principal so satisfactorily, and never has there been less in arrears. Canada Permanent prosperity is, therefore, a synonym for Canadian prosperity."

In 1906 all the unmatured debentures of the four amalgamating Companies, existing in 1899, had fallen due and been completely provided for by the Corporation. At the annual meeting on Feb. 3, 1908, Mr. Beatty pointed out the large fluid assets of the Corporation as illustrated in the fact that they had received $5,105,064 in 1906 and, in 1907, $4,910,107 from cash payments by mortgagors. He also referred to the condition under which in the United States, similar institutions could receive unlimited deposits while here the Canada Permanent was limited by charter so that the aggregate of its deposits could not at any time exceed its paid-up capital, and its total liabilities could not exceed four times its paid-up capital. During the following year the Corporation was registered in Great Britain and the Reserve Fund increased to 50 per cent. of the Capital Stock while the unappropriated profits were $90,578—a total capital and surplus of $9,090,578. During 1909 several retirements from the Board took place and John Campbell, s.s.c., of Edinburgh, Lieut.-Colonel A. E. Gooderham and J. H. G. Hagarty of Toronto, were appointed Directors. In 1910 Mr. Beatty was compelled through ill-health to retire from the Presidency and was succeeded by W. G. Gooderham with W. D. Matthews as 1st Vice-President and G. W. Monk as 2nd Vice-President. The other members of the Board were W. H. Beatty, S. Nordheimer, Lieut.-Col. A. E. Gooderham, J. Herbert Mason, F. Wyld, J. H. G. Hagarty and John Campbell. Since 1904, it may be added, the profits or net earnings had been slowly growing. In 1905 they were $545,205; in 1906, $634,048; in 1907, $686,279; in 1908, $690,168; in 1909, $695,422; in 1910, $715,767. Since amalgamation the yearly dividend, from 1900 to 1907, had been 7 per cent.; in 1908 it was 7½ per cent. and in 1909 and 1910, 8 per cent. The Corporation's Bankers in London in 1910 were the London City & Midland Bank; its agents

in Edinburgh were Mylne & Campbell and Bell, Cowan & Co. The general condition of the Corporation in these years may be seen by a glance at the following table:

Year.	Capital Stock.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits.	Debentures.	Mortgages Held.	Total Assets.
1900...	$5,951,350	$1,490,057	$1,833,601	$13,134,286	$21,578,714	$22,696,885
1902...	5,951,350	1,590,057	2,031,768	13,735,966	21,945,496	23,642,497
1904...	5,951,350	2,000,000	2,734,577	13,157,969	22,935,357	24,122,957
1906...	6,000,000	2,450,000	3,639,052	13,857,807	24,755,810	26,206,337
1908...	6,000,000	3,000,000	3,998,838	13,154,353	24,162,126	26,465,303
1910...	6,000,000	3,500,000	5,704,910	14,407,049	27,736,766	29,782,942

HISTORY OF THE
CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Apart from the natural difficulties of founding and carrying on new enterprises which, in 1892, were not easily brought in touch with the centres of capital, Mr. Frederic Nicholls, who organized the Canadian General Electric Company, had the usual elements of United States competition to contend with. He had, however, a wide knowledge and experience of the general trend of Canadian industrial life and fiscal policy and had commenced in 1888 to take an active interest in the developing wonders of Electricity and to realize something of its future. In that year he organized a Syndicate and formed the Toronto Incandescent Light Co. which laid the first underground wires in Canada and made domestic lighting immediately and locally practicable; he then organized the Toronto Construction Co. as the Canadian Agents of the Thomson-Houston Electric Co. and thus came into competition with the Edison concern at Peterborough. Out of these efforts came, naturally, a movement directed by Mr. Nicholls for the amalgamation of leading United States Electric interests in Canada with those controlled by himself. The result, in 1892, was the organization of the Canadian General Electric Company, Ltd., which was composed of the Edison General Electric Co., the Edison Electric Light Co., the Thomson-Houston International Electric Co. and the Toronto Construction and Electrical Supply Co. The Capital Stock authorized and fully paid up was $1,000,000.

The Directors elected at the first meeting in Toronto on 5th Sept., 1892, were W. R. Brock, President; with H. P. Dwight and

Frederic Nicholls as Vice-Presidents; and J. K. Kerr, W. D. Matthews, Robert Jaffray, George A. Cox, E. B. Osler and Hugh Ryan. Mr. Nicholls was appointed General-Manager. At this time the Company's shareholders were largely American and a part of the Common Stock was held by the General Electric Company of the United States. In 1893, after a year's operation, the net profits of the Company were $149,067 and a 6 per cent. dividend was paid on a Capital Stock of $1,456,360. In 1896, after a continuation of profits and the yearly 6 per cent. dividend, it was found possible to re-arrange matters with the American concern by which its portion of Common Stock was surrendered for a lesser quantity of Preferred Stock and Canadian shareholders acquired control of the Company with the exclusive right, in perpetuity, for the manufacture and sale of the General Electric apparatus and appliances in Canada. In this re-organization the Capital Stock was divided into $900,000 Common and $300,000 Preferred and for the year ending Dec. 31, 1896, no dividend was paid. Meanwhile, the Peterborough factories of the original Edison Company, which had been constructed in 1887, were being operated by the Canadian General Electric and were charged in the annual statement of 1893 at a total of $383,125. Branch offices were also opened at Montreal, Halifax, Winnipeg, and Vancouver and, in 1901, the Nassau Hydro-Electric Power Plant and the Canada Foundry property at Toronto Junction were acquired, while in 1903 the Northey Steam Manufacturing Co., Ltd., was amalgamated. The business of the Company up to and inclusive of 1903 was as follows:

Year. Ending.	Capital Stock.	Reserve Fund.	Total Assets.	Operating Profits.	Rate of Dividend.	Dividend on Common Stock.
Aug. 31,						
1893.....	$1,456,360	$50,000	$1,641,136	$149,067	6	$85,641
1894.....	1,463,840	90,000	1,747,787	132,525	6	87,768
Feb. 29,						
1896.....	1,469,840	90,000	1,807,919	78,558	6	43,915
Dec. 31,						
1896.....	1,388,490	.....	1,213,963	.....	..	.....
1897.....	1,200,000	40,000	1,278,258	138,403	6	71,330
1898.....	1,200,000	40,000	1,373,555	182,726	8	81,000
1899.....	1,200,000	140,000	1,579,265	281,995	10	108,000
1900.....	1,500,000	265,000	2,213,844	262,903	10	127,623
1901.....	1,800,000	465,000	2,782,124	345,990	10	166,750
1902.....	2,425,000	887,000	4,138,694	436,863	10	213,739
1903.....	2,968,900	1,264,770	6,301,978	512,210	10	269,277

These had been years of creation, growth, and then expansion. The Capital Stock had jumped up to nearly $3,000,000, the dividend had increased by 4 per cent. and the Assets multiplied four times, the profits distributed as dividends had totalled $1,299,-110, the premiums on the sale of new Stock had netted $270,000, the Reserve Fund had multiplied 25 times. The completion of the

great Canada Foundry Works, covering 60 acres of land at Davenport, near Toronto Junction, and the most important establishment of its kind in Canada, gave the Company a new basis of operation and extension with a series of splendidly-equipped workshops devoted, respectively, to structural steel work, bridge-building, blacksmith's work, machine work, boiler-building and foundry-work. Its products gradually came to include a most comprehensive range of engineering work—locomotive engines, steam shovels, steam hydraulic and pumping machinery, air-compressors and pneumatic machinery, rock-crushing plants, electric cranes, railway and tramway trucks, steel bridges and girder work, steel structures for building purposes, boilers, pipes, hydrants, &c., ornamental iron-work, fences and gates, etc. Meanwhile the works of the Canadian General Electric Co. at Peterborough were being constantly enlarged and were devoted to the manufacture of electrical machinery and accessories—such as electrical generators and steam turbines. The men employed here in 1910 were over 1,000 and those at the Canada Foundry Works were more than 1,300 in number.

By 1906 the Factory plants of the Company were valued at $3,198,026, the Patents and contracts at $286,292 and the machinery and tools in use at $1,237,000. The inventory of merchandise which in 1896 totalled $219,806 had become $2,684,323 and the total Assets $9,593,000. During this latter year the Common stock was increased from $3,579,705 to $4,700,000 and 11,000 shares were taken up abroad—mainly in Great Britain. The annual Report of Dec. 31st showed a Reserve Fund of $1,800,000, a Contingent account of $100,000 and a total Surplus of $1,969,354. The real estate or unoccupied lands held for future extension of manufacturing plants were valued at $355,000; in this year new buildings were under construction at Davenport and Peterborough to meet the requirements of increasing business; a new Foundry for manufacturing cast-iron gas and water-pipe was completed; satisfaction was expressed at the successful operation of 12,000 H.P. generators (the largest in the world) made at the Peterborough works for the Niagara Power plant of the Electrical Development Co.—another great interest in which Mr. Nicholls had been a pioneer.

In 1907 the Canadian General Electric Company had a general audit of its affairs by Price Waterhouse and Co., an English firm of chartered accountants with an international reputation, and its methods of valuation were confirmed and endorsed; while the Surplus was reported as being $1,763,668 after deducting all charges for depreciation, interest, etc. This Audit was then made an annual affair. A new issue of $2,000,000 Preferred stock was made during this year and largely over-subscribed. Of it all but $547,614 was at once taken up while the latter amount was paid

for early in 1908 when the $300,000 of Preferred Stock held by the United States General Electric Co. was redeemed and $160,000 maturing Bonds of the Northey Company paid. From year to year the nature of this business rendered it necessary to write off large sums for depreciation of plant and by the close of 1907 the total was $1,161,504 in 7 years.

In 1907 agreements were made by which the Company secured the control for Canada of the business and manufacturing rights of the Allgemeine Elektricitäts-Gesellschaft of Berlin, the largest manufacturers of electrical apparatus in Europe, the Sprague Electric Company, of New York, and several minor concerns and, by agreement with the General Electric Co., of Schenectady, N.Y., it also acquired all the rights to their business in Newfoundland. The new Factory building at Peterborough, the Machine shop extension at Davenport and the new Cast-Iron Pipe Foundry were also put in operation. The general depression of 1908-9 had its effect upon the Company's business as it had in almost every direction, and the profits showed a diminution for some years while the rate of dividend was placed and maintained at 7 per cent. At the 1908 (Apl. 15) annual meeting Mr. Nicholls, the General-Manager, stated that the quick Assets of the Company totalled $5,212,088, which included cash on hand, accounts receivable of $1,780,608, from which all doubtful debts had been eliminated, and an inventory of machinery ($1,236,999) made at or below cost. Meantime, the Ball Electric Light Co. of Toronto, the Toronto Ornamental Iron-Works, the Manufacturing Department of the Royal Electric Co. at Montreal, the Stanley Electric Manufacturing Co. of Pittsfold, Mass., the Bucyrus Steam Shovel Co. of Milwaukee, Wis., and many others were acquired.

During the latter part of 1909 the Company secured what their Report of Mch. 28, 1910, described as "some of the most important contracts for electrical apparatus ever awarded in any country and totalling nearly 200,000 horse-power. These included three generators of 15,000 horse-power each, three generators of 12,500 horse-power each, and two of 11,000 horse-power each, and for size and importance have no counterpart in the world to-day." The Canada Foundry Co. at this time, also, completed for the Canadian Government at St. Andrew's Rapids, near Winnipeg, a movable dam of steel construction said to be one of the most important engineering propositions yet undertaken in Canada. Early in 1910 a contract was entered into with the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. for the construction of a new blast Furnace plant at Sydney, N.S., and the Structural Steel Department was at this time over-taxed. Extension was required and undertaken.

District Offices which were now established at Ottawa, Cobalt, and Rossland, as well as at the four original points, were added to in 1909 by a Branch at Calgary. This growth of business extended into 1911 when the Directors were able to report it

satisfactory in both volume and price with $4,000,000 of unfinished business carried forward from 1910. During this year there was constructed an extensive addition to the Machine shops at Peterborough while the lands and plant of the Canadian Shipbuilding Co. near Bridgeburg, Ont., had been acquired along much the same lines as had the Nassau Power plant some years before. The purchase price of $250,000 was to be extinguished in 20 yearly payments of principal and interest and then the property would come into the absolute possession of the Company. Meanwhile, there had been some changes in the Board since 1893. Messrs. E. B. Osler, Hugh Ryan and E. R. Wood had dropped out and the number had been increased from 9 to 13. At the close of 1910 the Directors were as follows: W. R. Brock, President; H. P. Dwight and Frederic Nicholls, Vice-Presidents; with Sir W. Mortimer Clark, Hon. George A. Cox, Hon. Robert Jaffray, Rodolphe Forget, M.P., Herbert S. Holt, A. E. Dyment, Hon. J. K. Kerr, Sir William Mackenzie, W. D. Matthews and James Ross. By this time, also, the Company had, since its inception, paid $4,294,859 out in dividends on its Common Stock which now stood at $5,392,737 with Preferred at $2,000,000. The mortgages held totalled $503,703; its Reserve for depreciation was $399,265 and credit at Profit and Loss Account $311,143; its plants and factories were valued at $3,935,008; and, with Patents, Machinery, tools, etc., its capital Assets were $6,765,821. The general business record of the years 1904-1910 was as follows:

Year. Dec. 31st.	Capital Paid-Up.	Reserve and Contingent Fund.	Total Assets.	Rate of Dividend on Common Stock.	Operating Profits.	Surplus.
1904...	2,968,000	$1,339.770	$6,897,332	10	$582,519	$1,421,683
1905...	3,879,705	1,580,320	8,241,583	10	608,206	1,671,082
1906...	5,000,000	1,900,320	9,593,361	10	853,675	1,969,354
1907...	6,452,385	1,689,762	10,742,235	10	722,433	1,763,668
1908...	6,700,000	1,669,531	10,012,265	7	753,088	1,814,763
1909...	6,700,000	1,669,531	10,291,838	7	625,990	1,829,000
1910...	7,392,736	1,669,531	13,004,716	7	911,208	1,980,675

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF
THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

When the Canada Life commenced in 1847 its now historic career the Dominion was only a dream in the thoughts of a few nation-builders, and the science of Life Insurance was practically unknown to the Provinces which spread out in a thin line of population to the north of the United States. Any Companies then doing business in Canada were British and in the United States, itself, only a few million dollars of local business was done. This first Canadian Company was organized in the City of Hamilton shortly after the incorporation of that town and offices were opened for business on August 21, 1847. The founder was Hugh C. Baker, who also became President, Manager, and Actuary. The initial idea was to form a Mutual Life Association but the Legislature of Canada—Ontario and Quebec—refused permission. A Stock Company was then organized (incorporated in 1849) with a paid-up capital of £50,000 and the following Directors: Hugh C. Baker, John Young (Vice-President), R. O. Duggan, D. C. Gunn, W. P. McLaren, A. S. Kennedy, Miles O'Reilly, John Wettenhall, M.P.P., R. P. Street, E. Cartwright-Thomas, James Bell Ewart, Archibald Kerr, James Osborne, Hon. George S. Boulton, Hon. Malcolm Cameron, Hon. Adam Ferguson, John O. Hatt, Daniel MacNab, N. Merritt and G. S. Tiffany—the names of many of these being well-known in the business, legal and political life of Canada at that time.

The Prospectus of the new concern announced its object as being (1) to extend Life Insurance so as to bring it into the purview of the working-classes; (2) to obtain a reduced rate in premiums more consistent with the value of money and the rate of mortality in Canada than were the British rates, based upon entirely different conditions; (3) to ultimately reduce the premium rate to the lowest cost compatible with safety. The first policy was issued by the new Company on Oct. 29th and from that date on, until June 21st, 1848, the number of policies issued was 144, the total Assurance written was £59,650 and the premium income was £1,650. The events of the next decade or so were simply incidents of a slow and conservative progress suited, no doubt, to the general condition of the Province, which was far from warranting

any rapid or sensational development in business. A local Board of Directors with Hon. Joseph Bourret as President was formed in Montreal in 1853; a building lot in Hamilton was purchased in 1854; in the following year the subscribed Capital stock was increased to £250,000. In 1856 the Head Office building was completed and occupied and a Branch Office opened at St. John, N.B.; while in 1857 the annual Report appeared for the first time—as the business of the Company was afterwards conducted—in dollars and cents. About this time (1856) the Company, influenced by the real estate inflation and speculative values of the moment, took over the Hamilton and Gore District Savings Bank and operated it for some years with unsatisfactory results, which the crisis of 1858 intensified and, indeed, rendered so serious for a time as to threaten the life of the Company itself. By 1863, however, the trouble was overcome, the Savings Bank branch closed up and a valuation of the Company's policy-liabilities proved its solvency and safety. Meantime Mr. Baker had died in 1859 and had been succeeded by John Young as President, while John Ferrie became Vice-President. The business had then more than $100,000 of an income and Assurances in force of over $3,000,000, besides the Savings Bank complication, so that it was thought advisable to obtain the services of an experienced insurance man from Great Britain. After some negotiation Mr. A. G. Ramsay, Secretary of the Scottish Amicable Assurance Company, was induced to come out and assume the position of Manager. During the next few years the business of the Company more than doubled, its reputation steadily grew and the foundation was laid for the tremendous expansion of the next 30 years. Beginning with 1865, also, the British system of quinquennial division of profits to policyholders was adopted.

In 1867, with the opening out of Canadian aspirations and business ambitions, caused by Confederation, came the active extension of the Canada Life; in 1868 the total new business was double that of any previous year. Agencies were opened at Halifax, N.S., about this time, at London, Ont., and other points, with representative Boards of Direction on which prominent men in commercial, public and social life were glad to act. Some of the most notable names in this connection were C. J. Brydges and Andrew Allan in Montreal; John Boyd, afterwards Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, in New Brunswick; the Hon. (afterwards Sir) Edward Kenny, Hon. S. L. Shannon and Hon. J. W. Ritchie in Halifax; Hon. (afterwards Sir) John Carling in London; Hon. D. Brennan and Charles Palmer in Charlottetown. In 1870 (April 30) the first quinquennial division of profits was declared, being a reversionary bonus at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, or $125 per $1,000 for the quinquennium, with all doubtful assets written off, and the rate of interest in valuation reduced from 6 to 5 per cent. Mr. Young died in 1873 and was

succeeded by E. Cartwright Thomas, who had become Vice-President in 1870, and who was now replaced by G. H. Gillespie. Mr. Thomas passed away in 1875 and Mr. Ramsay was promoted to the Presidency as a recognition of his ability and great services to the Company. He also retained the positions of Manager and Actuary. Two years later F. W. Gates, who had been a Director since 1858, became Vice-President in succession to Dr. James Hamilton—appointed in 1874—and held the position till his death in 1906.

Some important developments followed and accompanied these changes in *personnel*. The business depression of 1875-8 was an element of difficulty, and the demand for a low premium policy was met in 1876 by an arrangement whereby a reversionary bonus profit of 1¼ per cent. per annum was anticipated and used as an immediate and permanent reduction in the premium; in 1878 the return of national prosperity brought a large increase of business and confirmed the Company in its position as the largest Life Insurance concern in the Dominion. Legislation was obtained in 1879 providing that the Policyholders' share of profits should be thereafter 90 per cent. instead of 75 per cent. which had hitherto been paid, and, in 1880, the quinquennial division of profits again showed, as in 1875, and 1870, a reversionary bonus of 2½ per cent.—with a further reduction in the valuation of the policy liabilities from 5 to 4½ per cent. and the adoption of the British Institute of Actuaries' Table as the basis of mortality. During these 10 years the business and revenue of the Company had more than trebled and the Assets more than quadrupled. In 1883 the Head Office building was completed and occupied; that of Toronto was finished in 1891 and of Montreal in 1894; the practice of paying claims immediately on proof of death and valid discharge was commenced in 1882; during the five years, 1881-5, the new business ranged from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 per annum.

The Company continued gradually to improve its policies—as far back as 1864 they had been made indisputable in 5 years. This period had been reduced in 1879 to 2 years; in 1887 all restrictions as to travel and residence were removed; in 1888 a Tontine-system policy was adopted with profits deferred for varying periods. Two years later it was decided to extend operations into the United States and a Branch was opened at Detroit for the State of Michigan—rapidly followed by Branches in the States of Minnesota, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York and Washington. During this year, also, the President was able to state that, unlike United States Companies with their rapid expansion and high rate of expense, the Canada Life had continuously reduced its percentage of expenses to income to the low figure of 12·42. The fiscal year was also changed at this time to the calendar year and on Dec. 31st, 1889, the quinquennial division of profits, which in 1885 had been 2⅝ per cent., was declared at 2½ per cent. In the succeeding

year the Company wrote $6,193,000 of new business and President Ramsay, in 1892, proclaimed with pride that its name now stood for the qualities of "integrity, liberality and stability." An obvious indication of growth had been the increase of income from $272,000 in 1870 to $2,093,000 in 1890 and of Assurances in force from $6,400,000 to more than $54,000,000. It may be added here that in 1894 the system of Local Boards of Honorary Directors was replaced by the appointment of Branch Managers.

During this period, 1890-95, it was decided to change the basis for valuation of Reserves from 4½ per cent. to the American Experience 4 per cent. Table. To bring the accumulated Reserves of the Company up to this new standard required the transfer of a large amount of money from the Surplus fund but, after everything necessary was done, the new division of profits was made at a reversionary bonus rate of 2 per cent. on life policies with the equivalent of a 2¼ per cent. life bonus on endowment policies. In 1895 the mortality experience of the Company, between 1847 and 1893, was made public and showed a more favourable condition than in other countries where publicity was the practice, while it also proved the general healthfulness of Canada. In 1897 the Canada Life celebrated its semi-Centennial, at which time its Assets had increased to $16,312,634, and its Assurances in force to $70,206,000.

In 1899, owing to a still continued fall in interest rates, the Government decided to amend the Insurance Act along the lines of the Canada Life's voluntary action in 1894, and changed the rate of interest to be assumed in Life insurance calculations from 4½ to 3½ per cent.—compelling all Companies to bring their Reserves on old business up to this new standard within 15 years. The Company under consideration had already moved in this direction; in December, 1898, the sum of $225,000 had been added to its Reserves, a year later $275,000 more was placed to their account, a further sum of $352,000 brought them to the Actuaries' 4 per cent. basis from the American Experience 4 per cent. Table, and by 1902 the transfer of all its Reserves to the full 3½ per cent. basis had been completed—an additional sum of $725,000 being necessary for this. They were then stronger than the Government's requirements by $2,500,000. At this time, 1899, the Board of Directors included amongst its members six who were elected to represent the Policyholders' interests; in this the Company was ahead of national legislation which did not, until 1910, call for such Directors and then only made the number five. From the beginning, also, the Company had provided in its original charter for an annual report of its financial condition, which was later on demanded and enacted as a general law.

In this year, also, at the request of the Company, an exhaustive official examination was made of its financial condition and reserves by the State of Michigan Insurance Department, and the Report

showed a most satisfactory state of affairs. A similar result followed similar action in 1905. A careful re-valuation of properties and investments was also made by the Company and by independent local valuators in 1899, and the Investment Department was afterwards strengthened by the appointment of a Committee to advise upon the Treasurer's recommendations. This Committee in 1905 was composed of Alexander Bruce, K.C., B. E. Walker, J. W. Flavelle, Hon. William Gibson, Dr. John Hoskin, K.C., E. R. Wood, the General Manager and the President.

Meanwhile the Canada Life was making history in other directions. It had entered, like Canada itself, upon the greatest period of its development and its income between 1890 and 1900 had doubled, while its Assurances in force had increased from $54,000,000 to $81,000,000. In 1899 it took perhaps the most important single step in its record by moving the headquarters of a business which was now national in scope and character from Hamilton to Toronto, and by recognizing within a few months of that event the great services of Senator George A. Cox, in electing him President. The Directors at this important stage in the Company's history were as follows:

Hon. D. MacInnes.	Alex. Bruce, Q.C.
Hon. George A. Cox.	B. E. Walker.
Very Rev. Dean Innes.	F. W. Gates.
Sir George Burton.	John Hoskin, Q.C.
Nehemiah Merritt.	A. G. Ramsay.
Adam Brown.	William Gibson.
J. W. Flavelle.	Z. A. Lash, Q.C.

At the close of the year 1899 Mr. A. G. Ramsay, after 40 years of service in the Company, retired from his position as President and General-Manager. He was succeeded in the Presidency and management, as well, by Senator Cox. The up-building of the Canada Life had during 38 years become the latter's life-work in a notable and personal sense. Since 1861, when at the age of 21 he started business and financial operations as Agent for the Company in Peterborough, its success had been an absorbing ambition with him and he had very naturally also grown with its growth. Peterborough had soon become one of the most productive of the Company's District Agencies; in 1887 Mr. Cox, who had been appointed a general agent in 1870 and Manager of the Eastern Ontario Branch in 1885, moved his office to Toronto; in 1892 he was elected to the Board of Directors, to which his general financial success, as well as personal devotion to the Company's interests, had entitled him. He now became President of this important corporation, as he was of other great financial concerns. At this stage, the following five-year table of the Company's business and continuous growth may be given:

Year.	Income.	Assurance in Force.	Total Assets.
1850.....	$27,338	$814,903	$41,973
1855.....	83,908	2,349,609	217,758
1860.....	133,446	3,365,407	664,627
1865.....	141,968	4,013,268	717,379
1870.....	273,728	6,404,437	1,090,098
1875.....	582,735	13,430,037	2,412,362
1880.....	835,856	21,547,759	4,297,852
1885.....	1,336,681	34,890,890	7,044,944
1890.....	2,093,881	54,086,801	11,032,440
1895.....	2,721,270	70,541,395	16,312,634
1900.....	4,221,232*	81,039,081	22,643,484
1905.....	5,443,301*	107,681,883	30,329,365
1910.....	6,945,534*	128,274,974	40,820,857

During 1900 a number of Departments were organized at the Head Office in Toronto. Mr. E. W. Cox, who had joined the Company in the early eighties and since 1885 had directed the affairs of the Eastern Ontario Branch with headquarters in Peterborough and Toronto, was now appointed Assistant General Manager with oversight of the Insurance Department; Mr. H. B. Walker was placed in charge of the Investment Department and four years afterwards was succeeded by Mr. H. L. Watt as Treasurer; the Actuarial Department was re-organized with Mr. F. Sanderson, M.A., in charge; the Medical Department was placed in the joint charge of Dr. F. Le M. Grasett and Dr. H. Crawford Scadding; while R. Hills remained Secretary of the Company and W. T. Ramsay Superintendent. In 1903 an important step was taken by the Shareholders, who decided to pay up in cash their $875,000 of subscribed capital which had been unpaid since its subscription in 1859. This action made the total paid-up capital $1,000,000. During the South African War of 1899-1902 the Company pursued the patriotic policy of dispensing with any extra premium rates required for Military service and, in the event of premiums falling due in the absence of enlisted Policyholders, announced that it would hold the policies in full force during the period of active service. Another step in advance was taken in the appointment of a British Board of Directors, of which the Earl of Aberdeen was Chairman—afterwards succeeded by the Rt. Hon. Sir John Kennaway, Bart. Mr. A. D. Cheyne was placed in charge of the English business. F. W. Gates, the veteran supporter of the Canada Life as Director, or Vice-President, for 48 years, died in 1906 and was succeeded as Vice-President in turn by E. W. Cox, Dr. John Hoskin, K.C., and J. H. Plummer. In 1906 E. W. Cox became General Manager of the Company, a position which he still occupies in 1911.

At the close of 1910 the Assets of the Canada Life Assurance Company totalled $40,820,856, having doubled in the past twelve years. In this year a number of records were broken. The

*Including the value of Bonus additions purchased by dividends.

surplus earned, over $1,233,000, was the greatest in the Company's history, while the dividends allotted Policyholders, aggregating over $2,000,000, far exceeded the allotment of profits in any previous year. The total payments to Policyholders in the year of $4,789,000 exceeded by over $1,500,000 the similar payments of any previous year in the Company's history. The record in this latter respect is an illustration of what careful management can accomplish. During its history the Company received in premiums $72,692,255, but it paid Policyholders $44,424,320, and in 1910 held at their credit a further sum of $39,820,857, and had, therefore, paid or credited Policyholders with $11,552,922 more than it received from them.

The Board of Directors in 1911 was composed of the Hon. George A. Cox, President; J. H. Plummer—who had succeeded Dr. Hoskin as Vice-President; Hon. Robert Jaffray, E. R. Wood, Adam Brown, A. Bruce, K.C., Hon. J. M. Gibson, Kenneth MacKenzie, Leighton McCarthy, K.C., Edward W. Cox, Robert Bickerdike, M.P., Duncan Coulson, and Hon. J. A. Lougheed, K.C.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF
THE MOLSONS BANK

This important institution, with roots deep in the financial life of Montreal and with Branches throughout Canada which appeal particularly to the agricultural interests of large sections in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, was founded in 1855 at a time when Montreal had fairly recovered from the financial and fiscal shocks of 1847, and railways were just beginning to enter closely into the business of the two Provinces. It was incorporated on May 19th with William Molson, Hon. George Moffatt, John Ogilvy Moffatt, George Moffatt, Hon. Samuel Gerrard, Hon. James Ferrier, William Dow and John Thompson—men widely known in the financial and commercial circles of the time—as incorporators. Business was commenced on Oct. 1, 1855, with £250,000 of authorized capital and $300,000 of paid-up Capital. The first Directors were William Molson, President; Hon. John Molson, Vice-President; Thomas Molson, J. H. R. Molson and E. Hudon. William Sache was appointed Cashier and the first general statement of the Bank on 26 July, 1856, showed a paid-up Capital of £79,593, Notes in circulation of £68,753, Deposits not bearing interest, £36,078, and Deposits bearing interest £13,213, a Reserve or Contingent Fund of £734, Government Securities held of £50,000 and Discounts totalling £115,766. The profits for 3 months and 26 days were £2,701 and a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum was paid.

At the annual meeting on Aug. 3, 1857, the President was able to announce that all the £250,000 of stock had been subscribed and was owned by 170 shareholders while £169,279 had been paid up. The Circulation was then £78,515, the total Deposits were £65,617, the Reserve Fund was £4,650, the gold and bullion held £19,428, the Discounts £235,625, with total Assets of £334,089. Thomas Workman a conspicuous business man of the City, was elected a Director at this meeting in place of J. H. R. Molson who retired. A dividend of 8 per cent. was paid. After this year the accounts of the Bank were kept in decimal currency. The financial crisis of 1857 followed but did not prevent the institution from having net profits for the year ending Apl. 1, 1859, of $89,389 or from paying a dividend of 8 per cent. which, it may be added, was continued without change until 1868. The Reserve Fund was increased to $50,000 and steadily added to until it reached $160,000 in 1865, at which figure it remained for some years. Meanwhile the paid-up Capital was increased to

$820,963 in 1858, to $937,773 in 1859 and to $1,000,000 in 1860 at which total it remained for a decade. At the annual meeting on Aug. 6, 1860, President Molson described the policy of the Bank as "doing a safe rather than a large business, and avoiding large risks in anticipation of large profits." The death of Hon. John Molson occurred at this time and J. H. R. Molson was elected to the Board and appointed Vice-President.

The United States Civil War period followed with all its uncertainty in business and commerce but it did not check the progress and profits of the institution. In 1862 Mr. Sache was presented by the Board with $1,000 as a Testimonial for his services as Cashier, and A. Ouillette was elected a Director in place of Mr. Hudon. The low circulation of the Bank's notes at this time was a subject of consideration and was charged to the public taking United States silver coins at more than their intrinsic value. From 1858 when it amounted to $276,431, the Circulation had risen to $351,261 in 1861; after that it fluctuated from $187,853 in 1862 to $88,576 in 1867 and $101,970 in the following year. In 1863 Ephrem Hudon was re-elected to the Board and John Ogilvy replaced Thomas Molson, who retired. During 1864 a new and more suitable building was in course of erection but was not actually occupied until April, 1866. In this as in the preceding year the President drew strong attention in his annual Report to the continued circulation of American silver coins as replacing Bank notes in Canada and as seriously affecting their own Bank's circulation. Speaking to the shareholders on Oct. 8th of the latter year President Molson stated that they had for some months been advancing money to customers beyond the sums originally agreed upon with the feeling that the requirements of customers should be met before those of outsiders—no matter how profitable or desirable the business of the latter. In the year of Confederation the Reports indicated that financial conditions were fairly good.

The Bank's business during this period had shown a good many variations though none involving very large amounts. It was still entirely local and therefore dependent upon the fluctuations of local prosperity and local interests. There had been, also, in 1865 a heavy loss from forgeries which the President in his annual address described as "so well executed as to defy detection," and for which $12,000 was put aside in the Contingent Fund. At the 1869 meeting the Vice-President (J. H. R. Molson) submitted a statement which was not as favourable as usual and in referring to certain losses said: "These have arisen principally from the large number of bankruptcies during the past two or three years, the unusual depression of business and the difficulty of finding safe and profitable employment for the funds of the Bank. The great facilities afforded under the Insolvent Act of 1864 to dishonest as well as honest debtors, in getting discharged from their

just liabilities, has caused many claims heretofore considered good to be now written off as worthless." The unsettled state of affairs caused by certain Government financial proposals was also referred to. As a result of these conditions the dividend was reduced to 7 per cent. and in 1870 to 5 per cent. while $100,000 was taken in the former year from the Rest. Early in the following year F. Wolferstan Thomas, who had served with the Bank of Montreal since 1853 and was now their Manager at London, became Cashier in succession to Mr. Sache.

At the ensuing 1870 meeting (Oct. 10) President Molson was able to speak of a largely increasing business and better prospects, despite the current reduction in dividend. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining safe investments for money locally, as well as the increasing Bank competition, it was also announced that extension into the Province of Ontario had been seriously considered and that a Branch had been opened in London as an experiment. Later on one was established at St. Thomas. It was also decided at this meeting to ask for certain amendments to the Charter and to obtain power for an increase of $2,000,000 in the Capital. Mr. Ogilvy retired from the Board and John Molson replaced him. The year 1871 saw a return to the 8 per cent. dividend, an increase of the Rest to $100,000 and the opening of Branches at Owen Sound, Ont., and Sorel, P.Q. Since organization $1,112,-195 had been paid out in dividends. During this year $500,000 of the new Stock was issued at a premium of 5 per cent. The paid-up Capital was now $1,000,000, the net profits of 1871 were $141,473, and the Bank had passed through the trying and testing periods of early growth and was established on a sound and safe basis. The following two-year summary of its business—not already outlined—is of value:

Year.	Bank Notes in Circulation.	Deposits.	Discounts.	Total Assets.
	$	$	$	$
1858.....	276,431	342,540	1,073,850	1,519,931
1860.....	317,226	649,956	1,509,972	2,087,147
1862.....	187,853	689,578	1,703,466	2,061,053
1864.....	161,171	854,501	1,841,816	2,247,668
1866.....	102,120	854,212	1,565,791	2,206,297
1868.....	101,970	774,476	1,365,846	2,172,477
1870.....	494,392	693,673	1,680,395	2,417,741
1871.....	837,809	1,385,903	2,781,153	3,524,179

In 1872 the Rest was doubled and increased to $200,000 while Branches were established at Toronto, Morrisburg, and Windsor in Ontario. Another $500,000 of new stock was issued and most of it taken up at once. In view of a recent increase in the number of Directors Thomas Cramp and T. James Claxton were added to the Board. By this time the institution had a number of prominent Banking Agents in Great Britain and the United States while, in Ontario and Quebec, the Bank of Montreal branches and agencies

acted for it; the scope of its business was also growing and its profits were expanding. In 1873 a temporary loss occurred through the suspension of its New York agents, Jay Cooke & Company, but despite this $150,000 was added to the Reserve and $74,867 put into a special contingent account. Branches were opened during the year at Brockville and Meaford. During the previous year John Molson had become Vice-President, and at the 1873 annual meeting, R. W. Shepherd replaced J. H. R. Molson upon the Board. The authorized Capital of $2,000,000 was at this time all subscribed and $1,837,075 paid up with a Rest of $350,000. In 1875 William Molson, President of the Bank since its inception, passed way. Mr. John Molson was elected his successor and Thomas Workman Vice-President, while the broadening out of the institution was still further marked by the election of Hon. D. L. Macpherson of Toronto to the Board. Despite the severe and continued depression the 8 per cent. dividend was continued to 1878, the Rest was increased to $500,000 and additional premises were obtained during the year. At the annual meeting on 11th Oct. very sincere tributes were paid to the late President, to his intelligence and sagacity, his untiring industry and unfailing integrity, his charity of life and action.

During 1876 the Rest was increased by $40,000 and H. A. Nelson elected a Director in place of Mr. Hudon. In 1877 the prolonged depression had its influence upon this, as well as every other financial institution in the country, while the failure of the grain crops and the enormous shrinkage in values added to the difficulties of the situation. It was found necessary to use $140,000 of the Reserve Fund while the profits fell off considerably. Miles Williams succeeded Thomas Cramp as a Director. In 1878 the dividend was reduced from 8 to 6 per cent. to meet what the President described as "the universal paralysis of trade" and was maintained at that figure till 1882. James Elliot was appointed Assistant Cashier in the first-mentioned year. During the years between 1874 and 1882 very few Branches were opened —including only Smith's Falls, Campbellton (a temporary office for the use of the Intercolonial Railway) Millbrook, Clinton and Waterloo.

Meanwhile, in 1879, Mr. John Molson retired from the Presidency and was succeeded by Thomas Workman while S. H. Ewing was elected to the Board and J. H. R. Molson chosen as Vice-President. In this year, also, Mr. Wolferstan Thomas assumed the designation of General-Manager instead of Cashier, Mr. Elliot became Manager of the Montreal Branch and it was stated at the annual meeting that, in order to keep its funds readily available, the Bank had then only one advance of more than $100,000 upon its books and that was for $120,000 with absolute

security. It was found necessary at this time to again call upon the Rest and $300,000 was taken. In the succeeding year when the clouds of depression were passing away the General-Manager, accompanied by one or other of the Directors, visited each Branch of the Bank—numbering at this time 17. The Rest was put in a condition of upward progression by adding $40,000 to the $100,000 then in hand. Bountiful harvests marked 1879 and 1880, the lumber trade was active and profitable, business had revived generally and, by 1881, when the paid-up Capital had reached $2,000,000, the Rest been increased to $150,000 and the Assets totalled more than $9,000,000, good times were having their obvious effect and the Molsons Bank was reaching out upon another stage of its progress. The following table illustrates the business of a decade during which $1,498,389 was distributed in dividends despite the historic depression of the period:

Year.	Notes in Circulation.	Deposits.	Discounts.	Net Profits.	Total Assets.
	$	$	$	$	$
1872.....	1,060,599	2,012,400	4,067,360	212,342	4,971,627
1874.....	1,317,655	2,675,651	5,341,078	251,555	6,652,096
1876.....	1,022,974	2,812,924	5,104,748	209,752	6,593,167
1878.....	995,549	2,773,238	4,724,415	201,793	6,395,374
1880.....	1,569,661	2,988,798	5,507,502	211,056	7,250,424
1882.....	1,958,825	4,964,176	7,691,801	314,379	9,780,872

During the next 17 years the Bank's progress was upon a much larger scale. Mr. Wolferstan Thomas remained in charge of its affairs until his death in 1900. The paid-up Capital remained at $2,000,000 but the Rest was increased to $1,625,000 in 1899 by steady accretion. The dividends varied though usually upwards—from 8 per cent. in 1883 to 1888, 8 per cent. and a bonus of 1 per cent. in 1889 and 1890, 8 per cent. in 1891, 8 per cent. and 1 per cent. bonus in 1892, 8 per cent. again in 1893 and 1894, 8 per cent. and 1 per cent. bonus between 1895 and 1899. The total distribution of profits in this period was $2,880,000. The total Assets of the Bank increased by $9,000,000; they, in fact, doubled in the seventeen years; while the Deposits increased nearly three times and the Discounts doubled in volume. There were some important changes in the Directorate during this period. A. F. Gault joined the Board in 1884 when it was already composed of Thomas Workman, J. H. R. Molson, R. W. Shepherd, M. Williams, Hon. D. L. Macpherson, S. H. Ewing. A. W. Morris succeeded Mr. Williams in 1887 and W. M. Ramsay took Mr. Gault's place in 1888. In the following year Mr. Workman, one of the founders of the Bank and a Director for 32 years, passed away and was succeeded by J. H. R. Molson as President with R. W. Shepherd as Vice-President. Henry Archbald and Samuel Finley were elected Directors. In 1891 W. Molson Macpherson succeeded his Father, Sir D. L. Macpherson, on the Board. Mr. Shepherd died in 1895 and was succeeded by S. H.

Ewing as Vice-President while J. P. Cleghorn was added to the Board.

The year 1897 saw another important change when Mr. J. H. R. Molson passed away. William Molson Macpherson became President and held the post up to and through the period of the Bank's greatest development. S. H. Ewing was re-elected Vice-President and H. Markland Molson added to the Board. In 1889 A. D. Durnford became Inspector of the Bank. New Branches were organized at Woodstock in place of Ingersoll in 1884; at Norwich, Ont., and St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., in 1886; at Winnipeg and Calgary in 1891 after five years of non-expansion in this respect; at Ottawa in 1893 when the St. Hyacinthe Branch was closed; at Quebec in 1897; at Simcoe, in Ontario, and Vancouver, Victoria, and Revelstoke, British Columbia, in 1898; at 5 small points in Ontario, at Knowlton, Valleyfield and Victoriaville in Quebec, and at Port Arthur, Ont., in 1899. It was not a period of great expansion in this connection but many of those organized were apparently aimed to meet the needs of agricultural communities rather than of the large cities. The total number in 1899 was 39. In this year $500,000 of new Stock was authorized—though the paid-up Capital still remained at $2,000,000 as it had been since 1881—and the business of the Bank during this 17-year period may be seen from a glance at the following two-year table:

Year.	Rest.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Discounts.	Net Profits.	Total Assets.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1883.....	600,000	1,812,461	4,803,635	6,401,353	264,185	9,453,550
1885.....	675,000	1,844,216	5,388,377	6,981,453	237,924	10,322,534
1887.....	875,000	1,970,680	6,515,045	8,720,127	217,430	11,731,824
1899.....	1,075,000	1,775,424	6,783,747	9,200,290	273,301	12,000,496
1891.....	1,100,000	1,838,378	7,569,046	10,429,698	216,731	13,014,210
1893.....	1,200,000	1,791,212	8,548,166	10,881,455	221,694	14,200,854
1895.....	1,375,000	1,766,390	9,446,660	10,960,823	222,827	15,377,787
1897.....	1,500,000	1,899,829	10,678,984	10,991,263	259,177	16,694,978
1899.....	1,625,000	1,935,545	12,548,411	13,753,441	289,888	18,844,621

In the year 1900 when the Bank was on the up-grade toward a very great expansion in business and profits, Mr. Wolferstan Thomas, who had for 30 years so ably managed its affairs, died and James Elliot, long Manager of the Montreal Branch and during 40 years in the service of the Bank, was appointed General-Manager; A. D. Durnford became Chief Inspector and Superintendent of Branches; while W. H. Draper succeeded the latter as Inspector. Lieut.-Col. F. C. Henshaw succeeded the late Henry Archbald on the Board and in 1903 W. C. McIntyre became a Director. George E. Drummond joined the Board in 1907 on the death of Colonel Henshaw and in 1909 C. B. Gordon succeeded the late W. C. McIntyre. By 1908 the increasing business and Branches of the institution made the appointment of three Assistant Inspectors necessary. In 1910 the total number of Branches

was 78 or double that of 1900 when the total was 39. Unlike most other Canadian Banks the increase was largely confined to Ontario and Quebec where the total in 1910 was, respectively, 43 and 25. There were five in Alberta, 3 in British Columbia and 2 in Manitoba. The location of the new Branches during this decade continued, with a few exceptions, to be in comparatively small centres and to appeal, especially, to the requirements of responsible rural communities. In 1900 another $500,000 of Stock was issued and by 1901 the authorized Capital was $2,500,000 and the paid-up Capital the same while the Rest increased to $2,050,000 in 1900, to $2,150,000 in 1901, to $2,250,000 in 1902 and to $2,720,778 in 1903 when the authorized Capital was increased to $5,000,000 and the paid-up Capital was $2,856,420. In 1904 the latter was $3,000,000 and the Rest had reached the same figure—a position in which all Banks take great pride; in 1907 both paid-up Capital and Rest advanced to $3,360,170 and in 1908 to $3,374,000; in 1909 they were $3,500,000; and in 1910 the paid-up Capital was $4,000,000 while the Rest had grown to $4,400,000. $500,000 of new Stock issued in this latter year was put at a premium of 110.

During these years the dividends had grown from 8 per cent. and 1 per cent. bonus in 1900 and 1901 to 9 per cent. in the next three years and to 10 per cent. from 1905 to 1910 with an announced increase in 1911 to 11 per cent. The amount of dividends paid had been $3,095,885 while, since incorporation, the Bank had paid out over $8,000,000 of profits in this way—an average of 8 per cent. on the paid-up Capital. In 1901 the dividends were paid half-yearly; in and after 1906 they were paid quarterly. A Pension Fund for officials of the Bank, who in 1910 numbered 500, was started in 1902. Taking 13 years of the Bank's history, from 1897 to 1909, the proportion of its Rest to Capital had increased from 75 to 100 per cent. and the rate of earnings on Capital from 12·96 to 14·10 per cent. The Capital had grown 75 per cent., the Reserve 133 per cent., the Deposits 157 per cent., the total Assets 130 per cent. The figures of business development from 1900 to 1910—omitting Capital and Rest which have been already analyzed—were as follows:

Year.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Discounts.	Net Profits.	Total Assets.
	$	$	$	$	$
1900.....	2,434,391	12,925,557	13,955,414	308,128	20,569,705
1901.....	2,458,726	15,339,184	15,227,958	380,882	23,120,537
1902.....	2,446,279	17,181,042	15,258,952	351,375	25,148,652
1903.....	2,721,781	17,699,564	17,753,376	439,092	26,993,477
1904.....	2,628,387	18,561,998	17,979,765	457,290	27,848,439
1905.....	2,906,970	20,381,388	17,831,821	399,274	30,118,464
1906.....	2,814,916	22,296,288	21,437,987	434,668	31,912,105
1907.....	3,091,962	23,179,623	22,480,362	571,026	33,739,244
1908.....	2,942,103	24,166,548	22,368,916	612,646	34,694,171
1909.....	3,032,902	27,319,038	24,307,420	493,479	38,556,337
1910.....	3,483,817	31,490,911	27,751,784	602,694	44,410,832

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF
THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

This Company, which in 39 years of operation has accumulated 143 millions of Life Assurance, was the product of a group of Montreal financial men and merchants who in 1865 petitioned the Legislature of the United Canadas (Ontario and Quebec) for the incorporation of an Association to be called "The Sun Insurance Company of Montreal." The signatories were George Stephen—afterwards Lord Mount Stephen—M. H. Gault, Thomas Gordon, William Dow, J. Glennon, G. H. Frothingham, A. W. Ogilvie, Henry Thomas, James Hutton, H. Mulholland and James Ferrier, Jr. Incorporation was granted on March 18th of that year, but organization was at first slow, allowing of two Amendments to the original Act being obtained. The first was assented to on May 12th, 1870, the other on April 14th, 1871, whereby the name was changed to Sun Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the Capital was reduced to One Million Dollars, while its powers were restricted to Life and Accident Insurance; business was to commence on obtaining subscriptions to five thousand shares of the Company's stock, with Fifty Thousand Dollars paid in on account of the same.

The Company started business at 164 St. James St., Montreal, on June 30, 1871, with Thomas Workman as President, T. James Claxton, Vice-President, and A. F. Gault, John Rankin, James Hutton, H. Mulholland, C. J. Coursol, Charles Alexander and Alexander Buntin, as Directors. Thomas Gilroy was Inspector, Thomas Craig Secretary, and M. H. Gault Managing-Director. Neither Mr. Gault nor the President in these early years would accept any remuneration though their work was very considerable. The subscribed Capital was $500,000, of which $50,000 was paid up. The 1st Report, for Dec. 31, 1872, dealt with 16 months' business, and showed Policies issued totalling $1,064,350, a net income of $37,944 and total assets of $96,461. A dividend of 6 per cent. on the Capital was paid out of the same amount of interest on $50,000 deposited with the Government under the Act of Incorporation. The first Medical Advisers of the Company were R. P. Howard, M.D., Consulting Physician, Hector Peltier, M.D., and George Wilkins, M.D., Examiners.

In 1874 came financial stringency and years of general depression which had a distinct influence on Life Insurance. In that year the services of Robertson Macaulay, an experienced Insurance man, were obtained as Secretary and thus began a connection which in 1910 was still marked by Mr. Macaulay's occupance of the

Presidency. At the annual meeting of Mch. 4th, 1875, a Resolution was presented by the Directors and approved which marked a popular advance in Canadian Insurance: "That all Policies issued by this Company be, and hereby are, declared to be indisputable on any ground whatever after they shall have been 5 years in force" —subject, of course, to payment of premiums and establishment of correct age. At this meeting it was also decided to take up the Accident branch of Insuranec and a department was, accordingly, opened during the year.

At the 1877 annual meeting the Directors were able, despite the continuance of a severe general depression and the recent disastrous failures in United States Life Companies, to speak of the "wonderful progress" of the Company. A moral of "Home Insurance" was also drawn from the American incidents. Out of an available Surplus in this year of $55,299 the first quinquennial distribution of profits was made—$37,586 being the amount allotted. That due the shareholders, totalling $12,500, was applied to increasing the paid-up Capital to $62,500.

During 1878 agencies were established in Manitoba and, despite what the Directors termed a depression "unexampled in duration, extent and severity," business showed a gain in all departments. Mr. M. H. Gault, M.P., found it necessary at this time to retire from the Managing-Directorship, although he remained on the Board. In 1879 Mr. Macaulay became Manager of the Company. In 1880 it was decided to issue an Unconditional Life Policy—a new and popular departure in Insurance for Canada and the United States. This year was, so far, the best in the history of the Company and as the business depression passed away the same thing was said in a number of succeeding years. The 1881 Report showed $64,824 ready for the second quinquennial distribution of profits. The following appointments to the Board since 1872 had taken place:—A. W. Ogilvie in 1873; Hugh McLennan in 1876 succeeded by T. M. Bryson in 1877; John McLennan in 1878; D. Morrice in 1879; E. J. Barbeau and Hon. John Boyd in 1881. In 1881 Dr. Wilkins was appointed Chief Medical Officer, which office he still (1910) holds. The Company's business during this first decade was as follows:

Year ending Dec. 31.	New Policies Issued.	Total Annual Income.	Total Assets (with uncalled Capital).	Life Insurance in Force.
1872 (16 mos.)....	$1,064,350	$48,210	$546,461	$1,064,350
1873.....	724,550	51,574	579,959	1,514,300
1874.....	562,842	64,073	621,362	1,786,092
1875.....	582,219	76,394	664,963	1,921,211
1876.....	952,594	102,822	715,944	2,414,063
1877.....	1,264,342	116,544	771,533	2,990,058
1878.....	1,338,301	127,505	773,895	3,374,683
1879.....	.....	172,528	835,022	3,615,124
1880.....	1,319,617	141,402	911,132	3,881,479
1881.....	1,955,010	182,500	976,023	5,010,156

Mr. Claxton retired from the Board in 1882 and Mr. Bryson died; M. H. Gault, M.P., was appointed Vice-President and S. H. Ewing and Charles Cassils were elected Directors. In the Report of this year reference was made to a profitable business which had been built up in the West Indies. During 1883 Mr. R. Macaulay was appointed to the Board and became Managing-Director of the Company. In this year the Company lost about $36,500 by the Exchange Bank failure and writing down of the Montreal Loan and Mortgage Co.'s stock, but the increasing general prosperity of its business left a net gain in its Assets of $99,862.

At the ensuing annual meeting on Mch. 13, 1884, some changes in the Board took place and the following were elected: Thomas Workman, President; A. F. Gault, Vice-President, in place of M. H. Gault, who retired; E. J. Barbeau, W. J. Withall, J. S. McLachlan and Robertson Macaulay. In the 1884 Report it was claimed that for every $100 of liabilities to the Policy-holders the Company held $175 of available assets and that the ratio for all Canadian Life Companies combined was about $160 to $100. At the ensuing annual meeting (Mch. 28, 1885) Mr. Macaulay referred to United States competition—a subject often before dealt with at these meetings—and stated that it added enormously to the cost of insurance through excessive rates given to canvassers and the consequent additional expenditure entailed upon Home Companies.

In 1886 the surplus available for quinquennial division of profits was $94,452. Mr. A. F. Gault retired from the Board at this time and the Hon. A. W. Ogilvie was elected Vice-President. The Legal Adviser of the Company at this time was Selkirk Cross, Q.C.; and frequent references appear in the Annual Reports of these years to the work of T. B. Macaulay as Actuary—a position to which he had been appointed in 1880. In 1889 he was also appointed Secretary of the Company upon the promotion of Mr. Robertson Macaulay to the Presidency as a result of Mr. Workman's death. The new President, in accepting this natural tribute to his eminent services retained, also, for a time his post of Managing-Director. Mr. J. P. Cleghorn, President of the Board of Trade, and James Tasker were elected Directors. Frequent appreciation of Dr. Wilkins' long-continued services as Chief Medical Officer was also expressed during these years. Meanwhile, in 1887, a new rule had been adopted by the Company under which profits accruing to policies issued thereafter were to be divided every 5 years from the year of issue of the Policy, while the old business would continue to have its quinquennium date from the Company's foundation; this would necessitate paying profits every year.

Besides the changes in management of 1889 the business of the year had increased at a record-breaking rate in the Company's history and was equalled by only one other in Canada—$1,400,000 added to the Life Insurance in force, $259,000 to the Assets, $221,000 in Reserve for security of Policy-holders, and Surplus over all

Liabilities (including Capital Stock) $156,526. One of the notable features of the Company's progress in these years was the enthusiastic work of its Agents and the appreciation accorded to their efforts by the Board of Directors and Management. In 1890 the Company acquired the Life business of the Citizens' Insurance Co. ($1,807,800) and this helped to swell the volume of business as well as to increase the scope of its Agencies—in which general connection Ira B. Thayer was at this time appointed Superintendent. The depression of this period seemed to have no appreciable effect upon the Sun Life, for it was during 1891 that a new and suitable building was completed and occupied. The growing business of the decade thus ended was as follows:

Year Dec. 31.	New Policies Issued.	Total Annual Income.	Total Assets (with uncalled Capital).	Life Insurance in Force.
1882.....	$1,598,169	$254,841	$1,073,577	$5,849,889
1883.....	1,968,360	274,865	1,173,440	6,779,565
1884.....	1,616,803	278,379	1,274,397	6,844,404
1885.....	2,328,149	319,987	1,411,004	7,930,878
1886.....	3,114,788	373,500	1,573,027	9,413,358
1887.....	3,250,100	495,831	1,750,004	10,873,777
1888.....	3,030,515	525,273	1,974,316	11,931,300
1889.....	3,732,331	563,140	2,233,322	13,337,983
1890 (including Transfer from Citizens)	5,854,780	889,078	2,911,014	16,759,355
1891.....	5,343,883	920,174	3,323,071	19,425,411

The succeeding 10 years saw continuous and large expansion in business and influence. The first incident of importance was the transfer of the Accident Branch to the Canada Accident Assurance Co. on Dec. 31, 1892, and the disappearance of that form of business from the books. In 1896 a Thrift Department was organized—policies small in amount with premiums payable quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly, and specially adapted to the circumstances of the industrial classes. The Surplus over all liabilities and capital stock increased greatly in this period. The net 5-year accumulation ending in 1881 had been $64,824 and in 1886 $94,452; in the 4 years ending 1890 it was $232,175; in 1891 it was $285,119 and at the close of 1892, after paying out $200,000 in profits, it was $244,928. After this year the paying of profits was annual instead of quinquennial, as had been arranged in 1887. In 1893 the Company opened a Branch Office in London, England, the first Canadian Life Company to organize branches outside of Canada—and had some legal difficulties with the Sun Life of England as to similarity in names which were eventually settled in favour of the Canadian Company.

At the annual meeting of Mch. 30, 1894, a new regulation was announced under which Policy-holders would be automatically protected against the risk of forfeiture from non-payment of their premiums because of oversight or temporary financial embarrassment. The Directors' Report for the year objected to any longer keeping at a 4½ per cent. basis of interest in the calculation of Reserves and declared for 4 per cent. as a safer rate at this stage in affairs. They, therefore, adopted the Institute of Actuaries

Hm. table with 4 per cent. interest—a more severe standard, it was asserted, than that of any other Canadian Company.

Meanwhile agencies were being established in India and China. Extension in the United States was commenced in 1895 by organizing at Detroit for the State of Michigan and in 1896 by establishing a Branch at Philadelphia covering three States and the District of Columbia. On Apl. 2nd, following, the President was able to state that not only had the volume of new business secured (in a period of national depression) exceeded anything yet achieved by a Canadian Company but "the policy of expanding the Company's field of operations into Great Britain, the United States and other sections beyond the limits of the Dominion have been amply justified by actual results." During 1897, 2,000 new shares of the Capital Stock were issued at $100 subscribed value and $15 paid. The issue price was $45 or 300 per cent. premium; the stock was eagerly taken up and the total now stood at $700,000 subscribed and $105,000 paid up. In this year, also, the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Bart., M.P., and the Earl of Albemarle, consented to act as Trustees in connection with the British Branch—for the protection of whose Policy-holders £50,000 was deposited in the Bank of Scotland, which was increased later to £100,000.

During 1898 Branch office buildings were erected at Ottawa and Hamilton and one was begun at Sherbrooke. The Company opposed but, of course accepted when settled, the Government's legislation compelling the placing of Reserves on a 3½ per cent. basis by 1915. Their reason was that as a *standard of solvency* this rate was too low; that a voluntary Reserve, even if the rate should be as low as 3½ per cent., was better and safer than a compulsory one—as in the case of the Banks. In 1901 the Company claimed to lead all other Home companies in its premium income and to have acquired access by a network of agencies to nearly all the best Assurance marts of the world. In 1895 T. B. Macaulay became a Director as well as Secretary and Actuary, and in 1897 James C. Tory was appointed Superintendent and, upon the death of W. J. Withall, in that year, J. R. Dougall was elected to the Board; in 1901 F. G. Cope was appointed Superintendent of Agencies. The business of this decade is seen in the following statement:

Year. Dec. 31.	New Policies Issued.	Total Annual Income.	Surplus Over all Liabilities and Capital Stock.	Net Assets (Besides Uncalled Capital).	Life Insurance in Force.
1892.....	$7,991,196	$1,134,867	$244,928	$3,403,700	$23,901,046
1893.....	8,791,902	1,240,483	288,595	4,001,776	27,799,756
1894.....	9,624,773	1,373,596	174,781	4,616,419	31,528,569
1895.....	8,866,688	1,528,054	200,449	5,365,770	34,754,840
1896.....	9,741,258	1,886,258	282,608	6,388,144	38,196,890
1897.....	14,418,101	2,149,159	209,220	7,322,371	44,983,796
1898.....	13,145,988	2,327,913	254,398	8,231,911	49,693,405
1899.....	9,746,308	2,596,207	373,304	9,247,664	52,806,035
1900.....	10,423,445	2,789,226	423,657	10,486,891	57,980,634
1901.....	10,834,298	3,095,666	481,499	11,773,032	62,400,931

During 1902 activity in industrial enterprises increased the profit on the Company's investments and at the close of the year its rate of interest on all securities held totalled 5·26 per cent. In 1906 the average rate earned was 5·36, in 1907 5·66 and in 1908 5·67 per cent. The employment of the Assets continued to be increasingly profitable. In 1905 sale of securities netted a profit of $437,930 and in 1910 a further sum of $332,766 was realized while the market value of the stocks and bonds owned exceeded, in the latter year, by $762,764 the value at which they were credited in the Company's books. The Hon. A. W. Ogilvie, connected with the institution from the beginning and its Vice-President for years, died in 1902 and S. H. Ewing became Vice-President. In 1904 Murdoch McKenzie and Alex. Macpherson, Directors for many years, passed away and the vacancies were filled by the election of Charles Cushing and John McKergow. During 1906 E. A. McNutt was appointed Treasurer of the Company and in 1907 James C. Tory became General-Manager of the Western Foreign Department.

A natural mark of appreciation was shown in the following year by the promotion of Mr. T. B. Macaulay to the position of Managing-Director, which position Mr. R. Macaulay relinquished through age while he retained the Presidency. At the same time A. B. Wood was promoted to the post of Actuary and F. G. Cope to that of Assistant Secretary as well as Agency Superintendent. Meantime, in 1905, $616,541 of the year's profits had been used as the final installment required to bring the Reserves, on old policies, to a 3½ per cent. basis; the total amount thus used for all policies issued before Jan. 1, 1900, being $1,186,111; a change which the Insurance Act gave until 1915 to complete. Referring, in their 1906 Report, to the Royal Commission on Insurance the Directors mentioned the immense additional labour which the Inquiry had given the Staff but considered its results satisfactory: "The great strength of the Company, its profitable investments, the large dividends paid by it to its Policy-holders, the ample provision for profits on policies not yet participating, and, if we may be pardoned for saying so, the honesty and cleanness in all its business methods, have been brought into the light as never before. Possibly, the most striking fact brought out was that the Company is really much stronger than it has ever claimed to be, having a contingent fund outside its published Assets composed largely of bonus stocks obtained in connection with purchases of bonds."

Meanwhile the amount distributed yearly to Policy-holders was growing steadily. In 1902 the total was $115,638, in 1903 $93,471, in 1904 $117,238, and in 1905 $166,578; in 1906 $208,658 was distributed in this way, $207,763 was set aside to place the Reserves on all policies issued since 1902 on a 3 per cent.

basis and $489,548 was added to the undivided Surplus; in 1907 the amount for distribution had leaped up to $422,950; in 1908 the amount was $361,471, in 1909 it was $378,010. In 1910 out of a Surplus earned of $1,232,545 the distribution was $377,792, while $210,850 was applied to strengthening the Reserves by changing the basis of valuation for annuities to the British Offices' Select Life Annuity Tables, in accordance with recent legislation, and the balance was added to the undivided Surplus which then totalled $3,952,437 over all Liabilities—including Capital Stock. During these years the Thrift Policies seem to have been acceptable and progressive but not in any very prominent way, and have been discontinued quite lately.

In 1910 the Company reached the height of its prosperity during these years and the increase of its Insurance in force was over $13,000,000 in the one year and $76,000,000 in the eight years since 1902 while its net Surplus had multiplied 6½ times in that period. If the Surplus had been arrived at by valuing the policies according to the Government standard it would have been $5,319,921 and so, in a comparative sense, it had been for many years past. The total disbursements to Policy-holders from the Company's organization to the close of 1910 was $26,266,630. In this latter year the number of Directors was increased from 9 to 12 of whom 8 were elected by the Shareholders and 4 by the Policy-holders. New shares of a subscribed value of $100 each, with $25 paid thereon, were issued to the number of 3,000, at a price of $45.00 or $20 per share premium. This made the Capital Stock $1,000,000 subscribed and $250,000 paid-up. The Board at the close of the period under review was composed of Robertson Macaulay, President; S. H. Ewing, Vice-President; W. M. Birks, J. P. Cleghorn, Hon. Raoul Dandurand, J. R. Dougall, H. W. K. Hale, H. S. Holt, C. R. Hosmer, A. Kingman, John McKergow and T. B. Macaulay (Managing Director and Secretary). The business of 1902-10 was as follows:

Year Dec. 31.	New Policies Issued.	Total Annual Income.	Surplus over all Liabilities and Capital Stock.	Net Assets (Besides uncalled Capital).	Life Insurance in Force.
1902.....	$11,030,690	$3,561,509	$607,180	$13,480,272	$67,181,601
1903.....	14,167,205	3,986,139	896,382	15,505,776	75,681,188
1904.....	15,911,904	4,561,936	1,174,446	17,851,760	85,327,662
1905.....	18,612,056	5,717,492	1,735,698	21,309,384	95,290,894
1906.....	17,410,054	6,212,615	2,225,247	24,292,692	102,566,398
1907.....	17,879,793	6,249,288	2,046,884	26,488,595	111,135,694
1908.....	19,783,671	6,949,601	2,596,303	29,238,525	119,517,740
1909.....	21,509,273	7,778,132	3,308,534	32,804,996	129,913,669
1910.....	23,512,377	9,575,453	3,952,437	38,164,790	143,549,276

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF
IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

When this institution, which in 1910 had $56,000,000 of Assets, commenced operations Canada was in a condition of marked business depression and some initial difficulty was found in organization. By an Act of Parliament—May 23, 1873—the Imperial Bank was incorporated with a view to organization in Toronto and a year later the name was modified to that of Imperial Bank of Canada. Efforts to obtain a sufficient Stock subscription were at first ineffectual. In December, 1874, however, Mr. H. S. Howland, a well-known wholesale merchant in Toronto, undertook the matter and, aided by the exertions of Mr. D. R. Wilkie, who retired from the service of the Quebec Bank at Toronto in order to assist the project, success soon became assured. Before the stock-books were closed Mr. Wilkie also induced Mr. T. R. Merritt, President for 21 years of the Niagara District Bank at St. Catharines—an institution with a paid-up Capital on Sept. 30, 1874, of $361,000, a note Circulation of $332,633, total Deposits of $585,141 and Discounts of $988,160—to merge his institution in the new venture.

The first General Meeting of the new Bank took place in Toronto on Feb. 25, 1875, when the following Directors were elected: H. S. Howland (President), Thomas R. Merritt (Vice-President), John Smith, Hon. James R. Benson, Patrick Hughes, William Ramsay, Robert Carrie, Thomas R. Wadsworth and John Fisken. Mr. D. R. Wilkie, who had already seen 13 years of service in the Quebec Bank, was appointed Cashier or—as the position was termed after 1896—General Manager. The Bank opened for business on March 16th, 1875. A special meeting of shareholders on June 21st following confirmed the amalgamation with the Niagara District Bank and the first annual Report of the new institution on June 22nd, 1876, showed net profits of $103,637 and total Assets of $3,129,735. During the first half dozen years of the Bank's history progress was gradual with a steady and conservative management in which caution, rather than showy success, seemed to be the watchword. The depression of 1877-8 was upon the country and the annual Report of 1879 referred to the uneasy feeling which still prevailed. Following

upon the settlement of the fiscal and other questions in that year came an increase in business and the Deposits, which had stood at $1,500,000, were doubled by 1881, the Current Loans had risen from a little over $2,100,000 to $3,338,000 and the total Assets from $3,100,000 to $5,100,000. Meanwhile, branches had been organized at Welland, St. Thomas, and Woodstock, Fergus, Ingersoll and Port Colborne in Ontario and at Winnipeg in Manitoba.

Then came the inflation of land values in the West and the ensuing depression and depreciation in Western securities—a condition which existed for some years and up to 1885. In 1882 a branch of the Bank was opened at Brandon, in Manitoba, and in 1886 at Galt, Niagara Falls, and other points. By 1888 conditions had entirely changed in the West and the Bank's annual Report was able to speak of "continued growth and prosperity" there; while branches were formed at Portage La Prairie in Manitoba, and at Sault Ste. Marie in Ontario (1889), at Rat Portage, or Kenora as it is now called, and Prince Albert in 1891, and at Edmonton in 1892. Following out this policy of keeping in touch with the expansion of the country a branch was formed at Vancouver, B.C., in 1895, at Montreal in 1898 and Nelson, B.C., at Hamilton, Ont., in 1899. By 1900 the institution which started in 1876 with branches at Toronto, St. Catharines, Ingersoll and Port Colborne, had 31 of them spread across the Dominion from Montreal in the East to the Pacific Coast. Ottawa was opened in 1900, seven other branches in 1903, and six in 1905, when the Bank had a total of 55 branches. In 1906 the Quebec Branch was organized and in 1905 the needs of New Ontario met with a branch at Cobalt which was added to in 1909 by opening at Cochrane, Elk Lake, and Gowganda. Brantford in 1906, and Fort William in 1907 had also been opened, and by the close of 1910 the Imperial Bank had 90 branches with a record of growth which the following three-year table clearly illustrates:

Year.	Paid-up Capital.	Rest.	Total Deposits.	Current Loans.	Total Assets.
1876.....	$804,000	$25,000	$1,576,000	$2,131,000	$3,129,000
1879.....	885,000	80,000	1,920,000	2,254,000	3,446,000
1882.....	1,175,000	400,000	4,327,000	4,607,000	7,272,000
1885.....	1,500,000	480,000	3,652,000	4,003,000	6,777,000
1888.....	1,500,000	600,000	5,643,000	4,708,000	8,904,000
1891.....	1,556,000	778,000	6,786,000	5,286,000	10,522,000
1894.....	1,954,000	1,152,000	8,704,000	7,125,000	13,201,000
1897.....	1,964,000	1,157,000	9,783,000	7,638,000	14,466,000
1900.....	2,458,000	1,700,000	14,137,000	11,289,000	20,308,000
1903.....	2,983,000	2,636,000	19,680,000	14,647,000	28,332,000
1906.....	3,927,000	3,927,000	28,500,000	21,302,000	38,780,000
1909.....	5,000,000	5,000,000	36,063,000	26,571,000	50,254,000
1910.....	5,000,000	5,000,000	41,399,000	31,368,000	56,239,000
1911.....	5,769,000	5,769,000	46,504,000	33,556,000	63,710,000

During these years the ideal of living up to the country's requirements, as well as progress, was carried out in a steady increase of Capital to meet increasing demands. The original Capital was added to in 1882 by $325,000; by $500,000 in 1891 and a similar sum in 1899; by $1,500,000 in 1902, and by $1,000,000 in 1906; and by $5,000,000 in 1907. The 1907 authorization was not issued in stock for subscription but was held for future requirements and, presumably, for the national development which seemed imminent. In this latter connection Mr. Wilkie had commenced the delivery of annual addresses, in 1897, which were designed to furnish succinct summaries of current financial and national conditions. He had occasion then to refer to the existing depression and the Tariff uncertainties of the period which, no doubt, had helped to keep the Bank's Assets in 1895, 1896 and 1897 almost stationary. In succeeding years up to 1902, however, they increased by $2,000,000 a year and in his 1901 address the General-Manager was able to say that Canada had " at last attracted the notice and gained the confidence of the Foreign capitalist." At the 1907 meeting he pointed out that " additional Bank capital to keep pace with the development of the resources of the country is needed and there can be no doubt that such additional capital can be supplied more economically by the financial institutions at present in existence than by new organizations." Hence the $5,000,000 of new Stock authorized.

Meantime the institution had had an exceptional experience in its *personnel* and management. Many Directors passed away in the 34 years following 1876—including John Smith, Hon. James R. Benson, Patrick Hughes, Hon. Alexander Morris, T. R. Wadsworth, Hon. John Ferguson, Hugh Ryan, William Hendrie, T. Sutherland Stayner, and Charles Cockshutt; Mr. H. S. Howland remained President until his death in 1902, when he was succeeded by Mr. T. R. Merritt, who had been Vice-President since the organization of the Bank and who held the Presidency until his own death in 1906; but through all these years Mr. D. R. Wilkie remained in the management and control of the institution. He was elected a Director and Vice-President in 1902 and President in 1906—still retaining the post of General-Manager and promising to do so as long as his health permitted. He was, in 1902, the oldest General-Manager by date of appointment and term of office in Canada; in 1912 he will have completed his 50th year in banking life. As to subordinates Mr. Bernard Jennings, who had been associated with the Bank since its organization, died in 1901 as Manager of the Toronto Branch; in 1902 Mr. Edward Hay became Assistant General Manager and Mr. O. F. Rice Manager of the Toronto Branch. The Directors in 1910 were Mr. Wilkie as President, the Hon. Robert Jaffray as Vice-President together with William Ramsay of Scotland, Elias Rogers, J. Kerr Osborne, Peleg Howland, Cawthra Mulock and W. J. Gage of

Toronto, William Whyte of Winnipeg, Dr. Wm. Hamilton Merritt of St. Catharines and Hon. Richard Turner, M.L.C., of Quebec.

The position of the Bank at the close of ten year periods may be summarized here. In 1876 the total Assets immediately available—as distinct from ordinary Assets—were $832,000, in 1886 $2,422,000, in 1896 $6,669,000, in 1906 $17,471,000, in 1910 $23,256,000. In 1876 the Circulation was $311,000 and this rose, successively, to $898,000, $1,202,000, $2,948,000, and $3,772,000. In 1876 the gold and Dominion Notes held were $192,000, in 1886 they were $637,000, in 1896 $1,450,000, in 1906 $4,877,000, in 1910 $8,283,000. An interesting change took place in the relative state of Deposits and Current Loans during these years. In 1876 the Deposits were $1,576,000 and Current Loans $2,131,000; in 1886 they were, respectively, $4,427.000 and $4,506,000; in 1896 they were $9,203,000 and $7,428,000 respectively; in 1906 the Deposits had jumped up to $28,500,000 and the Current Loans to $21,302,000; in 1910 the totals were, respectively, $41,399,000 and $31,368,000.

Incidents which may also be mentioned include an arrangement in 1897 with the Alaska Commercial Company and the Hudson's Bay Company by which the Bank obtained excellent facilities for transacting business in far-away regions which were then coming into prominence and the organization in 1898 of a Pension Fund for officers and employees of the Bank for which an annual payment of $5,000 was then authorized, a special grant of $20,000 given in 1899, and a further grant made in 1907 of $30,000 with an additional yearly sum of $7,500. The Staff had, meanwhile, grown from 206 in 1898 to 274 in 1902, 340 in 1904, and 435 in 1906. By 1910 it numbered 589. The Shareholders, who numbered 715 in 1900 when the paid-up Stock totalled $2,458,000 were 1,302 in 1910 when the Stock was $5,000,000. The Bank in this latter year had agents and correspondents in Great Britain, Germany, France, United States, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, the Sandwich Islands and South Africa. Its Dividend record was 8 per cent. in 1876-8; 7½ per cent. in 1879; 7 per cent. in 1880-2; 8 per cent. from 1882 to 1889 with a bonus of 1 per cent. in the years 1891-9; 9 per cent. and a bonus of one-half per cent. in 1900; 10 per cent. in 1901-1906; 10¾ per cent. in 1907 and 11 per cent. in 1908, 1909 and 1910. The net profits of $103,000 in 1876 had become $365,000 in 1900 and $702,000 in 1910.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF
THE BANK OF HAMILTON

This institution, which has had a considerable share in the steady, solid up-building of the Canadian City in which it was founded and where it has ever since maintained its head-quarters, was opened for business in September, 1872. Its chief organizer and first General-Manager, or as he was then styled, Cashier, was Herbert C. Hammond. Others who joined in promoting the formation of the Bank were Donald McInnes (afterwards a Senator of Canada and its first President), John Stuart, Vice-President, Edward Gurney, James Turner (also a Senator in after years), Dennis Moore, Jacob Hespeler and Hon. Samuel Mills, who were the first Directors. With them were associated other prominent Hamilton men of those days such as John Winer, Edward Jackson, J. M. Williams, M.P., D. B. Chisholm, Charles Magill, M.P., A. T. Wood, Edward Martin, Anthony Copp, A. Harvey, John Harvey and James Watson.

The paid-up Capital, upon organization, was $275,000. The first year's net profits were $23,951 and the total Deposits $231,000. Mr. Hammond retired from the management in 1882 and was replaced by E. A. Colquhoun who, in 1888, was succeeded by James Turnbull of the London and Canadian Loan Co. of Toronto. In 1882 H. S. Steven had been appointed Assistant-General Manager. By 1888 the paid-up Capital had increased to $1,000,000 and the business of the Bank had grown to large dimensions with Assets of five millions, and Branches opened here and there in the Province wherever it was felt there were probabilities of growth. The first was established at Listowel in 1873, Port Elgin and Georgetown were organized in 1874, Milton in 1877, Wingham in 1880, Orangeville in 1885 and Simcoe in 1888. It was a tentative growth as yet; the wide expansion was to come after the results of early constructive work and up-building had been matured. Meanwhile the Hon. Donald McInnes had retired from the Presidency in 1881 and been succeeded by Mr. John Stuart who held the position for 22 years. Mr. Stuart was succeeded in the Vice-Presidency by Hon. James Turner. During these years the Bank had paid a dividend of 8 per cent. from 1873 until 1880 when the depression of the times caused a slight drop for two years to 7 per cent.; in 1883 and 1884 it was 7½ and in 1884-1900 had again risen to 8 per cent. The business of the institution during this period may be seen in detail from the following table:

Year.	Capital Paid-Up.	Reserve and Undivided Profits.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Liabilities.	Discounts.	Total Assets.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1873..	393,980	5,499	143,297	235,148	378,445	651,715	796,376
1874..	527,690	12,707	303,485	487,082	793,631	1,114,991	1,355,194
1875..	585,850	25,960	280,382	646,293	929,700	1,281,200	1,564,939
1876..	614,150	37,850	315,316	862,090	1,186,933	1,481,674	1,873,345
1877..	669,930	51,623	330,605	888,496	1,228,076	1,680,412	1,986,328
1878..	707,950	62,649	392,000	793,684	1,194,447	1,739,720	2,003,336
1879..	731,650	73,407	351,444	704,000	1,071,226	1,664,948	1,917,048
1880..	745,100	84,839	430,772	955,258	1,391,918	1,864,000	2,263,216
1881..	750,500	104,691	558,116	1,179,688	1,739,800	1,979,228	2,632,860
1882..	751,550	138,926	685,600	1,288,178	2,054,998	2,424,000	2,984,000
1883..	976,510	207,425	720,424	1,527,536	2,412,500	3,057,443	3,645,534
1884..	984,770	256,105	682,641	1,680,269	2,378,353	2,976,000	3,673,952
1885..	997,620	279,142	797,628	1,740,456	2,777,929	3,257,684	4,109,710
1886..	999,500	303,800	842,337	1,910,545	2,940,672	3,347,193	4,299,127
1887..1,000,000		345,395	849,209	2,239,295	3,106,666	3,478,957	4,507,364
1888..1,000,000		362,840	727,817	2,594,847	3,484,377	3,846,080	4,902,416

With the year 1889, and the accession of Mr. Turnbull to the General-Managership—since 1904 H. M. Watson has been Assistant General-Manager—came a period of steady and substantial progress up to 1900 when the development proceeded by leaps and bounds. In these twelve years the Assets increased from 5 to nearly 15 millions; the dividend paid was a regular one of 8 per cent.; the new Branches organized totalled 29 in number. They included Toronto in 1889, Chesley in 1890, Lucknow in 1892, Grimsby in 1893, additional Hamilton branches in 1891 and 1894, respectively, Berlin in the latter year, Jarvis, Delhi, Niagara Falls, Southampton and Palmerston in 1898, Blyth in 1899 and Beamsville, Dundalk, Dundas and Port Rowan in 1900. These were all in Ontario. In 1896 began the extension into the West which afterwards became so considerable. Winnipeg and Carman in Manitoba were then opened and in 1898, after a two years trial there, Branches were established at Morden, Brandon and Hamiota, also in Manitoba. Vancouver was organized in 1899. The business of this period was as follows:

Year.	Capital Paid-Up.	Reserve and Undivided Profits.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Liabilities.	Discounts.	Total Assets.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1889..1,000,000		410,425	827,000	3,043,196	4,272,664	4,083,000	5,703,089
1890..1,000,000		460,317	892,637	3,446,950	4,535,759	4,731,596	6,021,077
1891..1,206,850		604,714	971,678	3,966,902	5,254,726	5,583,291	7,096,291
1892..1,250,000		660,579	928,000	4,745,521	6,039,067	5,889,203	7,979,646
1893..1,250,000		654,787	963,923	5,091,330	6,502,000	5,923,187	8,436,818
1894..1,250,000		680,000	854,255	5,243,447	6,633,639	6,127,448	8,593,749
1895..1,250,000		685,819	822,253	5,477,492	6,684,316	5,259,319	8,650,135
1896..1,250,000		705,573	758,757	5,762,518	6,962,292	5,560,519	8,947,866
1897..1,250,000		746,000	934,249	6,437,436	7,820,649	6,722,359	9,846,678
1898..1,250,000		801,833	1,187,573	7,684,374	9,117,310	7,047,122	11,199,144
1899..1,494,520		1,011,000	1,189,726	8,770,994	10,622,526	9,451,391	13,163,057
1900..1,703,212		1,246,551	1,393,695	10,019,581	11,837,592	10,225,543	14,827,357

Then came the years of greatest expansion when the Bank of Hamilton kept in touch with and shared in the tremendous growth of the country and the opening up of its resources and wealth.

The Hon. William Gibson, Senator of Canada, had succeeded Mr. Stuart as President in 1903 while Mr. Turnbull, who remained General Manager, was also appointed to the Vice-Presidency in 1903—succeeding A. G. Ramsay who had been appointed in 1890. The dividend was increased to 9 per cent. in 1901 and to 10 per cent. in 1902 at which it stood until 1910 with an announced rate of 11 per cent. for 1911. Meanwhile there had been a great expansion in Branches from the 9 in 1889 and the 29 of 1900 to 133 at the close of 1910. Nearly all of these new Branches were in the West and in small places which were yet the centres of important agricultural communities of the present or immediate future. The larger places selected were at Brantford in 1902 with a second branch in 1906; three new ones in Hamilton, four in Toronto, and three at Vancouver, B.C.; one additional in Winnipeg. Fort William was organized in 1909 and the selection of Moose Jaw in 1901 and Saskatoon in 1902 were especially marked in the great after-growth of those towns.

By Provinces, the Bank of Hamilton in 1910 had 58 Branches in Ontario of which 33 had been organized since 1900; 28 in Manitoba of which 21 had been formed since that year; 26 in Saskatchewan and 10 in Alberta all of which were organized since 1900; in British Columbia 11, of which all but one were formed after that year. There were no Branches in Quebec or the Maritime Provinces. Taking the decade from 1897 to 1906 the Bank's expansion is vividly seen by the fact that its Capital increased by 97 per cent., its circulation by 147 per cent., its Reserve by 240 per cent., its Deposits by 278 per cent., its total Assets by 230 per cent. For the period 1900 to 1910, more especially under review, the table which follows shows exactly the business and progress of a Bank in which the Assets increased from 14 to 41 millions in a decade and its Reserve Fund and undivided profits to $500,000 in excess of its paid-up Capital. Its net profits in 1907 were $384,708, in 1908 $360,308, in 1909 $382,332 and in 1910 $422,090 with a balance at Profit and Loss account of $192,810. The Board of Directors in this latter year were Senator Gibson, Mr. Turnbull, C. A. Birge, C. C. Dalton, Colonel the Hon. J. S. Hendrie, C.V.O., George Rutherford and W. A. Wood.

Year.	Capital.	Reserve and Undivided Profits.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Liabilities.	Discounts.	Total Assets.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1901	1,995,750	1,547,000	1,660,221	11,549,904	13,479,000	11,494,126	17,071,759
1902	2,000,000	1,644,732	1,818,115	14,184,250	16,210,209	12,632,403	19,909,942
1903	2,000,000	1,770,122	1,816,536	15,864,880	18,129,474	13,896,000	21,959,596
1904	2,235,280	2,140,176	2,017,511	19,100,365	22,113,390	16,443,915	26,553,846
1905	2,440,740	2,466,150	2,279,755	21,464,121	23,914,157	17,205,482	28,886,048
1906	2,470,090	2,580,360	2,316,026	24,386,000	27,378,869	20,257,437	32,504,319
1907	2,470,360	2,688,309	2,215,621	24,216,967	27,209,637	20,406,681	32,443,306
1908	2,472,860	2,773,957	2,384,342	25,783,391	28,289,000	19,373,745	33,610,837
1909	2,500,000	2,903,665	2,468,185	30,981,464	33,854,095	24,056,262	39,332,760
1910	2,680,570	3,192,810	2,813,645	32,310,000	35,340,988	26,777,923	41,314,369

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Commencing operations as a Chartered Bank two years after Confederation, in a small centre of a then isolated though historic Province, the first 30 years of this Bank's history was a period of quiet financial work along lines of slow though steady local progress; the ensuing decade was one of an almost phenomenal progress which covered the entire Dominion and even went beyond its bounds. The beginnings of the institution were very small and, for Canada, somewhat unusual. A co-partnership institution called the Merchants Bank had been established in 1864 at Halifax with J. W. Merkel as President and George Maclean as Cashier and with the following Proprietors: W. Cunard, T. C. Kinnear, Hon. Edward Kenny (Receiver General), John Duffus, Jeremiah Northrup, T. E. Kenny, J. W. Merkel, John Tobin and Geo. P. Mitchell. It was stated in 1869, when a charter of incorporation was asked for and obtained as a joint stock institution to be styled the Merchants Bank of Halifax, that the earnings since organization had averaged nine per cent. per annum. On Oct. 18, 1869, the Proprietors and some other prominent men met with Thos. C. Kinnear as Chairman and organized the new Bank with the following gentlemen as Directors: Wm. Cunard, J. B. Duffus, T. C. Kinnear, Thomas E. Kenny, John Taylor, M. Dwyer and Edward Smith. The authorized Capital was $1,000,000 of which at first only $500,000 was offered for subscription. A statement of the business of the late Proprietary institution up to Oct. 1st was read which showed a paid-up Capital of $300,000, a Reserve Fund of $20,000, Notes in Circulation of $90,460, Deposits at call $167,955 and at interest $116,700, Specie in hand totalling $310,899, Current Loans of $266,970, and total Assets of $729,163. Mr. Kinnear was unanimously elected President of the Bank; in December, on his leaving for England to remain away some months, Mr. Duffus acted for a couple of weeks as Chairman of the Board and then, for a similar reason, in the case of Mr. Duffus, Thomas E. Kenny was asked to fill the position which he was destined to hold until his death many years afterwards. George Maclean was the first Cashier. Amongst the first shareholders in the Bank, besides the Directors just mentioned, the most notable were Thomas Abbott, Hon. (afterwards Sir) Edward Kenny, J. P. Mott, Alfred G. Jones—long afterwards Lieut.-Governor of the Province—John F. Stairs and Hon. Jeremiah Northrup.

The Bank's operations were announced as confined to the Maritime Provinces and this was, in fact, the policy of its Board for nearly a quarter of a century. A branch was opened at Pictou in

1870, at Bridgewater, Lunenburg, Weymouth, Sydney and Truro in 1871. All of these were in Nova Scotia. At the first annual general meeting on Mch. 9, 1870, $100,000 was added to the paid-up capital and the Board of Directors was elected as follows: T. E. Kenny, President, John Taylor, M. Dwyer, Jeremiah Northrup, W. Cunard, A. G. Jones and J. B. Duffus. The last two were unable to act and on June 25th Joseph Wier and J. B. Campbell were appointed. Messrs. Campbell and Cunard retired in 1871 and Thomas Abbott and James Butler were elected and the entire Board re-elected in 1872 with Mr. Kenny as President and Senator Northrup as Vice-President.

At this time the Cashier acted as Inspector as well as Manager of the Halifax office. In 1873 new branches were formed at Maitland, N.S., and Charlottetown, P.E.I., and, in 1874, at Summerside, P.E.I. In 1875 it was found that the pressing demands of customers for accommodation could not be fully met without additional capital, even though the discount rate was raised for a time to 8 per cent., and despite an increase of paid-up capital by $200,000 in 1872, by another $200,000 in 1873-4, and by $100,000 in 1875. These were years, however, verging on a period of severe depression and, after this latter date, no increase in the Stock was made until 1883, nor was there any very marked expansion in the Bank's business. There was progress but it was a conservative and quiet development. Very few branches were opened—one at Souris, P.E.I., in 1877 and another at Port Hawkesbury, N.S., in 1881. In 1876 Allison Smith and T. A. Ritchie became Directors and in 1878 the name of D. H. Duncan appears as Accountant of the Halifax Office.

During this year the Board of Directors was reduced to six and made up of James Butler, M. Dwyer, Allison Smith, T. A. Ritchie, T. E. Kenny (President) and Hon. J. Northrup, Vice-President. On Mch. 5th, 1879, at the annual meeting, the President referred to the " continuous depression " in the Province but pointed out that the Bank was able to make a fair amount of profit, maintain a dividend, and pay $10,000 toward the cost of the new building which was then being erected on one of the best business sites in the City and which was occupied shortly afterwards. In this year Senator Northrup, a sturdy supporter of the institution, passed away and at the succeeding meeting of 1880 Michael Dwyer was elected Vice-President while J. Norman Ritchie was added to the Board. On this occasion Mr. Kenny referred again to the continued dulness of trade and financial depression although claiming, with some pride, that the Bank had paid $500,000 in dividends to the Shareholders since starting business. A further sum was paid on building account and 10 years afterwards the whole cost had been met. It was a day of small things and the caution of the Bank's policy was evident.

The dividends paid during these years were 5 per cent. in 1870, 7 per cent. in 1871, 8 per cent. from 1872 to 1876 inclusive, 7½ per cent. in 1877, 8 per cent. again in 1878 and 7 per cent. from 1879 to 1882 inclusive. Mr. D. H. Duncan became Cashier in 1882 and inaugurated an active system of Branch extension; chiefly into New Brunswick and notably, also, at Hamilton, Bermuda, in the West Indies. This latter expansion was, no doubt, influenced by the Bank's association with the steamship business of Pickford and Black and, though the branch itself was afterwards closed, it was probably a first step in the expansion amongst these Islands which commenced in 1899. The business and progress of the Bank during these formative years of growth may be seen from the following table:

Year.	Capital Paid-Up.	Rest.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Discounts.	Net Profits.	Total Assets.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1870....	300,000	20,000	93,920	288,251	460,553	18,466	954,160
1871....	400,000	20,000	364,420	424,342	1,102,031	42,053	1,336,393
1872....	600,000	60,000	582,560	485,731	1,278,850	83,270	1,792,386
1873....	797,920	100,000	644,875	779,201	1,870,492	110,089	2,391,716
1874....	800,000	150,000	733,739	1,022,023	2,384,147	107,409	2,911,839
1875....	900,000	180,000	485,816	869,312	2,201,530	95,656	2,594,917
1876....	900,000	180,000	528,451	913,377	2,165,140	75,392	2,599,298
1877....	900,000	180,000	502,909	1,290,929	2,382,847	81,944	2,963,208
1878....	900,000	180,000	442,839	1,203,372	2,241,353	82,428	2,826,423
1879....	900,000	180,000	413,821	1,097,024	2,092,728	62,396	2,667,793
1880....	900,000	180,000	479,199	1,232,362	2,086,655	70,402	2,874,805
1881....	900,000	180,000	625,883	1,616,090	2,762,717	73,631	3,394,669
1882....	900,000	180,000	777,247	1,777,439	3,236,946	68,122	3,728,899

With the year 1883 began a period of wider expansion in the affairs of the Bank and it may be noted that in this year, on Jan. 18th, Mr. Edson L. Pease who was the instrument of the greater movement of a later decade, became Accountant at the Halifax Office after a period of service with the Canadian Bank of Commerce. On June 14th the Board decided not to purchase the Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island which had offered to sell out its interests and a little later the relations of the Bank with the Maritime Bank of Canada—founded at St. John in 1872—led to a similar proposition for amalgamation. This institution had suffered severe losses and for a time Mr. Pease was put in charge of its affairs and the question of union seriously considered. Eventually, however, the Board decided not to recommend amalgamation to its shareholders and, after a brief period, the Maritime Bank was compelled to suspend in 1887 with a loss of about $1,000,000 to its shareholders.

Meanwhile, in 1883, $100,000 was added to the Stock and in 1886 James Butler was elected Vice-President while, in the succeeding year, Thomas Ritchie was elected to the Board. In 1885

had occurred one of those heavy losses which all Banks have to occasionally face; the profits of the year were wiped out and the Rest drawn upon for $80,000. The trouble was taken at the roots, however, and within two years the loss had been more than made good, and the Reserves restored to full strength. By 1889 the Paid-up Capital and Rest had been increased above the original figure, the Deposits had grown by $1,200,000, and the net profits were $124,000. The important event of the year (1887) was the opening of a Branch in Montreal, of which Mr. Pease became Manager. This extension inaugurated a new system with larger business transactions, greater profits, and a wider outlook. At this time, also, James Butler died, Thomas Ritchie was appointed Vice-President, and H. G. Bauld elected a Director. Wiley Smith joined the Board in the following year.

On Feb. 10, 1892, the President, Mr. Kenny, referred at the annual meeting to the low rates for money which prevailed in the chief monetary centres and intimated that the management had found 4 per cent. for special deposits too high a rate for the Bank to continue. The depression still existed in the following two years and affected profits although the volume of business increased. On Feb. 13, 1895, the President complained, in his brief annual address, of the continued depression and low rates for money—sometimes reaching ¼ of one per cent. in England and 1 per cent. in New York. At the same time the Directors were able to add $80,000 to the Rest, to increase investments in Government and other bonds by $300,000 and to recommend the establishment of a Superannuation Fund for Employees. During 1896 the financial disquietude and commercial depression continued and the Maritime Provinces were specially affected by the free silver agitation in the United States as well as by the generally low prices and lower profits. In this year the Hon. D. MacKeen joined the Board of Directors and another $100,000 was added to the Rest.

In 1897 a marked business improvement began and continued into 1898 and succeeding years. Good crops and good prices affected local conditions, another addition was made to the Rest and the Capital Stock was increased by $500,000 for the announced purpose of extending business outside of Nova Scotia. During this period of D. H. Duncan's exclusive management of the institution, 1882-1897—in which latter year Mr. Pease became closely associated with the general management of the Bank—the paid-up Capital had increased by $600,000. The total Deposits had quadrupled, the Rest had been increased by nearly $1,000,000, the total Assets by more than $6,000,000. The dividend paid in 1883 and 1884 was 7 per cent. and in 1885 6½; in 1886 it was 6 per cent., and this rate lasted until 1893 when it was increased to 6½; in 1894 it was 7 per cent. and so remained

for some years. The advance and details of the Bank's business in these years were as follows:

Year.	Capital Paid-Up.	Rest.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Loans.	Net Profits.	Total Assets.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1883..	1,000,000	200,000	869,549	1,927,674	3,118,348	98,070	4,162,384
1884..	1,000,000	200,000	781,640	2,257,700	3,246,050	83,430	4,355,549
1885..	1,000,000	120,000	745,040	1,742,834	2,867,344	.....	3,761,078
1886..	1,000,000	120,000	823,922	1,741,258	2,574,052	76,107	3,848,323
1887..	1,000,000	160,000	955,323	2,294,333	3,268,077	92,766	4,558,742
1888..	1,000,000	200,000	993,000	2,901,122	3,873,115	112,337	5,286,184
1889..	1,100,000	275,000	1,132,306	2,971,717	4,212,972	124,174	5,569,152
1890..	1,100,000	375,000	996,192	3,277,605	4,462,703	143,507	5,849,017
1891..	1,100,000	450,000	970,330	3,484,872	4,858,142	143,341	6,264,107
1892..	1,100,000	510,000	1,020,192	4,251,908	5,703,389	126,912	7,601,674
1893..	1,100,000	600,000	1,013,585	4,272,931	5,770,925	179,943	7,641,360
1894..	1,100,000	680,000	941,031	4,966,316	6,369,316	158,585	8,538,620
1895..	1,500,000	975,000	1,001,480	6,199,207	7,181,179	188,485	9,811,625
1896..	1,500,000	1,075,000	1,185,077	6,327,768	7,930,001	207,768	10,758,753
1897..	1,500,000	1,175,000	1,187,392	6,926,816	7,554,107	199,902	10,967,413

With the practical direction of much of the Bank's business centred in Montreal, and under the control of Mr. Pease, came two distinct developments of policy. One occurred in 1897 when a leap was made across the continent intervening between Monreal and the Pacific Coast, and a number of branches were established in British Columbia. This policy owed its initiation to a clear perception of not only existing financial conditions in Canada but of coming developments in the West. At the same time (1898) Mr. Pease visited Cuba and reported to his Directors in favour of an experimental Branch at Havana. This was duly established in 1899 with W. F. Brock, J. A. Springer and R. W. Forrester as Joint Agents of the Merchants Bank of Halifax in Cuba. In the succeeding year a change was made and F. J. Sherman, with O. A. Hornsby, were appointed to co-operate with Mr. Springer.

Meantime, on Dec. 18, 1899, Mr. Pease was formally appointed by the Board of Directors to be Joint General Manager, with the Branches in Montreal, in British Columbia and in Havana under his direction, and headquarters in Montreal. Mr. Duncan was to remain General-Manager and to administer the business of the Head Office at Halifax, and of the Branches in the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland, until the end of the year when it was understood he would retire from the service of the Bank. At the beginning of 1900, accordingly, Mr. Pease acceded to the sole management, with the Chief Executive in Montreal. It should be stated that in May, 1899, a further new departure had been made in the opening of a branch in New York City. More money was required for all this expansion and $500,000 of new stock was, therefore, issued at 100 per cent. premium and almost entirely paid up by the close of 1899. Addressing the annual

meeting on Feb. 14th, 1900, the President (Mr. Kenny) referred to the general expansion of business as rendering necessary a still further increase of capital. An issue of $1,000,000 was approved and of this $481,000 was taken up in 1902 and $519,000 in 1903.

At the same time Mr. Kenny made an even more vital suggestion: "The expansion of our business throughout Canada and outside the Dominion is such that we believe the time has come when, to meet our changed surroundings, we should change our title and adopt a more comprehensive designation. There is a Merchants Bank of Canada and a Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island as well as this institution." Moreover it was felt that the Bank was now more than a local or Provincial affair; it was national and international in its scope.

The policy of a change of name to that of the Royal Bank of Canada was made possible and legal by an Act of Parliament which received the Royal Assent on June 14th, 1900, and by an amending Act of July 7 under which the Board of Directors was given authority to make the change. The new name came into operation on 2nd January, 1901. During the year C. S. Hoare, an experienced Manager in the Imperial Bank's service, succeeded Mr. Pease as Manager of the Montreal Branch. At this time, also, the Hon. Michael Dwyer, M.L.C., of Halifax, a Director since the formation of the Bank, passed away, as did Hon. H. H. Fuller, a member of the Board since 1890. The year 1901 saw the number of Directors decreased to five and those elected at the annual meeting were T. E. Kenny, Thomas Ritchie, Wiley Smith, H. G. Bauld and Senator MacKeen.

In January, 1901, the Royal Bank of Canada had 15 branches in Nova Scotia; 10 in New Brunswick and 2 in Prince Edward Island; 1 in Newfoundland and 2 in Quebec; 2 in Ontario and 7 in British Columbia; 2 in the United States and 1 in Cuba—a total of 42. The largest shareholders in the Bank at this time were Michael Carney, the Estates of Michael Dwyer, P. O'Mullin, James Butler and John Tobin with T. E. Kenny, Dr. W. J. Lewis, Senator MacKeen, Alfred Putnam, Thomas Ritchie, L. Mortimer Smith, Wiley Smith and Mrs. R. M. Smith—all of Halifax; C. R. Hosmer and H. S. Holt of Montreal. In the following year a sale of 5,000 shares of the capital stock of the Bank at $250 per share was made, with the unanimous consent of the shareholders, to a number of prominent Americans, among whom were the Blairs of New York; G. F. Baker, President of the First National Bank, New York; J. J. Mitchell, President of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago; Ogden Armour, Norman B. Ream, P. A. Valentine and Marshall Field, of Chicago. The purchase was made after a thorough examination of the affairs of the Bank. At that time the shares of the Bank

were yielding 7 per cent. dividend. The connection thus established proved to be most beneficial to its interests.

In 1903, the Bank's business in Cuba was extended through the purchase of the assets of the Banco de Oriente at Santiago. The immediately available Assets of the Bank, in proportion to its Liabilities to the Public, on Dec. 31, 1903, were 58·10 per cent. By the end of 1904 the proportion had increased to 61·35 per cent. while the total Assets had increased over $6,000,000. On July 1st, 1904, the assets of the Banco del Comercio, Havana, were purchased. On Sept. 14th this Canadian institution was appointed Agent by the Government of Cuba to distribute the $31,000,000 which had been awarded to the Republic's Army of Liberation and in the year following $30,000,000 additional. During 1905 H. S. Holt and James Redmond of Montreal were added to the Board of Directors and the practice of quarterly dividends was adopted.

At the annual meeting, on Feb. 14th, 1906, the Board of Directors was increased and authority given by the shareholders for still another new and progressive departure. The Board was authorized to ask Parliament to change the Bank's headquarters from historic Halifax to the more metropolitan centre of Montreal. Permission was given in due course and on Mch. 2, 1907, the Head Office of the Royal Bank was, accordingly, transferred. New Directors were elected in harmony with the present and projected development of the institution—F. W. Thompson of Montreal and E. L. Pease, General-Manager, G. R. Crowe and D. K. Elliott of Winnipeg and W. H. Thorne of St. John. Mr. Kenny was re-elected President and Thomas Ritchie of Halifax, after many years in the Vice-Presidential chair, gave way to H. S. Holt of Montreal. New Stock of $900,000 was issued at 110 per cent. premium, $990,000 was added to the Rest and the dividend was increased to 10 per cent. At the same time an extension of Branches into Ontario and the North-West was inaugurated. The year 1907 saw preparation for a further extension of business. An increase of capital was authorized from $4,000,000 to $10,000,000 though it was not at once issued. The West Indian business was given additional scope by a branch at San Juan in Porto Rico. At the close of this year the Royal Bank had 15 branches in Nova Scotia, 13 in New Brunswick, 2 in Prince Edward Island and 1 in Newfoundland, 8 in Quebec, 20 in Ontario, 9 in the three Prairie Provinces, 25 in British Columbia, one in the United States and 10 in the West Indies—104 altogether. The Bank which had started out as a purely Provincial and Maritime institution now had as many Branches on the one coast of Canada as on the other and more abroad than any other Canadian Bank.

Mr. Thomas Edward Kenny, the real founder of the Bank, its President since a few months after organization, an ever-active

friend and worker for its interests, passed away on Oct. 26, 1908. Conspicuous in Halifax affairs and in public life he had also been. At a special meeting of the Directors on Nov. 16th Mr. Herbert S. Holt of Montreal was elected President and Mr. Edson L. Pease, who was already a Director, became Vice-President and retained, also, the general management of the Bank. Mr. Hugh Paton of Montreal was elected a Director. During the succeeding year another link with Halifax days passed (June 6) in the person of Thomas Ritchie, Vice-President of the Bank from 1890 to 1907. T. J. Drummond of Montreal was appointed in his place.

The important event of 1910 was the purchase of the Union Bank of Halifax. This institution had a paid-up Capital of $1,500,000 on Oct. 29th, 1910, a Reserve Fund of $1,250,000, Undivided Profits of $13,877, Notes in circulation, $1,398,480, Deposits of $10,889,290, Cash on hand of $1,535,945, Loans and Discounts of $8,760,432 and total Assets of $15,099,578. It had 35 branches at points where the Royal Bank was not represented and 10 at points where it, also, had agencies. The arrangement was ratified at a Shareholders' meeting of the Union Bank of Halifax on Sept. 7th and by the Royal Bank Shareholders on the following day. On Nov. 1st the amalgamation took place after the Board of Directors of the Royal Bank of Canada had voted 12,000 shares of its original Capital stock, fully paid and non-assessable, as the purchase price in the premises. William Robertson, President of the Union, became a Director in the Royal Bank and E. L. Thorne, its General-Manager, was appointed Supervisor of the Maritime Provinces' branches of the combined institutions. From 33 branches in these Provinces the Royal Bank had leaped up to 71 through this purchase. The chief of the new Branches thus assumed were at Glace Bay, New Glasgow, North Sydney, Windsor and Yarmouth, in Nova Scotia, together with Port of Spain in Trinidad—35 in all were maintained under the new conditions. In September, 1910, a branch of the Bank was established at London, England, in premises owned by the Bank of England at 2 Bank Buildings, Princes St., E.C.

The Royal Bank, from being one of the smaller institutions of Canada for many years was now the third great Bank of the Dominion. In the one year—Dec. 31, 1909, to Dec. 31, 1910—its Assets had increased from $67,000,000 to $92,000,000; its total Deposits from $50,000,000 to $72,000,000; its Capital and Reserve Fund from $10,700,000 to $13,200,000; its Current Loans and Discounts from $33,000,000 to $52,000,000. Meantime the Bank's business at Montreal had been greatly growing. In 1909 and 1910 the percentage of its increase at the local Clearing-house had been larger than that of any institution in the City. In 1905 its percentage of the total Clearings was 3·76, in 1906 5·98, in 1907 6·00, in 1908 6·39, in 1909 7·15, in 1910

7:47. The following table of the Bank's Clearings at Montreal shows the steady progress of early years changing into the swift advance of a later period:

ROYAL BANK CLEARINGS IN MONTREAL.

Year.		Year.	
1889	$9,778,000	1900	$41,946,000
1890	11,440,000	1901	45,255,000
1891	15,294,000	1902	54,202,000
1892	18,365,000	1903	43,508,000
1893	18,169,000	1904	36,780,000
1894	18,265,000	1905	49,833,000
1895	23,816,000	1906	91,751,000
1896	24,643,000	1907	93,434,000
1897	27,820,000	1908	94,700,000
1898	35,571,000	1909	133,553,000
1899	42,292,000	1910	156,089,000

Since 1897 the dividend had been steadily increasing. In that year and up to 1902, inclusive, it was 7½ per cent.; in 1903 and 1904 it was 8 per cent., and in 1906 increased to 9 per cent.; in 1907, 1908 and 1909 it was 10 per cent.; and in 1910 11 per cent. with an announced increase of one per cent. on Jan. 1st, 1911. During these years there had, of course, been an enormous increase in the Staff. In the days of Maritime limitations it was necessarily small though growing slowly with the extension of branches and the quiet increase in business; by 1901, when the change of name took place, there were 233 officials. In 1907 the Staff numbered 575 and in December, 1910, its total was 1,264. On Oct. 1, 1910, prior to amalgamation with the Union Bank, there were 134 branches; afterwards, with some other additions up to Dec. 31st, there were 185. Of this latter total 34 were in Ontario, 11 in Quebec, 16 in New Brunswick, 50 in Nova Scotia, 3 in Prince Edward Island, 4 in Manitoba, 9 in Saskatchewan, 4 in Alberta, 31 in British Columbia, one each in Great Britain, Newfoundland, and the United States, and 19 in the West Indies generally.

This record may well be closed with a simple statement of the progress of the Bank's business between 1898 and 1910, first drawing attention to the development in the 12 years prior to amalgamation with the Union Bank which included a jump in Deposits from 8 millions to 50 millions, in Discounts from 8½ millions to 43 millions, in net profits from $186,000 to $830,000, in Circulation of Notes from 1 1-3 millions to 4½ millions, in Capital from 1½ millions to 5 millions. A conspicuous feature in this development and one which is unexcelled even in the prosperous history of some other Canadian Banks is the creation of a Reserve Fund which first equalled the paid-up Capital and, between 1905 and 1910, largely excelled it.

Year.	Paid-Up Capital.	Rest.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Current Loans and Discounts.	Net Profits.	Total Assets.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1898..	1,500,000	1,250,000	1,387,104	8,275,407	8,554,829	186,796	12,681,664
1899..	1,985,070	1,700,000	1,853,990	11,323,599	11,873,486	249,077	17,101,513
1900..	2,000,000	1,700,000	1,833,313	12,015,710	12,820,094	182,426	17,844,038
1901..	2,000,000	1,700,000	1,847,152	13,363,124	13,260,579	208,524	19,376,717
1902..	2,481,000	2,500,000	1,920,713	13,929,120	14,192,124	279,786	21,869,968
1903..	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,303,518	16,087,446	16,341,856	373,252	25,106,736
1904..	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,534,944	21,945,144	18,198,282	435,058	31,183,652
1905..	3,000,000	3,400,000	2,820,791	26,435,658	22,489,005	491,918	36,373,576
1906..	3,900,000	4,390,000	3,780,348	32,464,685	28,664,923	604,495	45,437,516
1907..	3,900,000	4,390,000	3,653,910	33,265,498	29,797,847	742,034	46,351,498
1908..	3,900,000	4,600,000	3,556,432	37,443,441	30,626,109	746,775	50,470,210
1909..	5,000,000	5,700,000	4,579,678	50,822,129	43,812,886	838,306	67,051,102
1910..	6,200,000	7,000,000	5,925,890	72,079,607	60,541,144	951,336	92,510,346
1911 May 31	6,200,000	7,000,000	5,555,661	79,681,153	65,904,188	.....	99,549,722

The chief events in the history of the Bank in chronological order have been as follows:

1869—Charter of Incorporation obtained in the name of "The Merchants Bank of Halifax."
Bank opened for business in Halifax, N.S.
1870—Thomas E. Kenny elected President.
1882—D. H. Duncan appointed Cashier.
1887—Thomas Ritchie elected Vice-President.
Branch opened in Montreal, Que.
1897—Branch opened in Vancouver, B.C.
1899—E. L. Pease appointed Joint General Manager.
Branch opened in New York City.
Branch opened in Havana, Cuba.
1900—E. L. Pease appointed General Manager, vice D. H. Duncan, retired.
1901—Name of bank changed from "The Merchants Bank of Halifax" to "The Royal Bank of Canada."
1902—Purchase by American capitalists of 5,000 shares at $250 per share.
1903—Branch opened in Toronto, Ont.
1906—Herbert S. Holt elected Vice-President, vice Thomas Ritchie, retired.
Branch opened in Winnipeg, Man.
1907—Head Office removed from Halifax, N.S., to Montreal, Que.
1908—Thomas E. Kenny, President since 1870, died.
Herbert S. Holt elected President and Edson L. Pease, Vice-President.
1910—Branch opened in London, England.
Purchase of the Union Bank of Halifax.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF
THE MONTREAL STAR

The origin, struggles, progress, success and policies of a great newspaper make up an ever-interesting and important record. When to these conditions is added the further one of a striking personality behind the enterprise as a business, and within the newspaper as a Journalistic force, the historical record is still more attractive. It was two years after Confederation that the *Montreal Star* was founded by an ambitious young man with a certain shrewdness of disposition, with a few years' experience as a book-keeper and business Manager on other papers, with plenty of pluck and something under a hundred dollars in cash capital. Associated with Hugh Graham in this extraordinary undertaking was a brilliant journalistic writer of that day—George T. Lanigan. The first issue of the paper was on Jan. 16th, 1869, under the name of *The Evening Star*; the business office was at 64 St. James St., and the tiny editorial rooms were at 9 Ste. Therese St.; the price was one cent and the paper had 4 pages of 6 columns each or 24 in all. Of these 14 were filled with reading matter and 10 devoted to advertising. In 1910 it is still an evening one-cent journal but its proprietor is said to be a millionaire and its size runs from 16 to 32 pages of 8 columns each.

The old buildings in which the paper started are no longer in existence; the conditions in which it was at first published have changed almost absolutely. The Montreal of that day had a population of 100,000, to-day it is half a million; the property assessment of the city was $53,000,000, it is now over $300,000,000; then it was a slowly-growing town amid somewhat sleepy surroundings, to-day it is still the commercial and financial centre of the Dominion. The *Star* developed with the City and the nation, Mr. Graham grew with the growth of both. But the struggle at first was one which combines the romance of history with the stern realities of modern life. George Murray, in an article written in 1909 said: "The fight to set that paper on its feet would afford material for a journalistic epic. Before long the two partners differed. Lanigan, backed by a local capitalist, wanted to advocate annexation with the United States, presumably in order to attract attention to the paper. But Graham objected; his Father had taught him better than that. So Lanigan withdrew and Graham went on alone. An offer from his principal credit-

ors to give him, as sole proprietor, a clean sheet was refused; and the young proprietor announced his intention to pay every cent of the overwhelming debt of his paper, with interest. And this he did but not until he had tasted every experience that comes to the man who insists upon making bricks without straw." Credit at times was very low, as was the circulation. Both, however, grew gradually and steadily.

In April, 1870, the business office was removed to 89 Little St. James St. and in August to 91 St. James St. where it remained until April 22, 1874, when 624 Craig Street became the location of the struggle for success. Back of this building was one called the Racquet Court which was torn down and a new building erected and occupied by *The Star* from 1886 to 1900 when the handsome structure on St. James Street, occupied by the paper of later times, was constructed to meet the growing requirements of the journal. The first success of the young newspaper was in connection with the Franco-Prussian war as to which a forenoon edition was issued with occasional extras; the news service was, in fact, excellent for those days. Ensuing efforts, and numerous they were, were directed by editorial work and in the news and local columns to every kind of local reform and municipal improvement. City government, water supply, gas prices, street cleaning, street-car service, public utilities of various kinds, civic corruption, Harbour improvements, and sanitation reform, with other kindred questions, were constantly presented upon a high plane of business progressiveness and political cleanness. Young men were given high ideals in municipal, Provincial and national life and, as time went on, and Empire unity developed into a working policy or principle that wider ideal was added to the others. In 1877 (Apl. 16) the name of the paper was changed to "The Montreal Star" and from this time, when the preliminary struggles and natural fluctuations of early years were over the average daily circulation of the journal up to the beginning of 1885 grew as follows:

1877	13,200	1881	16,209
1878	15,668	1882	17,424
1879	15,087	1883	18,823
1880	15,305	1884	21,341

During 1885 an old-time trouble developed in Montreal to most alarming proportions. Small-pox, owing to popular prejudice amongst the French Canadians against vaccination and to an oft-expressed belief by practicing medical men amongst that section of the people that the vaccine supplied for the purpose was not pure, had been frequently epidemic in Montreal—notably in the years between 1872-81 when the deaths totalled 4,911. In 1885 the disease developed again and spread rapidly. The deaths numbered 6 in April, 46 in July and 45 in the first two weeks

of August. On Aug. 15th the *Star* drew attention to the situation in four columns of urgent description, pointed out the conditions surrounding previous epidemics and declared that the 400 cases then existing in the City indicated another and a severe one. Vaccination was advocated and pressed upon the people by every means which a newspaper, really in earnest, can employ; an editorial on the 22nd showed the vital necessity of a proper isolation hospital; four days later and on many succeeding occasions the *Star* urged the passing of Civic by-laws for (1) the compulsory vaccination of infants, (2) an efficient system of sanitary inspection, (3) the re-organization of the Board of Health, (4) a compulsory system of birth registration.

The inertia of the authorities and of the people was hard to break down but Mr. Graham fought personally as well as through his paper for the interests of a City which were now being affected by the injury to its reputation abroad as well as by the danger to its citizens. He led a large and prominent deputation to the City Hall and was appointed, with six others, on a Civic Health Committee which undertook a vigorous campaign for vaccination and isolation, backed up at every point by the pressure of *The Star* upon public opinion. A mass-meeting of citizens was held and Resolutions passed in favour of suitable Hospital accommodations and other requirements; Bishop Fabre was persuaded to issue a Pastoral letter pointing out the necessity of such action; failing to obtain by ordinary means the use of their buildings, from the Exhibition authorities, as an Isolation Hospital Mr. Graham got a requisition to call out the troops and himself took possession and turned the great structure into public service for the patients who were now dying at the rate of a hundred a week. The deaths in the month ending Sept. 22 had been 524 and the total to that date 838. For the week ending Oct. 30 the total was 354 and for the next week 302 while by Nov. 13th the general total was 2,816. But the campaign of the paper and of Mr. Graham, backed up by intelligent citizens, now had its effect and the back of the epidemic was broken before the end of the year.

In 1887 *The Star* initiated, and Mr. Graham personally organized, a Fresh Air Fund by which, in this year and for each succeeding year, sums of money were collected—totalling $93,367 on Dec. 31, 1910—for the purpose of giving working mothers and poor children a glimpse of country life and a bit of country health. More than 100,000 women and children were thus helped and, finally, a large summer home and grounds were personally provided by Mr. Graham. During the following year a unique incident occurred in connection with accumulations of ice and snow and winter-filth which had made the streets of Montreal impassable, stopped the street-car busses of that period, and buried the street-car tracks. After repeatedly urging the City Council to

action, *The Star* on Apl. 7, 1888, published the following: "*The Star* wants 500 men with 200 picks and 300 shovels, together with 200 cartage sleighs, to commence operations in clearing the streets of Montreal. Apply at *The Star* Office on Monday." In an editorial the newspaper promised to advance the money for the work, and announced that a mandamus would be taken out against the City Surveyor and Aldermen. This was on a Saturday and on Monday *The Star's* Pick and Shovel Brigade was formed; hundreds more than the number mentioned came forward including all classes of the community. Legislative Councillors, Merchants and Professional men worked side by side in a voluntary capacity. Emergency meetings of the City Council were at once held and, stirred into action, the Civic authorities continued the work commenced by the Pick and Shovel Brigade; the streets were cleared, traffic was opened up, and the work of the city resumed.

During the next decade *The Star* continued its work in many directions. Politically independent, emphatically moral in tone, moderate in argument except when roused by some issue immediately vital to the people, standing for much that was best in the public thought of Canada, it grew steadily in popular favour, increased its influence from that of a purely local newspaper to one of national importance and obtained a growing measure of acceptance with advertisers elsewhere than in Montreal as well as amongst subscribers all over Canada. An illustration of the paper's standing in this latter respect, and also of its widespread influence, was shown in 1897 when it made a public appeal to Canadians to contribute funds in support of the measures being taken by the British authorities, and individual British initiative, to aid millions who were suffering from plague and famine in India. On Jan. 16th it was announced that 100 deaths were occurring daily in Bombay, alone, from the plague and that 2,592 deaths had already taken place while, over immense areas, people were without food owing to crop failures. Sir A. C. Lyall, Chief Commissioner in the Central Provinces, reported great preparations to meet the famine conditions and the probability that they would last well into August and necessitate the feeding of 3,000,000 people at the worst period. During the first week in January 1,200,000 persons were already in receipt of Government relief.

On Jan. 20 *The Star* started its India Famine Fund with a front-page appeal signed by Bishop Bond, Dean Carmichael, Rev. Dr. A. B. McKay, Rev. J. Edgar Hill, Rev. Dr. S. P. Rose and many others of varied degrees of prominence and opinion: "We, the undersigned, realizing the dreadful character of the famine and plague in India, and knowing from the history of these scourges that the consequences must be borne by millions of human beings, many of whom are in no way responsible for the initiation of the calamity, do most heartily endorse the movement

for raising a Relief Fund." Sir Wilfrid Laurier wrote endorsing this suggestion to aid "our fellow British subjects" in India and enclosed $100. On the following day an editorial in the newspaper stated that "the enthusiasm with which representative Canadians greet the opportunity to assist in a systematic way in fighting the famine and the plague in India must make optimists of us all on the subjects of human charity and British Unity."

The popular reception of this appeal must have surprised even the Proprietor of the paper. Ottawa organized a Committee and the Governor-General (Lord Aberdeen) became Honorary Receiver of *The Star's* Fund with Mayor R. Wilson-Smith as Hon. Treasurer in Montreal. Telegrams of endorsement came from the Lieut.-Governors and Premiers of the Provinces, the Bishops and clergy and leading citizens, and promised help from many newspaper Editors. On Jan. 31 a notable editorial appeared in recognition of the reception thus accorded the proposal: "That Canadian sympathy is always quick to go out to British calamity in any way is now being shown in practical fashion by the ready response of our people to the bitter cry from India. . . . We can honestly take this as a comfort to our hearts when we think of the vast value of the Empire to us. British unity is a paying policy for all concerned." An inquiry at this time brought a cablegram from India describing the situation as one of "horrible gloom"; and statements published showed the area affected by famine to be 164,000 square miles with 36,000,000 population. By Feb. 9th a cheque was sent to the Governor-General and thence to Calcutta for $30,000. A few of the large subscribers were:

Hon. L. J. Forget (for Stock Exchange)	$535	Montreal Street Railway	$250
Bank of Montreal	5,000	Banque Ville Marie	200
Merchants Bank of Canada	1,500	Quebec Bank	500
Molsons Bank	750	R. G. Reid	250
R. Wilson-Smith	250	James Ross	500
Hugh Graham	500	Lake of the Woods Milling Co.	250
Canadian Pacific Railway	1,000	Grand Trunk Railway	500
Bank of British North America	500	Guarantee Company of North America	250
Sun Life Assurance Company	500	Mayor of Victoria, B.C.	214

By Feb. 19th the total had reached $33,000, by Mch. 5th it was $40,000, a week later it was $45,000, on Mch. 19th $48,000 and, at the official closing of the Fund on Apl. 16th, the amount received was $53,171. Money continued to come in, however, and eventually the total was $55,115. An interesting feature of this event was the way in which the paper was able to reach and appeal to all kinds and conditions of people in every part and corner of the country. By Feb. 4, 52 churches had sent in subscriptions including every creed from the Roman Catholic to the Baptist. The further place and work of the churches in the matter covered the whole Dominion and included every denomina-

tion. Then the High and Public Schools took hold, the Fraternal Orders followed suit, Church Societies such as the King's Daughters and Epworth League and Christian Endeavour aided, public bodies like the Orange Lodges did their part. It was a realistic picture of the influence for good which a newspaper may wield when energetically directed. As an illustration of how a courageous and popular policy may also affect the practical and commercial success of a newspaper the following figures of average daily circulation during the years from 1886 to 1900, inclusive, may be given here:

1885	24,778	1893	37,307
1886	25,695	1894	38,886
1887	26,263	1895	41,541
1888	27,660	1896	45,499
1889	28,160	1897	45,909
1890	29,855	1898	49,941
1891	32,019	1899	51,752
1892	33,159	1900	57,785

The last two years mentioned were associated with one of the most important incidents in the history of *The Star* and one which has a great place in the national and Imperial records of the Dominion. On Oct. 5th, 1899, when war with the Transvaal became imminent—coupled with obvious complications in Europe which made a great international conflict possible—*The Star* declared editorially that the Canadian Government's inaction was disgraceful and on the following day specifically urged the immediate sending of a large Contingent of troops from the Dominion. The response was an avalanche of telegrams, letters, and messages, urging action and in many cases volunteering personally for the front. At the same time (Oct. 5) Sir Charles Tupper, Leader of the Opposition, telegraphed the Premier as follows: "I hope you will send a Contingent of Canadian volunteers to aid England in the Transvaal. I know it will be warmly welcomed by the British Government, be of great service to Canada, and promote the unity of the Empire. A friend of mine will insure the lives and limbs at his own expense to a million dollars and I will heartily support in Parliament your action in this matter." On Oct. 9-10-11, in reply to an inquiry addressed to Canadian Mayors, Militia officers and others, *The Star* published hundreds of telegrams and whole pages of messages which demanded prompt Government action. The press of the country had meanwhile taken the matter up and on Oct. 11th it was announced that a Contingent of 1,000 would go at once—despite the Premier's initial statement that Parliament would first have to be called and the publicly expressed objections of Mr. Tarte, his Minister of Public Works.

The Star then took up the question of paying the expenses of these and other troops who might go to the front. They

should, it declared, be equipped and despatched and maintained at the expense of Canada and, on the 13th, editorially described the Government as "Cowards in Council" for not taking decisive action along this line. Its general position was stated on the 16th: "Canada is now and long has been big enough and strong enough to bear her share of the entire responsibilities of Empire." Meanwhile great public interest had been felt in the statement that a friend of Sir C. Tupper's had volunteered to insure the lives of the troops. The name was not made known and it only transpired years afterwards that Mr. Hugh Graham was the donour of the large sum of money which must have been required for premiums. On Oct. 14th the Opposition Leader wrote to Sir W. Laurier confirming his previous telegram and added: "The offer of the gentleman to whom I have referred in my telegram, and whose means are ample for the purpose, to provide an insurance to the extent of $1,000,000 to meet any casualties that may occur will greatly lessen the expenditure involved on the part of the Dominion."

The policy of prompt, efficient and ample aid to the Empire in the time of war or stress was maintained throughout the South African struggle while a Children's Patriotic Fund was also established to aid the families of British soldiers killed or injured in the war. To this 150,000 children subscribed through the columns of *The Star*. Incidentally, the whole matter put this Montreal journal in a very clear light as having national influence, as being more than a local or Provincial paper, as being, in reality, an Imperial factor. During the following decade this policy was developed along lines of closer Imperial unity in Council and commerce, in tariffs and transportation, in Naval and Military organization, in Cable systems and press relationship. This latter element was further indicated by the Knighthood which came to Mr. Graham in 1908 and the chorus of approval which was expressed by the newspapers of Canada while it was strengthened by the prominent part which Sir Hugh took at the Imperial Press Conference of 1909 as representing the *Montreal Star*.

Meantime *The Star* had continued its policy of helping good causes and trying to destroy local evils. In 1898 it came to the rescue of an historic church building in Montreal which was threatened by the foreclosure of a mortgage—St. James Methodist Church. A public appeal was made on Nov. 17th and in a very short time enough was raised to clear the Church of its burden. In 1890 a crusade was initiated against Lotteries. Under a great straining of the clause in the Criminal Code by which the raffling of small articles at bazaars for charitable purposes and drawings at art unions were permitted, there had grown up in Montreal scores of professional lotteries with thousands of ticket agencies. Drawings were openly held twice a day. *The Star* decided to organize a crusade against them and on Apl. 19th it editorially

summarized the situation as follows: "Out of every $100,000 expended in tickets in a certain lottery only $15,000 were returned to the public in prizes. It is strange that people should need to be protected by law from going into such business as this; but thousands of Montreal families are being impoverished at the present time by these lotteries. Of course the victims belong to the least intelligent classes and are quite incapable of forming any idea of the tremendous odds against them in the game. Some of these lotteries are controlled by very prominent and wealthy citizens." Senator R. Dandurand was amongst the first of the public men to espouse the anti-lottery crusade; the fight was sternly carried on and at the next Parliamentary Session an Amendment was passed repealing the mis-applied clauses in the Code and the lottery shops and agencies promptly went out of business.

In 1905-6 another illustration of this newspaper's influence was given in the matter of usury and by a fierce campaign against certain conspicuous usurers. Its action was precipitated through the exposure of the business of a concern called the Canadian Finance Co.—a Pittsburg, U.S., Company with its Montreal office managed by a man named Max Roth. The business by 1905 had grown to formidable proportions, it advertised extensively and hundreds of poor people were victims of the system while other similar establishments were quick to organize. Interest of 120 per cent. and upwards was exacted, no delay was granted in collection of amounts due or in foreclosure on the bills of sale and many cruelties were practiced.

Max Roth finally became reckless through immunity, used forged telegrams to frighten the simple people he had to deal with, and even dared *The Star* to attack his "lawful" business. The response was quick and to the point. On Dec. 19th appeared an editorial of the most concise character: "There is no business so unspeakably mean as that of the usurer. He is a vampire who preys upon the necessities of the weak. He is a ghoul who robs the wounded on the battlefield of life. Misfortune does not appeal to his sympathy but to his cupidity. When he finds a fellow-being in a corner he does not help him—he plunders him. He is a financial thug who waylays citizens in the dark alleys of poverty and hardship. . . . Parliament at its next Session should put first upon the programme an effective law against usury." Pictures were published of the agreements between the usurers and their victims; on Dec. 21st the former were described as "slaveholders" and told that "a man who takes usury should be sent to the penitentiary"; elaborate particulars were given in succeeding issues of the brutalities practised by these concerns and of the experiences of the victims; reiterated demands were made for Government action.

The first victory was won when, on Dec. 29th, the Attorney-General of Quebec ordered the seizure of Roth's offices and the arrest of the usurer. Before the latter's trial, however, he broke bail and fled the country. The next point was to get Federal Government action and legislation—something for which M. J. F. Quinn, M.P., in 1897, Senator Dandurand in 1899, and J. A. C. Madore, M.P., in 1901, had striven. The campaign was continued in the columns of the paper through 1906; interviews were published continuously from men of religious, educational, business, moral and public standing; attacks were made upon other and similar financial sharks in the city; a great petition was originated and circulated by *The Star* asking Parliament to pass a law making this system illegal and impossible; public opinion was thoroughly aroused and Parliament stirred up. On July 13, 1906, a Money-Lenders' Act was passed which embodied clauses relieving the present victims of the system and protecting the borrower in future. *The Star* at once opened a Bureau of Information and started to instruct the public as to the new law and the best way of dealing with or avoiding altogether the net of the usurer.

A movement was next aided by the newspaper which looked to the strengthening of the Montreal General Hospital; on May 20th, 1908, a Fund was initiated in aid of the Sick Children's Hospital and the collections amounted to over $25,000; in 1910 the action taken by *The Star* against C. D. Sheldon, the "financial broker" who took $1,000,000 out of the people of Montreal, was instrumental in (1) compelling him to give up and flee the country; (2) through the offer of a $10,000 reward was instrumental in having him captured and brought back to trial. So the record might be continued as affecting in a myriad directions the social, moral, political and practical welfare of the people. But enough has been described to explain the rise of this newspaper from days of struggle to days of historic influence and obvious success. Let the figures of average daily circulation in 1901-10 speak finally in this connection:

1901	55,991	1906	60,952
1902	55,081	1907	62,837
1903	55,127	1908	67,104
1904	56,786	1909	69,301
1905	58,124	1910	74,874

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION

HEAD OFFICE - - - TORONTO

FORTY YEARS' RECORD

TO

DECEMBER 31st, 1910

INSURANCE IN FORCE,
$54,154,944

ACCUMULATED FUNDS,
$15,190,287

PAID TO POLICYHOLDERS AND ANNUITANTS
$15,075,929

CASH SURPLUS
(ABOVE ALL LIABILITIES)
$1,624,185

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Pacific Ocean	MILES
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ONTARIO

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It is the most populous, best developed and richest in the Dominion. There are 9000 miles of railway, with 1000 miles constructing.

The field crops in 1910 amounted to $203,002,000, being fully double that of the next important province and greater by $47,075,000 than the three grain growing provinces of the prairie combined. If the value of other crops be included, such as fruit, vegetables and pasture grass, and the increased value of field crops realized in the form of live stock and dairy produce, the annual output of Ontario's agricultural products may be estimated at $250,000,000.

There are ideal conditions for the raising of pure bred stock. Cattle, horses, sheep, swine and poultry can compare with any in the world. Many prizes have been taken recently at Chicago, New York and London, including in 1908, cattle 2 firsts, sheep, 25 firsts; in 1909, horses, 6 firsts, sheep 26 firsts; in 1910, horses, 13 firsts, cattle, 2 firsts, sheep, 17 firsts.

Dairying is one of the great industries, representing three-quarters of the entire product of Canada, which in export of cheese to Great Britain in 1909 exceeded all other countries by 60,000 tons. The estimated value of the dairy products of Ontario for 1909 is about $31,000,000.

The gardens and orchards of Ontario are among the best in the world. The fruit belt extends from east to west for a distance of over 400 miles, and from north to south for from 50 to 150 miles. The province grows the peach to perfection, and produces 75 per cent. of all fruits grown in Canada It offers splendid opportunities for investment. Results have been highly profitable.

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The Crown domain of the Province of Ontario contains an area of over 100,000,000 acres, a large part of which is comprised in geological formations known to carry valuable minerals and extending northward from the great lakes and westward from the Ottawa river to the Manitoba boundary.

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The output of iron, copper, nickel, silver and cobalt in 1910 was much beyond that of any previous year, and large developments in these industries are now going on, while Porcupine looms large as a productive gold camp.

In the older parts of the Province, salt, petroleum and natural gas are important products. The cement and clay industries have a large output.

The mining laws of Ontario are liberal, and the prices of mineral lands low.

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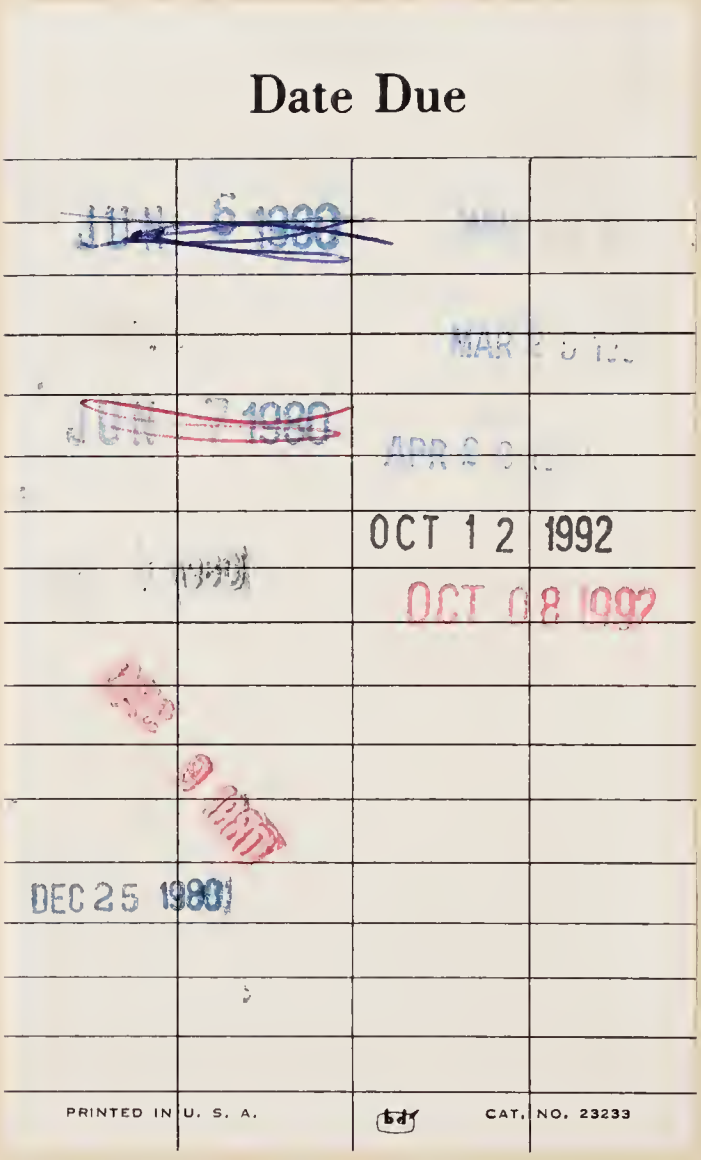

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